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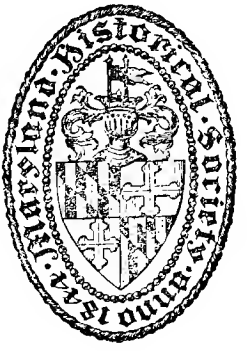

VOLUME V

BALTIMORE

1910

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1855, he found it necessary to make a second extended sojourn there, as "one of the Commissioners appointed by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore for the administration, sale, and liquidation of the City's interest in that estate." He joined with the other experts appointed to make partition of the estate in a report made in 1857, and, two years later, together with the two other Baltimore agents, he reported to the City the condition of the trust, while a third report was made in 1860. McDonough's slaves were sent to Liberia and after transferring to Baltimore its share of the property, Mayer "drew up the scheme and ordinance," under which the McDonough School was put in operation.

When the Civil War broke out, Mayer adhered to the Union party and was elected Chairman of the Union Central Committee of Maryland, in which capacity he actively aided in national cause. The Committee consisted of two members from each county and of ten from Baltimore City, and, as its chairman, Mayer wrote, in 1861, an address which was circulated in an eight page pamphlet. The address emphasizes the importance of Maryland's geographical position, in so great a crisis, and expresses an ardent desire to reconcile every State to the Union, restore public and private confidence and "solid confirmation of our nationality, in a spirit of magnanimous justice." No backward glance should be cast on the past,—a period is at hand "of eager conflict between two elements alone; the element of national protection and the element of national destruction." A choice must be made between the "solid institutions framed by Washington and his compeers" and an "illegitimate dominion . . . screened behind its assumed right of constitutional secession." Maryland, as a central border State, was "a sentinel of the national capital" and, if secession should win, Maryland might be a "barrack, a bulwark, or a battlefield," but not an emporium; for no new nation would put its chief mart so near its border as Baltimore would be to that of the Confederacy, while disunion would not make slavery more secure. Sectionalism was foreign to the people of Maryland. What they desired was to "regulate and secure national liberty." No Unionist in Maryland "favors the abrogation, or derogation, of the power, equality, or rights of

any citizen, or of the power, equality, or rights of any State," which things are "already amply secured to us by our organic law." There would have been no secession, if Breekenridge had been eleeted: yet the Constitution has remained the same and it is even proposed to strengthen slavery in it by a permanent guarantee. Can a eonstitutional eleetion of a president, produee an organic ehange of government? Were not Congress and a "large and hostile majority of voters," checks upon Lineoln? "It is no novelty for most of us to endure four years of an adverse administration." An apprehended and remote attempt to change a reeeived law does not justify a combination to destroy the Union. The South has had cause for irritation and the personal liberty bills were bad; but these were inadequate eauses "to justify the destruetion of our National Confederation." The great eommereial and manufacturing interests of the North were, of "neeessity, too vitally protective of Southern agrieulture to do any thing but sustain it." "If the South ean look to abolition England for help, how mueh more ean it look to the North? Men must not let side issues bewilder them." "You are not an abolitionist, because you loyally love the eonstitution, which Mr. Jefferson Davis says is the same as that of the Confederate States. What is needed is an administration like Washington's and eonstruction like Marshall's." The Unionists stood "simply for the law, as the fathers made it." "Obedienee to the Constitution and the Union under it is all we insist on. The moment it is yielded, love, tenfold more ardent than of old, takes the plaee of present sorrow." Meanwhile, the war must continue, for peaee now means surrender. "There ean be no enduring peaee without Union. . . . Our forefathers, in making the Constitution, perhaps inserted no power for the armed and sudden protection of government, because, like the lawgivers of old, they believed no law necessary to guard against parricide. . . . We believe in the inherent right and duty of all free governments to protect themselves."

Though thus firm in his Union sentiments, Mayer was no extremist and published, in the *Baltimore American* for June 17, 1862, an artiele against granting immediate freedom to the slaves,

which article, under the title of "The Emancipation Problem in Maryland," was reprinted in a four page leaflet. He felt that Maryland was "already overburdened with free colored people," hoped for their emigration from the State, and thought that the slaves should be gradually emancipated, after the end of the war, which should be prosecuted for its "true and single purpose of restoring the Union under the Constitution."

As a result of Mayer's prominent position among the Union men of Maryland, he was appointed by Gov. Bradford in 1862, a Brigadier General of the Maryland volunteer forces, and, in February 1863, he entered the Pay Department of the United States army. After the remodelling of the regular army in 1867, he was reappointed to a similar position in the permanent army and was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel for his services. He served as an officer of the Pay Corps in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Louisiana, and was finally stationed for nearly five years in California, until his retirement at the age of sixty-two years in June 1875. He then returned to Baltimore and devoted himself to the preparation for publication of a history of the "Mayer Family," an "honest, educated, industrious race," which appeared in 1878, the year before his death, as a volume of 179 pages. He wrote in it that "genealogy writing is a trying task, requiring tact, care, patience, forbearance, pertinacity, and abundant good humor," and this work shows all these characteristics.

The publication of this book was the last of Mayer's many services to the cause of history. His first deep interest in historical subjects seems to have come to him through his Mexican sojourn, and, shortly after his return to Baltimore, being then thirty-four years old, at a meeting of a number of gentlemen of kindred taste, in January 1844, he was made chairman of a committee of five, appointed to draft a Constitution for the Maryland Historical Society, as the record states "on motion of Brantz Mayer, Esq., to whose zeal and exertions the organization of the Society is mainly attributable." The Society was organized a month later, in the rooms of the Colonization Society, adopting the constitution and by-laws which Mayer had drafted and which his committee had reported. Mayer himself was made Corre-

sponding Secretary, a position he held for three years and was placed on the Library Committee, of which he continued a member until 1855. He read a paper before the Society in 1845, upon a portion of the history of Mexico, and, on December 2, 1847, made a report upon the State documents recently transferred to the Society by the Legislature. In 1845, he edited for publication by the Society the Journal of the Embassy to Quebec in 1773 consisting of Charles Carrollton, Samuel Chase, and Benjamin Franklin, with whom John Carroll also went, in the vain endeavor to detach the French Canadians from their allegiance to England. This valuable contribution to American History was republished by the Society in 1876. Mayer's views of history and also his deep religious convictions may be found most clearly shown in a long and eulogistic review of Dr. Thomas Arnold's "Introductory Lectures on Modern History" printed in July, 1846,[1] in which he wrote: "It is desirable that history, and especially the history of modern times, should be carefully studied, not only in the account of the battles, the strategy, the conquests, the victories and successes and defeats of the nations engaged in wars; but also in the law, the structure of government, its constitution, the distribution of power, the influence of climate, soil, and mode of living, and especially the intellectual improvement and progress of the people. . . . History was formerly a dry detail of facts; now it is the investigation of the principles which lie at the bottom of these facts." In his own writing, Mayer endeavored to practise these principles and to make his work cover all phases of the period or country which he treated.

He was also President of the Library Company of Baltimore and was one of those who planned in 1845, to build the Athenæum Building, as a home for the two institutions as well as for the Mercantile Library. The building was begun in August, 1846, and completed, at a cost of $45,000, in May 1848. On October 23, of that year, it was dedicated, with an address by Mayer entitled: "Commerce, Literature and Art."[2] An annual

[1] *Southern Quarterly Review*, vol. 10, p. 129.

[2] The address was published in a pamphlet of 52 pages.

fine arts exhibition was begun in the Athenæum at the time that the building was dedicated, and the address referred to this exhibition also. Mayer congratulated the people of Baltimore that the money to build this home for Literature came mostly from merchants. He complained of an excessive devotion to practical things, and spoke of the need of wide culture for merchants, of reading newspapers and novels, of printing and reprinting of books, and of the need of international copyright. Cicero and John Quincy Adams were cited as examples of the compatibility of a life actively engaged in public affairs with scholarship. Turning from literature in general to history, Mayer defined it, as "the biography of nations. It contains the germ of the future sown in the soil of the past. It is a solemn lesson of political, personal, and national experience. It surveys the world from an eminence. It grasps and gathers the frail records of the peoples and gleans the field of human action after the great mower—Time—has swept it with his relentless scythe." "A disregard of our forefathers," he continued, "seems to be an actual courting of oblivion for ourselves; a clear intimation to those who come after that they are neither to reverence our example, nor be warned by our errors." Historical Societies are formed, not for the compilation of complete works so much, as for preserving the "details of incident, character, and adventure." These Societies will tend to correct the uncertainty of history and the partisanship of writers, by "associating gentlemen in the pursuit of truth and of inducing them to devote themselves, individually, to the compilation of historical works." Philosophic history "shows that every age is but a step in the vast scheme of eternity and that new empires are built out of the ruins of those that are lost. . . . The great and true historian deserves to rank by the side of the great prophet, for his lessons direct the destinies of humanity."

The address next turns to art, "the vehicle of idea, by form and color," which deals "not with what is immediately obvious, but catches and discloses the hidden sentiment." The effect of art on religion is discussed, and while the craving for the odd rather than the beautiful is censured, the encouragement of good

paintings and architecture is urged and the position is taken that the great artist must be a great inventor and that "beauty of form and idea must keep beauty of color and effect in due subordination."

In 1851, appeared a little book by Mayer entitled: "Tahgahjute, or Logan and Cresap," of which an enlarged and revised edition appeared in 1867. It is an elaborate and successful defense of Capt. Cresap from the charge of murdering Logan's family, and a spirited attack upon Jefferson for refusing to show Cresap justice. The work is vivid in style and shows clearly Mayer's deep religious nature. He could remember, as a boy, "watching the straggling Indians, half beggars, half bandits, who every winter thronged our streets, but whose only use of the bow and arrow was to win the pennies we ventured in order to test the sureness of their aim," and he had records of brutal outrages of Indians upon members of his own family in West Virginia. The subject he selected was likely to secure the attention of the audience to whom it was first read, because it gave an opportunity to vindicate a patriot Marylander, to "expose the danger of considering, as always unquestionable, what are called the facts of history, and to inculcate the caution with which we should receive, or record, the condemnation of individuals." Mayer appreciated, thoroughly, the danger of false standards and wrote: "In order to judge justly, he who writes history must endeavor to make himself a man of the time he describes. He is unfair, if he decides on the events of the Eighteenth Century by the standards of the Nineteenth."

A year after writing his defense of Cresap, Mayer delivered, on April 8, 1852, an address before the Pennsylvania Historical Society entitled: "Calvert and Penn, or the Growth of Civil and Religious Liberty in America," which address was printed in a pamphlet of fifty pages. Beginning with Ribault and Coligny, he told the story of the settlement of the continent, as a part of that "garnered treasure of the past" which constitutes history. After giving a fine picture of Raleigh, he touched on the settlement of Virginia, and, alluding to the fear of Spain in the time of James I, that, if Virginia should increase, the Spanish West

Indies and Mexico "would shortly be visited by sea and land from those planters in Virginia," he added these words: a "prophecy recently verified by Generals Scott and Taylor." Mayer held that any "honest union between church and State was destroyed," when the Protestant secession occurred from the Church of Rome. After mentioning the Plymouth Colony, he came to speak of the settlement of Maryland, and maintained that that clause in the Charter which, according to his translation, provided for the maintenance of "God's holy rights and the true Christian religion" was a "radiant gem in the antique setting of the Charter." It is the "glory of Calvert. It is the utter obliteration of prejudice among all who professed Christianity." George Calvert so framed that Charter: "that, without express concessions, the general character of its language in regard to religious rights would secure liberty of conscience to Christians." Mayer called attention to the fact that, down to the reign of William and Mary, Roman Catholics had the right to present to advowsons in England and said: "The Protestant monarch, of course, could not *grant* anything which would compromise him with his Protestant subjects, yet the Catholic nobleman, who was to take the beneficiary charter, could not *receive* from his Protestant monarch a grant which would assail the conscience of co-religionists, over whom he was in fact to be a sovereign. In England, the king had no right to interfere with the Church of England, but, in America, which was a vacant royal domain, his paramount authority permitted him to abolish invidious ecclesiastical distinctions. . . . Should Maryland be founded as an exclusively Protestant Province, or an exclusively Catholic settlement? It is evident that either would be impossible; the latter because it would have been both impolitic and probably illegal and the former, because it would have been a ridiculous anomaly to force a converted Catholic to govern a colony wherein his own creed was not tolerated by a fundamental and unalterable law." "It was Calvert's duty to make Charles tolerant of Catholic Christianity, nor could he deny to others the immunity he demanded for himself and his religious brethren." Hence came the "indefinite but unsectarian phraseology." After discussing the Quaker's policy

of passive resistance and their principles of "equality and peace in the church and in the world," Mayer took up the story of Penn's colony and contrasted him and Calvert, stating that the latter "mitigated man's lot by toleration," while the former "expanded the germ of toleration into unconditional freedom." His description of Penn and his purposes is very laudatory and he draws a very favorable picture of him, as a disciple of Algernon Sidney.

In 1861, Mayer was chosen a trustee of the Athenæum; in 1862, honorary librarian of the Maryland Historical Society; and, in 1867, President and member of the Committee on Honorary Members. He delivered an inaugural address upon the "History, Possessions and Prospects of the Maryland Historical Society," on March 7, 1867, which was printed by the Society, as the first of its Peabody Fund Publications and in which he laid stress on the importance of the preservation of contemporary history. He resigned the presidency, to which he had been reëlected each year, on January 23, 1871, on account of his removal to San Francisco. On his return to Baltimore, he served the Society as a member of the Finance Committee, in 1877, and was elected to membership in the Publication Committee in 1879. Shortly after that election he died and resolutions of regret and appreciation were adopted by the Society on April 12, 1879.

On January 1, 1866, Mayer reported to Gov. Bradford upon the State Papers at Annapolis of the Proprietary and Revolutionary Periods, a number of which papers had been deposited with Mayer for arrangement and were returned by him with the report. He made an urgent appeal for an archive commission, to gather systematically and faithfully preserve the State papers and to print them, and showed what other States had done in this direction. Nothing came of the effort at the time, but twelve years later, Mayer induced his friend, Dr. Lewis H. Steiner, then a member of the Senate of Maryland, to present a memorial for this purpose, with the endorsement of the Maryland Historical Society. This movement led, a few years later, to the deposit with the Society of the Provincial records and to the beginning of

the printed Series of *Maryland Archives*, which now comprises thirty volumes and which has placed in permanent and accessible form the manuscripts formerly inaccessible and in danger of destruction.

While working on the early records of the Province, during the year 1865, Mayer found time to prepare for J. G. Shea's Series of "Southern Tracts," editions of the "Relation of Maryland of 1634" and of Cook's satirical poem, "The Sotweed Factor." In 1866, he also published a tract on the relations of the "Maryland Historical Society and the Peabody Institute." At the annual meeting of the Society, on February 7, 1867, at which time Mayer was elected to the Presidency, he read a paper upon Jared Sparks, which he had prepared at the request of the Society. This address was published in a pamphlet of thirty-six pages. Sparks had recently died, and through his early pastorate of the Unitarian Church in Baltimore, his career was of local interest. Mayer ranked him with Prescott, Irving, and Motley, but on a lower level than Bancroft, Hume, and Gibbon. The speaker's conception of history had become very broad and he defined it as a "narrative of national life, claiming the utmost comprehension of fact, date, description, biography, annals, and chronicle, woven together with brilliant analysis and wholesome philosophy."

Just before leaving Baltimore for California, Mayer made his last contribution to Maryland history by writing a valuable introduction to Richardson's Baltimore. The study is largely devoted to the commercial and economic history of the City and much of the information contained therein came from manuscript notes left by his father's partner, Lewis Brantz.

I have left to the last, the most important part of Mayer's historical work, that upon Mexico. Sixty years have elapsed since this work saw the light, yet it has great value to-day and is spoken of with respect by such scholars as W. W. Blake, and Mrs. Z. S. Nuttall, while Walter Lehmann, in a recent article on "Methods and results in Mexican Research,"[1] writes of the

[1] *Archiv für Anthropologie*, vol. 6, 1907.

"highly commendable publications of Mayer." His year's experience of life in Mexico and the studies then begun gave him a remarkable knowledge of the country's history and a deep love for the land; so that, although he never revisited Mexico, he longed "to enjoy once more, her cloudless skies, her bountiful soil, and her eternal spring." One of his best and most attractive descriptions of Mexico may be found in his article on the ruins of Mitla, published in the "Smithsonian Miscellaneous Contributions to Knowledge."[1] "As the centre of this territory is approached, the naked Cordilleras become loftier and loftier, as if to guard with double security the heart of the nation; while, in the midst of this sublime congregation of mountains, rise still more majestic peaks, crowned with eternal snow, presiding over the beautiful valley of Anahuac, wherein the ancient Aztec capital nestles on the border of its crystal lake. Flanked by two oceans and rising from both to the rich plateaus of the table land, Mexico possesses, on both acclivities, all the temperatures of the world, and ranges from the orange and plaintain on the seashore, to eternal ice on the precipices that overhang the higher valleys. Change of climate is attained merely by ascending, and, in a region where the country rises steeply, the broad leaved aloe and feathery palm may be seen relieved against the everlasting snow of Popocatepetl. All these delightful climates produce the fruits and flowers of the tropics on the same parallel of latitude that crosses the perpetual frost, while, over all, a never ending spring bends its cloudless arch. Nor are these the only allurements of this wonderful land, for nature, as if unsatisfied with pampering the tastes of man by crowding the surface of the earth with every thing that might please the appetite or delight his eye, has veined its sterile mountains with precious ores in exhaustless quantity.

"It is not surprising that hardy races from the Northern hive, where vigor is gained from toil and where toil wrest existence from an ungenerous soil, abandoned their savage habits and were

[1] Mexican History and Archæology, with a Special Notice of Zapotec Remains, as delineated in Mr. J. G. Sawkins's "Drawings of Mitla," reviewed in Dawson's *Historical Magazine*, for January, 1858, vol. 2, p. 29, in quite laudatory manner.

subdued into a masculine civilization by a country and climate like these. It was a tropical Switzerland. Such people, by migration, may lose nothing of their energy except its barbarism, and gain nothing from the softer skies but their genial blandness."

Mayer left New York on October 27, 1841, and in two weeks his ship had arrived at Vera Cruz. Ascending thence by way of Jalapa, the Cofre de Perote and Puebla, he arrived in Mexico, where his diplomatic duties were so light that he was able to spend many hours studying and sketching the objects in the National Museum and in the Count Peñasco's collections.[1] He was interested in all he saw, and was surprised and disappointed at many things in the services and customs of the Roman Catholic Church in Mexico. He did not leave the City, except for short excursions to Chapultepec and Guadalupe, until September 17, 1842, when he started on a ten days, trip over the mountain range of Ajusco to the South of the valley of Mexico, into the beautiful valley where is situated the lovely town of Cuernavaca, near which he visited the ruins of Xochicalco. Thence he went further to Cuautla, and on his return, had a pleasant visit at a hacienda. On October 7, he started forth again on a shorter trip to Lake Texcoco and the pyramids of San Juan Teotihuacan [2] to the East. He left Mexico on November 9, sailed from Vera Cruz three days later, and entered the Mississippi River on the 20th of that month. On his return to Baltimore, he took up the task of preparing an account of his year's sojourn. The period had been an interesting one, as Santa Anna had been president, while Mayer was in Mexico as Secretary of Legation to Powhatan Ellis, the American Minister, and it was just before Waddy Thompson's mission to that country. The description of the political conditions and prospects of Mexico, of slavery and peonage, of the *leperos* and beggars add much to the value of the work. The book was completed before the end of the year 1843 and was

[1] A collection of Mexican Curiosities made by Lewis Brantz and Mayer was offered by him to the Maryland Historical Society in 1867, as soon as that body should provide a cabinet in which the collection could be kept intact.

[2] He had visited Cholula while at Puebla and thus had seen many of the most important aboriginal remains.

published in the following year. It proved to be a popular work, both from its intrinsic merits and from the fact that the United States stood on the verge of the Mexican war, and in 1847, a third and revised edition appeared, which was published first in numbers, each containing about forty pages, and afterwards in book form. Mayer had abstracted the statistical part of the book and published it in February, 1844, as an article in Hunt's *Merchant's Magazine*[1] under the title of the "Commerce and Resources of Mexico," in which article he urged the importance of establishing trade between the United States and that country. The book received attention, not only in the United States, but also in England, where it was received as a "valuable work," giving "ample details."[2] The references to the Roman Catholic Church, however, aroused the animosity of Rev. Mr. Verot, who attacked them in an article in the *United States Catholic Magazine* for March, 1844. This article drew forth a reply, consisting of three letters written to the newspapers and afterwards reprinted in a pamphlet of thirty-one pages. These letters were entitled: "Romanism in Mexico" and purported to be written by J. Smith, Jr. It has been said that this name is but a pseudonym for Mayer himself, but this fact is not clearly established and the great bitterness of the letters is unlike his other writings.

Mayer's Mexican experience caused him to be retained, together with his brother, as counsel for Alexander J. Atocha, a naturalized American citizen, who had been engaged in mercantile pursuits in Mexico and had been expelled from that country on account of his association with Santa Anna. His case was brought before the United States Commission on Mexican claims, which decided against Atocha in 1846. A memorial to Congress was then prepared by the Mayers and was published in a pamphlet of twenty-eight pages. The case dragged along until 1872 or 1873, when the Court of Claims decided it in Atocha's favor. By that time, he had been dead some years. Mayer was out of the

[1] Volume 10, p. 118.

[2] *Chambers Journal*, reprinted in first series *Littell's Living Age*, vol. 6, p. 214. See also *Athenæum*, for April 27, 1844, p. 375, which gives long extracts from Mayer's book.

practice of law and he noted on his copy of the memorial that the lawyers and creditors of Atocha got most of the sum awarded, while Mayer himself received $100 in 1874 for his service in preparing the memorial many years previously.

The Mexican war led Mayer to add several titles to the list of his publications on Mexico. In 1847, in the *Southern Quarterly Review*[1] appeared his "Mexico, her people and revolutions, with a view of Spanish misrule in America, as the cause of the present Spanish American decadence." In true English review style, the titles of six works, two of which were Spanish, were placed at the head of the article. He discussed the economic and religious policy of the Spaniards in America, gave a long comparison of the American and French Revolutions, and then showed how the Mexican Revolution arose in 1810. After telling the story of Hidalgo's revolt, a description of the present condition of the country followed, in which Mayer took a more favorable view of the women than of the men, and drew the lesson from the Mexican turmoils that the United States must beware of the excesses of the party system. He summed up the political life of Mexico by calling it: "This drowsy realm of inactivity, whose silence would be uninterrupted, were it not broken by the shouts of a refreshing revolution. The drum and the bell," he continued, "are the hieroglyphics of Mexico. The priest and the soldier are the twin incubi, oppressing the bosom of the beautiful land and crushing its vitals by the weight of mingled superstition and despotism." Mexico was incapable of self rule, in Mayer's judgment, and needed peace, education, time for development, and a "beneficent direction" of affairs "by some wise, or virtuous ruler, or junta, having the power to enforce domestic tranquillity." Mayer's prophecy was fulfilled, and even before his death, Diaz presided over the affairs of Mexico.

In 1848, appeared a volume of 188 pages by Mayer which announced that it was the beginning of a "History of the War between Mexico and the United States, with a preliminary view of its origin." The volume contained an engraving of Santa

[1] Volume 12, p. 331.

Anna and plans of the battle fields of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, with which combat the book closes. Following the usual view, Mayer thought that "the two great impressions made on this continent by the Spaniards were in Mexico and Peru," and in the work he showed great care to live up to his principle that: "we should endeavor, in writing history, to make ourselves men of the times and nations we describe and it is in this manner alone that we can establish the spiritual sympathies between ourselves and foreign countries, which will enables us to enter into their feelings and motives and thus become, not only merciful, but true and discreet judges." In spite of this fact, however, the work was too hastily prepared to be well done. No second volume appeared, whatever there was of value in the first volume being incorporated in a larger work of which we shall soon speak.

In April, 1849, the *Southern Quarterly Review*[1] contained an article by Mayer on the "Origin of the War with Mexico." He held that "no single act or cause can be truly asserted to have originated it, but that it occurred as the finale of a series of events and as the natural consequence of the acts, position, temper, passions, ambition, and history of both parties, since our international relations commenced." He emphasized the private claims of the citizens of the United States against Mexico previous to the war, and referred to the "unfortunate occurrence" at Monterey in California, in 1842, when Commodore Jones hoisted the American flag there, as deeply irritating Mexico. A thorough and forceful defence of the Texans follows and a labored explanation and justification of the advance of the American army to the Rio Grande.

"Mexican Mines and Mineral Resources" was the title of an article by Mayer, which appeared in *De Bow's Review* for July, 1850,[2] and in which, after dividing these mines into eight geographical groups, he proceeded to demonstrate with a great number of statistics, that "The results have largely fulfilled the hopes of European adventurers and that the wealth of the world has been immensely augmented and sustained by the discovery of the New World."

[1] Volume 15, p. 83.

[2] Volume 9, p. 31.

In the same month in which this article appeared, Mayer wrote a preface to his *magnum opus*, dedicating to Henry Clay, a "work designed to illustrate the history and resources of one of those American States which were summoned into the brotherhood of nations by your sympathy and eloquence." This book is entitled: "Mexico, Aztec, Spanish and Republican" and is contained in two octavo volumes, which were well described in the *Athenæum* for October 23, 1852: the first, as a "plain and somewhat dry compendium" and the second, as a "mass of particulars," "forming an absolute encyclopaedia of Mexican information." A long and appreciative review of the book, probably written by Hon. J. Morrison Harris, appeared in the *Southern Quarterly Review* for July, 1852,[1] in which the work is well spoken of as a "clear and well digested record," showing research, sound discrimination, and evident fairness. Mayer gives as his own qualifications for writing the book an "intimacy with many" of Mexico's "educated and intelligent patriots" and the study of a long list of authorities which he cites, many of the books on the list being contained in his own library. It was the first complete history of Mexico in English and it was more complete than any one work which had appeared in Spanish. Parts of it are a dreary waste, as is much of the country it describes, but it contains interesting portions, as for example, the account of the viceroy Revilla Gigedo, and is, in general, an eminently careful, accurate, and unprejudiced recital of facts. For the Aztec period and the conquest by Cortez, the reliance is chiefly on Prescott's work, for the period of the Spanish viceroys Cavo's and Bustamente's works in that language are Mayer's main authorities, and the work is brought down to the date of writing it. The first three books are historical and constitute the first volume. The fourth book is descriptive of the country in general, the fifth of the several States, and the sixth and last deals with those former possessions in Mexico, New Mexico and California. This solid work did not mark the close of Mayer's Mexican writings, the last of which was the monograph on Mitla, already mentioned,

[1] Volume 22, p. 117.

which appeared in 1856. In the same year, the sixth volume of Schoolcraft's great work on the North American Indians was issued, containing a chapter[1] by Mayer, whom Schoolcraft calls "a gentleman of close observation," entitled "Outlines of Mexican Antiquities." This article is illustrated by colored drawings, many of which were made by Mayer in the Museum in Mexico. He gives a remarkably complete catalogue of the remains, carefully classified, and it is interesting to note that, in writing even at that early date, he is forced to speak of counterfeit antiquities.

When Mayer was twenty-six years old, he married, at the town of St. Mary's, Georgia, Miss Mary Griswold, the daughter of a rice planter on the St. John's River. They had five daughters. Mrs. Mayer died on October 30, 1845, in Baltimore, and on November 15, 1848, Mayer married, secondly, Miss Cornelia Poor of Baltimore, by whom he had three daughters. Brantz Mayer died on March 21, 1879, and his widow long survived him. His parents had been connected with Zion German Lutheran Church but his own affiliation was with the First Christ's Unitarian Church.

It was a busy and versatile life which has been here chronicled, that of a man who was both a student and one busied in the affairs of the world. He believed in "mental occupation and bodily exercise as the promotors of vigor" and was habitually temperate. He was a man of stout frame and stood six feet in height, and in his latter years, the lower part of his fine strong face was covered with a full grey beard. Of his multifarious activities two will long keep him in remembrance—he was a pioneer in Mexican history and the chief founder of the Maryland Historical Society.

NOTE.—Since the foregoing paper was written and read before the Society, the following facts have come to the attention of the author:

In his "Retrospection of an Active Life" the Hon. John Bigelow has just made public (Vol. I, pp. 300–314) some very interesting letters to him from Brantz Mayer, written in November and December, 1860. The correspondence began because N. P. Willis had forwarded Bigelow a letter received from Mayer. In this letter, dated November 11, Mayer stated that "a shameful bank failure"

[1] Sec. 24, Ch. 1, p. 576.

in Baltimore had "swept away at one blow, the accumulations of several years." In this financial difficulty, he could not recur to his "regular professional practice," as a "means of support," since his "engagement in winding up the McDonough estate in New Orleans during five years has taken me for six months of each [year] out of the city." In this situation, with "nine females dependent on me," Mayer appealed to Willis, asking for his help in securing "an employment in New York, either in literary or political writership." Upon the receipt of Mayer's letter, Bigelow wrote him, asking him, as a representative of the *New York Evening Post*, to attend the convention, which was soon expected to meet at Charleston and form a constitution for the State of South Carolina, which had already seceded. Bigelow had not previously been acquainted with Mayer except by reputation, but knew that "he was, with a single exception, perhaps the most accomplished man in Maryland." Mayer was inclined to accept the offer, but Bigelow had written also to R. B. Rhett, Jr., the editor of the *Charleston Mercury*, asking if there would be any serious objection made to the attendance of such a correspondent at the convention, and had received a reply from him, in which Rhett said: "In my opinion your reporter would run great risk of his life, and I am sure that he would not be allowed to report the proceedings. Representing that paper he would certainly be tarred and feathered and made to leave the State, as the mildest possible treatment consistent with the views of the people here."

A copy of Rhett's letter was sent to Mayer, who replied that he would not undertake a secret mission for the *Post*, which was the only alternative. Bigelow then made some other suggestion to Mayer, which was declined by the latter, as he was then in negotiation with friends with a view to undertaking the management of the *Baltimore Patriot*. The correspondence closed with a long letter from Mayer to Bigelow, written on December 28, 1860. This letter was written from a conservative, border State, Union, standpoint and showed that Mayer's position was somewhat that of the Crittenden compromise. As to Maryland's attitude, Mayer wrote: "I think you may safely rely on Maryland as a Union State, till the last minute of hope. In the middle of this Union, we are, properly, mediators betwixt the North and South. We are eminently conservative and peaceful. But the North must not consider us indifferent to the South, nor the South imagine us heedless of its rights and fate. Its rights, in our judgment, should be secured forever hereafter from the hazard of all real or electioneering assaults; and its fate depeuds on that guaranteed security, or on its ability to defend itself in independence."

LETTERS OF FRANCIS SCOTT KEY TO ROGER BROOKE TANEY, AND OTHER CORRESPONDENCE.

[Selected from the Taney papers in the collections of the Maryland Historical Society.]

G. T.[1] 10 June, 31

My Dr Taney.

I am writing this at the P. Office as the mail is closing & this is all the paper they have. It is enough however to enable me to tell you that I have seen the P. He expressed great pleasure at your determination. Barry was there with whom I had also some talk. He is much gratified. He said it need not interfere at all with your affairs in Balte that it seemed to him you need not even change your residence if you did not wish it. The Pt said in reply to what I told him of your augmts in the Ct of Aps that that would have presented no difficulty in any event but that, as it was Mr Berrien wished to continue a little while to get the business of the office brought up. And that when he was ready he would say so, & he would inform you that he did not wish you to let it interfere with your business & did not suppose it would in any material degree. Both Barry & the Prest speak of the parting with Berrien as being quite friendly on both sides.

Now, as to my affairs let me know immediately when the Court begins, & particularly whether in the neighbourhood of 205, (a Balte case in which Genl Stewart is engaged with me) & keep me advised as well as you can as to 205, 45 & another 40 something, which you will see. Our Court continues & it is important I should be here as long as I can.

Yrs affectly

F. S. Key

P. S. There is a son of Caldwell's who is Berrien's Clerk, you must continue him.

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[1] Georgetown.

G. T. 14 June, 31.

My Dear Taney

I had some talk with Berrien in our journey, & found that he expected he was to resign, but thought he was willing (if the Pres^{t} was so) to remain. He enquired what was thought & said upon the subject. I told him that some inferred from the Pres$^{t's}$ letter that he contemplated an entire change, others thought there was nothing in the affair to require it & that, as to him, it was not necessary nor desirable, & that it would gratify some of the General's friends if he could be retained, and I told him that that was your opinion, & that you thought it desirable to the party that he should continue in the Cabinet. He intimated that he apprehended V. Buren would have required that he should be included in the arrangement, & he asked who had been talked of as the successor. I told him I thought Buchanan would be more apt to be named than any others who were spoken of, that you had been mentioned, but that I did not believe the appointment would be offered to you. He asked whether you would take it, & I told him it was possible that you might, if you saw a prospect of things going on well. In the course of the conversation I told him that he saw Green was trying to put the late confusion on the ground of Mrs Eaton's affair & that I thought if he was continued, it would be plain that that matter had not occasioned the change of the Cabinet, & that I thought it desirable that such a proof should be given that the difference arose from no such cause. As we came on he mentioned, the prospect of settling matters with Gov^{t} & the Indians, that he had been urged to go to the Indian Country & was assured that no arrangements could be made satisfactory to both the parties & greatly to the credit of the Gov^{t} & that he believed he could now so arrange it in two or three months.

I thought a good deal of this on getting here & determined I would see Barry & perhaps Livingston & see if any thing could be done about it. I have seen Livingston, Barry was not at home, & I also saw Woodbury I told them I thought if Berrien could be retained it would have a good effect upon the affairs of the party, both as to it, bearing upon the Indian & the Eaton

question, as to the latter of which I knew some rather ugly-looking things would come out. They both expressed their wish that it could be so, but doubted whether they could say anything on the subject, unless consulted with, but wished me to see Barry, I called again but could not see him, that was this morning & of course after what occurred last night, of which I will presently tell you. I told Livingston that I had talked with some of the Pres.'s friends on the subject & mentioned you. He said that you had been talked of for the place. I told him you had heard so, but would prefer, I believe, Berrien's being continued—thought it would be better.

Upon getting home I found a note from the Prest requesting me to call out & see him, & I went, of course, though it was almost 9 o'clock. He said he wanted to tell me confidentially that he wished to offer you the place of Atty-Genl & he wanted to know if it would be acceptable to you, I told him that some of your friends had told you that the appointment would be probably offered to you & that I had conversed with you recently upon the subject, that I believed you would prefer his continuing Berrien, thinking such a thing would be conducive to the success of the Administration & gratifying to his friends, some of whom thought it would be advantageous to keep Berrien in the cabinet. He said at once that was entirely out of the question, that he would have been glad to retain B. that he thought highly of him & had still the kindest feelings towards him, but that it was a necessary part of the arrangement he had been compelled to make was understood as such, & that he could not go back from it. He was very decisive. I told him that of course we who could not know the circumstances fully under which he had been placed could not have known whether he could consistently keep Mr B. but that looking only to what would benefit the cause sustained by the administration, you had thought it desirable to keep Mr B. if he could do so with propriety. As to your accepting the place I would immediately write & get your views. I believe you would accept, because I thought you would feel it a duty. He said it would give pleasure to his heart to understand that you would, that he would feel gratified to have you in his counsels, that your

doctrines upon the leading constitutional questions he knew to be sound, & your standing in the Supreme Court he well knew from Baldwin & others. He requested I would write & let him know your answer as soon as possible.

This of course, you understand is to be kept entirely to yourself, & you are now to make up your mind (if you have not already done so) as quick as you can, that the Cabinet may be filled & matters become settled. You will get this to-morrow evening & can let me hear from you by the mail of Thursday.

I do not think you ought to have any hesitation in accepting, I believe it is one of those instances in which the Gen! has acted from his own impulses, & that you will find yourself both as to him & his Cabinet, acting with men who know & value you & with whom you will have the influence you ought to have & which you can do something efficient with. As to your business you can be as much in Balt^e^ as you would find necessary or desirable with the understanding that you were to come over whenever wanted. This would only be when you were wanted at a meeting of the Cabinett on anything important, on ordinary occasions & applications for opinions from the Departments, they could send you the papers to Balt^e^ & you could reply from there. As to the Supreme Court it would of course suit you entirely & the increase in your business then would make up well for lesser matters.

I shall therefore look for a letter on Thursday, & tell me when I must come on, as I am still very busy here.

With love to uncle & aunt M.

Y^rs^ truly

F. S. KEY.

P. S. I think the P^t^ said Berrien
was to send in his resignation to-day.

G. T. 27 May, 33

My Dear Taney

I enclose you Watkins replication, I have hardly had time to look it over. The general opinion seems to be strong ag^t^ Coxe.

Woodward has got back. He was very near taking Randolph, but he has dodged them & gone back to his old cover in Virginia.

It is said here that he returned on Saturday or Saturday night, & went yesterday to Fred^sburg, so says a letter I have received from Alex^a Woodward thinks this is not true. Dr Jones says Skinner wrote from Balt^e that he got to Balt. in the steamboat & has gone on to Wash^n If so, why did not Skinner send on an express to out-ride him?

Woodward says his baggage is still at New Castle. Judge Marshall has got home & I suppose I shall soon hear. I got a letter to-day from Brerfoot dated the 12th saying that his opinion is that he cannot be taken in Vir^a except by demand on the Govr This was written however before he got my letter enclosing your opinion.

As soon as I hear anything I will write to you.

Y^rs truly
F. S. KEY.

Tuscaloosa 6 Novr 33

My Dear Taney

I have determined to wait here for the Dist^t Att^y instead of going to Mobile, & hope to see him next week.

I have got acquainted with most of the leading members of the legislature. There are some very clever men among them, and they say they have no doubt a vast majority of the people of the State are decidedly opposed to the course of the Governor.

I enclose you a paper just published & have marked the article I wish you to read. I had understood before that an effort would be made here to form a new party composed of the Nullifiers & the Governor's personal friends, who should lay aside their differences and unite in opposition to the principles of the proclamation & force Bill, and in sustaining the Governor.

Some of the Gov's friends & some pretended Union men are for this. But I believe the Govr himself & many of his friends will not concur in this. The Nullifiers are, of course, all for it. Again, there are some Union men so displeased with the Govr that they do not altogether like making up the quarrel on such terms as would be acceptable to him and his friends. It is difficult to say yet with certainty how it may end. There are two Com^ees: one

in each house on that part of the Gov$^{r's}$ message, which relates to the Creek controversy. The Govr is to make a communication to the legislature on the subject, & he told me he should say that he was satisfied with the measures the U. S. Gov^{t} were about to take, & that he apprehended no further difficulties. I was determined he should know particularly what those measures were, and therefore, after I had stated them & he had expressed his satisfaction, I shewed him the copy of the letter I had just received, from the Sec^{y} to Col. Abert. He read it attentively & objected to nothing but the tone of it, he thought this too strong. He afterwards called at my room & asked if it would be published, as he observed that Col. Abert was directed to let the course it indicated be known among the settlers. I told him I presumed not, that it was only intended that the settlers & others should know the course the Gov^{t} meant to take. He has since appeared satisfied & says he shall make his communication immediately, & will aid in promoting proper measures to prevent any further difficulties.

His situation is not a little embarassing. If he offends the Nullifiers he is not sure of appeasing all the Union men, & if he says he is satisfied with the U. S. he will be sure to offend the Nullifiers. The course that it is desired to take by most of those I have seen is for the Govr to make his communications & the Com^{ees} then to make no report on the Subject & ask to be discharged.

When this is done they will endeavor to adopt some measures to prevent any conflict between the State laws & the course of the Gov^{t} in executing the Treaty. It is much to be apprehended that the speculators will harass the Indians with the State laws; & I am sure that the only effectual way of saving them will be to buy their lands & send them off.

You were no doubt surprized at the Gov$^{r's}$ speech. His friends here all say they regret it that he was in a state of excitement some say, (whether from conjecture or hints from himself I know not) that it was from something that passed between us. This I think could not have been the case, for he seemed, from the first, quite disposed to a pacific course. I rather think some of his friends thought he had gone too far in his message, & that he

ought to make rather a stronger speech. I believe too that about this time he was told what some of the contractors at Washington had reported about the language of the President towards him, & this, no doubt was greatly exaggerated. I have just seen Judge Brookerbrough's opinion & Ritchie's notice of his judg[t] I really should not be surprized to see all the South & Virginia with them, committing some folly quite equal to Nullification. I feel anxious to hear how you & the Senate will agree. I think I see that Biddle is to resign. I trust you will be able to keep your Banks up.

Farewell
With love to Anne
& the Girls
truly y[rs]
F. S. KEY

P. S. As soon as I can have my conference with the Dist[t] Atty I shall look homewards, & I hope to be with you by New Year's day.

Fort Mitchell
14 Nov[r] 33

My Dear Taney.

I suppose you will see my letter to the Sec[y] My time has been so much taken up in the various enquiries I have had to make here about matters of fact and matters of law (for I had not opportunity even of reading the papers I brought with me till I got here) that I have been obliged to write in great haste.

You have no doubt by this time answered the Gov'r's communication, & he had been apprized of the orders issued to the commanding officer of this Post.

I have laboured hard to satisfy him & the Lieut[t] that they must not oppose or evade any legal process. I have also talked with the men & they seem disposed to remain & take their trial, yet I am not sure how they will act if they find they are to be marched off to Montg[y] Jail. Major McIntosh says that if they are sent to Jail, or if he becomes bail for them & puts them in close custody (as in that case he must do, for he is sure, they

will desert if they can) he is convinced that neither officer or soldier will ever move again to turn off an Intruder but that they will refuse in a body & take their chance of a Court Martial.

The late proceedings of this Russel Court may shew you what we are to expect. Here is a County with one Justice of the peace, an obstinate & violent intruder who declares his purpose of resisting any effort of the Govt to turn him off. I went to the Clerk's office to-day, 9 miles off in a wilderness, with only two habitations, such as they are, between here & there. The records I suppose are kept in a candle box or basket. The Court house 9 miles off in another direction is a sort of shantee of rough plank. The Grand Jury were all intruders & their overseers & the agents of the speculators. Seaborn Jones from Columbus was there, advising the Judge, Jury & Sheriff. Nobody can hear of any evidence being before them, and because the commanding officer does not give up a detachment of men to the Sheriff, or inform the Solr of their names, he is to be seized & brought to the Court for a contempt.

How these people are to be saved from going to the Montgy Jail I cannot see. Nor is there any prospects of getting them out. For I understand the clamour is as great there as here: and if Judge Crawford issues his habeas corpus it will not be obeyed.

Now this Russel Court house, clerk's office, Judge, Sheriff & Jury are all here on the U. S. land, by the indulgence of the U. S. and they evidently mean to use this indulgence to prevent the U. S. from using the right of ownership on their own lands & fulfilling the purpose they have intended and declared.

The Treaty with the Indians does not require the U. S. after the Indian reserves are located to turn off the Intruders from the other lands, but it does not prevent them from withdrawing that indulgence whenever they please. Now the Govr declares you shall not turn off the intruders. They say they will not be turned off and this Court & this one Justice of the peace is to arrest & commit your officers & men to jail at their pleasure. I do not see how the Govt is to get rid of these difficulties & this disgrace but by withdrawing its indulgence altogether & that now before the reserves are located I see nothing that can prevent this

but the action of the legislature, avowing the right of the U. S. to remove the intruders, & controuling the Gov^t & this abuse of power by the Court. According to our present instructions here we must of course submit to this State of things & yield to the process of the Court. But I trust when we put the Court in the wrong (as I think it now is at least in respect to the attachment ag^t Major McIntosh) a different course may be taken I hope to get a letter to night & that I shall learn what reply is made to the Gov^rs communication. If he is merely told that Major McI & the military are ordered to submit to whatever the civil authorities of Alabama may require of them, & there is no intimation that the Gov^t will withdraw all indulgence from the Intruders, unless it's right is acknowledged, & the Courts enjoined to respect it, we shall find that the military force here will be soon disposed of.

I have examined more particularly the clause of the enforcing Bill for the Hab: Corp: Look at it, are there not some difficulties in its execution. There is no provision for trying the parties in the U. S. Court. Are they to be discharged by the U. S. Judge without a trial? And yet they may have been guilty of an offence for which they ought to be tried.

Again, for any act done in pursuance of a law of U. S. The law of the U. S. was for removing intruders, the charge is the murder of Owen. It might be lawful to remove & not necessary to kill. How can the Judge undertake to say that Owen was killed in pursuance of the law of 1807. The finding of the G^d Jury is not simply that he was killed in pursuance of that law & therefore murdered, but that he was killed in pursuance of no law, that that law did not require him to be killed & that therefore he was murdered. May not the State Court try that?

I will write to you from Tuscaloosa

With love to Ann & the Girls

Y^rs truly

Write to me here. F. S. KEY

My dear Sir

I have great pleasure in sending this [by] my friend Mr Butler, who goes to Washington to join the Cabinet in obedience to the kind wishes of the President & as I was happy to learn with your concurrence. As I know how large a share my personal wishes have had in influencing Mr Butler, to remove a conclusion he had heretofore come to in regard to taking office, I am very anxious that his stay amongst you should be rendered as agreeable to him as possible. To this I know it will give you pleasure to contribute all in your power. I know that you will like him right well in all respects. Allow me to make two suggestions to you. In your able expone you place great & just reliance upon the conduct of the bank in curtailing its accommodations & with a view to a pressure upon the money market after the appointment of the agent & the President in his message glances at the same thing. Remember that in the communication from Boston (which may be published) a certain period was fixed for the removal, which was before any of there acc[ts] on the part of the Bank. The object of my suggestion is that what is said upon this point may be so worded as to provide as far as possible for the contingency to which I allude viz. the publication of the first communication. As by saying that the desire of the President before entertained for an early removal will be rendered in practice by his conduct of the Bank, or some thing like that. The other is this. The object of the nullifiers is agitation, without that they would not exist for an hour. From their location, the point most favourable for their object is State rights, or what they please to call State rights. Hence their policy is to compel the President to exert to the full all the vigour there is in the Federal Arm, that they may be enabled to charge him with a desire to encrease it & abridge that of the State; and thus play with success upon the peculiar feelings of the South. I would be the last person to advise to the omission of any act, or recommendation which is absolutely necessary to the maintenance of the Federal Government in its just authority but I am at the same time anxious, those acts & recommendations should be limited by that necessity & that all high toned positions should be avoided, as far as practicable.

Their old stories have become stale & unprofitable & we will I trust be too wise to give them fresh hobbies. I have communicated my views upon this point to the President I am happy to think that he eoneurs in them very fully.

Remember me kindly to your family & believe
me &c Very truly yours
M. VAN BUREN

To R. B. Taney, [1833]

New York 25th March 1834

You will not probably have forgotten that some 18 or 20 Years ago an application was made to the Legislature of this State, by some friends of the underwritten for compensation for his services during the Revolutionary War, in which he was for more than 5 Years engaged in various laborious and hazardous duty and performed services of more importanee than fell to the lot of any man, in the Army of equal rank.

The decided and zealous part, which you took in favor of that application and your eloquenee and impressive speach are recollected with pleasure and Admiration, by all who heard it.

This same application in substance is now before the Sceretary of the Treasury under the Aet of Congress of May 1828, the application was presented to the late Secretary Mr McLane, by whom after mueh examination it was reffered over for further proof and of course without any final decision.

The further proof required by Mr McLane, was promptly given, in the most full and satisfactory manner. But in the mean time that Gentleman has left the Department, and the duty and Authority involved[1] upon the present Secy of the Treasury. The papers were nearly 3 months ago Submitted to Mr Taney. By whom they were I believe thoroughly examined, and his doubts upon the merits are rather certain forms, where it was supposed entirely removed, yet at the last conference held with him by my Agent, he expressed a further doubt, to wit, whether this was not

[1] *Devolved*, apparently intended.

a res judicata this doubt was satisfied by reference to Mr McLane, who promptly declared that he had made no final decision, but had left it open for further proof and then to be decided by his successor in Office. This was communicated to Mr T. together with the further proof required by Mr McLane, which is of a nature to admit of no doubt, Since this period, Mr T. has not found time to resume the consideration of the Subject.

In the mean time I have no prospects of growing richer or younger.

The object of this intrusion on your time (though you must be the most leisure man in or about Congress) is to ask, that in case you should not have changed your Opinion in regard to the merits of my claim, you would in such manner as you may think best, communicate the same to the present Secy and hint to him the necessity of dispatch.

P. S. It may be proper to inform you that there are but five Officers in Malcolm's Regiment surviving of whom only Three pretend to claim by reason of any analogy to the case of A. B. Two of whom are past Eighty Years of Age. This cannot therefore form any dangerous precedent. All the others of the Sixteen additional regiments have been provided for by their respective States within which they were raised, or by special Act of Congress.

Vale et Salve

A. BURR

To the Honble
M. Van Beuren
V. P. of the U. S.

(Endorsement) Private
To R. B. Taney, Esq.,
Secty. of U. S. Treasury,
With Mr. Van Buren's respects and regards.

Mr. Justice Campbell to Chief Justice Taney

Washington City
29th April 1861

My Dear Sir

Some days ago I sent through the mail to the President a notice of my resignation of the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. In taking leave of the court I should do injustice to my own feelings, if I were not to express to you the profound impression that your eminent qualities as a magistrate and jurist have made upon me. I shall never forget the uprightness, fidelity, learning thought and labor, that have been brought by you to the consideration of the judgements of the court, or the urbanity, gentleness, kindness and tolerance that have distinguished your intercourse with the members of the court and bar. From your hands I have received all that I could have desired and in leaving the court, I carry with me feelings of mingled reverence affection and gratitude.

In the prayer that the remainder of your days may be happy and their end peace.

I remain

Your friend
John A. Campbell

Mr Ch. Justice Taney.

Roger Brooke Taney to [Nicholas Biddle?]

Washington May 23rd 1834

Private
My Dear Sir,

I received your letter of yesterday and the one of the day before. You have not, I think taken a view of my known opinions in advising me to adopt the course you suggest. You are aware that I have always regarded this as a struggle for the liberties of the country, and that if the Bank triumphs, the government passes into the hands of a great monied corporation. Its conduct,

since the removal of the deposites, and especially its recent contemptuous conduct to the committee of the House of Representatives, has confirmed the opinions I before entertained. With these opinions can you advise me to recommend its recharter upon any terms? Would it not be the betrayal of the best and dearest interests of the country, and justly cover my name with dishonor? Can you as one of my oldest and most trusted friends upon more reflection, seriously advise such a course?

I should have given you this frank and decisive answer before, but I thought the suggestions you made in conversation on Sunday last were the impulses of the moment, arising from the excited State of your feelings, and that you would feel upon consideration that in the circumstances in which I am placed, it was impossible that I could pause a moment, on such a question. And I still think you have allowed yourself to be swayed by the excitements and difficulties which have suddenly come upon you without looking at the fixed opinions I entertain, and the public duties which I have to perform in pursuance of such opinions. I am sure that you and every other friend I have in the world would rather see me trampled in the dust, than do an act that would forfeit my own self-respect.

Do not suppose I say this to you in any spirit of unkindness; I make every allowance for the circumstances in which you stand, and can well imagine that even your judgment may for a time be warped by them. And allow me to say as the evidence of this fact, that your supposition that any one here is desirous of withdrawing the deposites from your Bank, on account of loss of confidence in you is not well founded. They will be cheerfully continued there, as long as it is believed to be a safe depositary. And if the circumstances in which you are placed should make it the interest of your Bank to surrender them, it will not be deemed a matter of reproach to you. And the utmost indulgence will be extended to the Bank that the public interest will permit. There is a natural and proper anxiety to guard the public interests, and you ought not to be surprised at any expressions of anxiety on that subject, which may escape from any one at a time like the present.

I send you herewith the copy of your letter on the currency. You say you must defend yourself. Yet I do not see that you are likely to be attacked. The hostility directed upon yourself personally, and upon your Bank will fully justify you in proposing to surrender the deposites. And if your motives for such an Act should be impeached, I should be among the first to vindicate you.

It was not until the receipt of your letter, this morning, that I supposed your conduct, in any respect, was to be influenced by the answer I should give to your proposition to recommend the recharter of the Bank. As I have already said, I did not think that on sober reflection, you would adhere to the opinion, and was therefore willing to let the matter rest for some days. But an expression in the letter received this morning seems to imply that you wait for my answer in order to enable you to decide whether you will propose to give up the deposites, as you mentioned when I last saw you. I lose therefore no time in frankly apprising you of my unalterable opinion on that subject. And I trust that you who have been among my oldest and most confidential friends will recal the counsel you have given, when you look at the position in which such a measure would justly place me.

You overrate, my dear Sir, the power of the Bank of the United States to do mischief. It is great I admit, and its disposition abundantly manifest, But its chief power is derived from the co-operation of the mercantile classes, and the panic which has been created in a great measure, by their proceedings, and that of political partisans. It is impossible that a course so suicidal to themselves can much be countenanced by the merchants and as soon as they set themselves seriously to work, to restore confidence, the efforts of the Bank to ruin the country will be comparatively harmless.

I am Dr Sir In haste
Very truly your Friend
R. B. TANEY

THE CHEVALIER D'ANNEMOURS.

[*Editorial Note.*]

Through the courtesy of His Excellency, M. Patenotre, Ambassador of the French Republic to the United States of America, this Society received in 1896, an interesting and valuable account of the life of Chevalier d'Annemours, who was secret envoy of the court of France to this country during the war for independence, and subsequently Consul-General of France at Baltimore. This account was communicated to the Society by the French Ambassador, through M. Guillaume Peynaud, a gentleman of this city.

The residence here of the Chevalier d'Annemours was upon the property situated at what is now the intersection of North Avenue and the Harford Road, at present owned and occupied by the Samuel Ready School, where in 1792, he erected a monument, still standing, to Christopher Columbus, in commemoration of his discovery of America, three hundred years before.

A sketch of this interesting person, prepared by Mr. Henry F. Thompson, the material for which was largely drawn from the account above referred to, was published in Volume I of this *Magazine* at page 241. It has seemed however, that the original document, with all its detail of incident, and its abundance of reference to authorities, was of sufficient interest to be worthy of complete reproduction. The orthography of the original document, which is sometimes that of the eighteenth century, has been carefully observed in the following text.

Notice sur le Chevalier Charles François-Adrien Le Paulmier d'Annemours,[1]

Consul général de France à Baltimore.

Né en Normandie, probablement en 1742,[2] d'un père assez pauvre, encore plus dur, qui embarqua ses huit garçons à l'âge de douze ans sur des bâtiments marchands avec une pacotille de 600 livres chacun pour tout bien,[3] le jeune gentilhomme alla d'abord

[1] Il signait : Le Cher d'Anmours.

[2] Arch. des Affaires Etrangères, États Unis, Correspondance, tome I, folio 328.

[3] *Ibid.*

à La Martinique où il resta sept ans pour le compte des armateurs. Fait prisonnier par les Anglais en 1760, il profita de ses huit mois de captivité pour apprendre l'anglais puis retourna à La Martinique. Des relations de commerce et sa curiosité le conduisirent alors aux colonies anglaises, où il passa trois ans, de 1763 à 1765. Il revint ensuite en Europe ; mais, mal reçu par sa famille, il s'en alla en Angleterre où il resta deux ans dont dix huit mois dans un village, pour perfectionner sa connaissance de la langue. En 1768 il retourna dans les colonies françaises pour y reprendre le commerce ; mais, n'ayant pu "faire honneur à ses affaires," il se decida à repasser dans les colonies anglaises, où il avait des connaissances et des amis utiles. Il y entretint pendant quatre ans des relations avec les gens les plus considérables du pays ; ayant la confiance des negociants français et anglais, il fut chargé par eux de diverses commissions et fut ains a même d'entrer dans les affaires des particuliers, de connaître ies lieux, les individus, d'étudier le pays et de pressentir les événements qui alleient s'y produire.[1] Il étâit a peine rentré en France (1773), que la révolution d'Amérique éclata.

En 1776 après la déclaration d'indépendance, le Cabinet français se décida à sortir de sa passivité. Un parent de d'Annemours entré dans la carrière diplomatique, le chevalier de la Luzerne,[2] parla de lui et de ses voyages à M. de Vergennes, ministre des Affaires Étrangères. Le ministre pria le chevalier de la Luzerne de demander à d'Annemours un mémoire sur la question d'Amérique. D'Annemours prétendit plus tard qu'il l'avait rédigé sans en connaître la destination, et que, dix jours après la remise du mémoire, en Septembre 1776, Vergennes l'avait secrètement mandé à Paris.[3]

[1] *Ibid.*, Dossiers du personnel (Lettre de d'Annemours à Fauchet, 20 brumaire an III).

[2] Aimé-César, né en 1741, ministre de France à la cour de Baviere, 1776, puis aux États Unis, 1779–83 ; ambassadeur à Londres 1788, frère du ministre de la marine.

[3] Lettre de d'Annemours à Fauchet. C'est sans doute ce mémoire qui se trouve aujourd'hui dans la collection, Mémoires et Documents, États Unis, tome I, fol. 18 : Mémoire sur les colonies anglaises situées au continent de l'Amérique Septen-

Il ne semble pas ccpendant que le ministre voulût à ce moment faire autre chose que se renseigner sur les affaires d'Amérique: Mais d'Annemours dût saisir l'occasion pour se faire charger, par l'influence de son parent, d'une mission secrète dans les colonies anglaises revoltées. Le 2 octobre, le chevalier de la Luzerne, envoyant à Vergennes une nouvelle note de d'Annemours intitulée: Examen de quelques motifs qui doivent contribuer à determiner la France a s'allier avec la nouvelle république américaine,[1] disait que d'Annemours trouvait de grandes difficultés à mettre sa bonne volonté en activité; il ajoutait: J'usse infiniment désiré que vous eussies pu juger par vous même de sa tête et de la justesse de ses vues, mais vous m'avés dit des raisons auquel (sic) je n'ai rien à répliquer.[2] On voit au vrai les dispositions du ministre au bas d'un nouveau mémoire présenté peu après à Vergennes: C'etait un plan de la conduite que se proposait de tenir le chevalier d'Anmours pendant son séjour à Philadelphie. Il demandait à s'y rendre et à s'y presenter comme officier français en voyage, attiré par le spectacle de la révolution; il offrait de renseigner le gouvernement sur les inclinations des Américains envers les puissances de l'Europe et la France en particulier, sur la représentation secrèt des États européens auprès d'eux, sur les opérations militaires et la situation générale du pays. Mais il demandait, n'ayant d'autres ressources que 4000 livres que devait lui remettre le chevalier de la Luzerne sans qu'il sût de quelle part, que le ministre lui avançât d'autre subsides.

trionale, par M. le Chevalier d'Anmours, qui les a parcournes pendant les années 1772 et 1773 (25 pages en fol.). Ce mémoire fut écrit en 1776. D'Annemours y montrait les ressources des colonies et prédisait le rôle interessant qu'elles etaient destinées a jouir sur le globe; il faisait ressortir l'avantage que la France avait à soutenir leur revolte et indiquait les moyens pratiques d'y conduire la guerre.

[1] Affaires Etrangères, États Unis, corresp., tome I, fol. 245. Ce mémoire est suivi d'Observations politiques sur l'état actuel des affaires de l'Angleterre et de l'Amérique septentrionale (fol. 249) que nous supposons avoir été remises en même temps.

[2] Voici la fin de la lettre: si vous trouvies que le petit mémoire que je vous envoye, . . . méritât de plus grands éclaircissement, il ce (sic) feroit un grand plaisir de vous les faire parvenir. Il ignore absolument que vous ayes lu ces productions (*Ibid.* fol. 243). A cette date cependant d'Annemours, de son propre aveu, avait dija été mandé a Paris par Vergennes.

La note porte en marge une réponse catégorique : Le Roi ne donnant ni mission ni commission à M. le Ch^er^ d'Anmours, son ministre ne peut en façon quelleconque prendre connaissance du voyage qu'on projette, sinon pour s'y opposer et pour le defendre.[1]

Les negociations continuèrent pourtant : un mémoire de d'Annemours fut encore remis vers ce moment a Vergennes par l'intermédiaire du chevalier de la Luzerne : Mémoire sur les colonies anglaises situées sur le continent de l'Amérique Septentrionale.[2] Une note accompagnait le mémoire, qui donnait des renseignements sur la vie de d'Annemours, le présentait comme un homme d'esprit, bon observateur, d'allure anglaise et parlant la langue comme un Anglais, malheureux en France d'ailleurs, et disposé à faire tout au monde pour se tirer de sa triste situation.[3] Le ministre, encouragé par la tournure des événements d'Amérique, s'était il ravisé ? S'il faut en croire d'Annemours,[4] après plusieurs examens qu'on lui fut subir pour s'assurer de sa capacité et de son zèle, ou lui aurait proposé de passer en Amérique comme agent secret du gouvernement ; il s'y serait d'abord refusé, le cabinet refusant lui même de l'avouer en cette qualité ; enfin après de longs débats, il aurait accepté de partir à condition qu'on lui permit de faire confidence de sa mission au général Washington et à tels membres du Congrès que sa prudence lui ferait jugé dignes de la même confiance.

Dans les premiers mois de l'année 1777 il arriva à Boston, d'où il se rendit sur le champ à l'armée Américaine pour confier sa mission à Washington.[5] Il alla rejoindre alors le Congrès à Philadelphie, et le suivit, en 1777 et 1778, partout où les opérations des armées ennemies le forçaient à se déplacer. Il entretenait une correspondance avec le ministère et s'efforçait d'éclaires le cabinet français sur la situation de prévenir une alliance Anglo-

[1] *Ibid.* fol. 244.

[2] *Ibid.* fol. 329 (30 pages).

[3] *Ibid.* fol. 328.

[4] Lettre citée de d'Annemours à Fauchet.

[5] Il la confia également à Richard Henry Lee, alors membre du Congrès pour la Virginie (lettre citée).

Américaine. Il n'y a point à opter disait-il. Il est question de consentir on de s'opposer à ce que l'Angleterre pose des carrières et mettre des entraves eternelles et insurmontables au commerce et à la navigation de l'Europe dans toutes les mers du globe ; et soyés certains que sa réunion avec ses colonies sur ce continent lui assurera le succès d'une entreprise que son ambition, d'accord avec son avarice, ne peut manquer de lui suggérer.[1] Il semble donc avoir contribué pour sa part à l'alliance conclue entre la France et les États Unis.

Cependant le gouvernement avait autorisé le ministre plénipotentiaire envoyé à Philadelphia après la conclusion de l'alliance Gérard, à etablir dans le pays des Consuls ou vice-Consuls provisoires choisis parmi les sujets les plus propres à remplir ces places.[2] Le nombre des bâtiments français qui abordaient à Baltimore et quelques difficultés qui s'étaient elevées dans ce part y necessitant particulièrement la présence d'un agent consulaire, Gérard arrêta son choix sur le chevalier d'Annemours. C'est un homme éclairé, instruit, qui sait parfaitement l'anglais et qui a su se concilier l'estime d'un grand nombre de gens considérable dans ce pays cy. . . . J'ose espérer que sa correspondance vous convaînçera de la bonté de ce choix. Comme il est en estat d'attendre que vous vouliez bien fixer son traitement, j'ose le recommander à vos bontés. (12 octobre 1778)[3] Son action consulaire s'étendit successivement du Maryland à la Virginie et a la Caroline du Nord. L'année suivante, le ministre de la Marine, M. de Sartine convint avec M. de Vergennes d'un arrangement pour les Consulats des Etats-Unis ; et, en attendant qu'on eût réglé les fonctions des Consuls, ou nomma, en même temps que Létombe à Boston et Holker à Philadelphie, le chevalier d'Annemours consul général à Baltimore pour les deux Carolines, la Virginie, le Maryland et

[1] *Ibid.* Il supposait en l'an III que cette correspondance existait encore ainsi que ses premiers mémoires au bureau des Affaires Etrangères ou dans les papiers du ministre Vergennes. Nous avons encore les mémoires mais il ne reste pas trace de sa correspondance en 1777 et 1778.

[2] Affaires Etrangères, États-Unis, Corresp. tome IV, fol. 335.

[3] *Ibid.* tome V, fol. 40 (Gerard à M. de Sartine).

la Georgie (12 october 1779).[1] Le chevalier de la Luzerne, parent de d'Annemours, venait de remplacer Gérard comme ministre plénipotentaire à Philadelphie.

En 1783, le gouvernement, voulant réduire à un seul le nombre des consulats généraux etablis aux États Unis, supprima celui de d'Annemours, qui resta simple consul à Baltimore pendant que Barbé-Marbois,[2] secrétaire de la légation française, devenait consul général a New York.[3]

De la correspondance qu'il échangeait de son poste de Baltimore avec le Ministre de la Marine, il reste aux Archives des Affaires Étrangères quelques lettres et mémoires qu'il rendait compte de l'effet des premiers essais du commerce français sur le continent Américain, et faisait preuve, par ses observations et ses conjectures, d'une certain largeur de vues.[4]

À la Revolution, il prêta le serment exigé par la loi de decembre 1790 : une copie en fut adressée le 11 juin 1792 au président de l'Assemblée nationale.[5]

Mais au début de l'année 1793 d'Annemours fut victime du bouleversement général qui suivit la chute de la royaute. Le Conseil executif, vraisemblablement par raison d'éeonomie autant que pour l'intéret du eommeree, procéda à un remaniement total

[1] *Ibid.* tome x, fol. 313, cf. la lettre citée de d'Annemours a Fauchet : Extrait de la lettre de M. de Sartine a Annemours : ". . . Les connaissances locales que vous avez acquises, les preuves de zèle que vous avez données et la bonne conduite que vous avez tenue pendant votre résidence en Amérique, ont determiné le choix de sa Majesté" (Versailles, 12 decembre 1779).

[2] Francois, v. comte de Barbé-Marbois (1745–1837) ; il avait été précepteur des enfants du marquis de Castries, ministre de la Marine.

[3] D'Annemours fût mécontent de cette nomination qu'il considérait comme un manque d'égard pour ses services et son rang d'ancienneté. Cette injustice ajouta-t-il fut couronnée pas une second en faveur du citoyen Laforest ; mais il resta simple consul a Baltimore sans s'en plaindre et surtout sans s'en étonner.

[4] Affaires Étrangères, Mémoires et Documents, États Unis, tome xvii, fol. 4 : Mémoire sur le commerce de l'État de Maryland, 14 février 1781 (14 pages).

Ibid. fol. 162 : Memoire sur les bois de construction que produit l'Amérique septentrionale, 10 Septembre 1784 (9 pages).

Ibid. tome xiv, fol. 71 : Lettre de d'Annemours au mis de Castries, ministre de la Marine (Baltimore, 24 juillet 1783).

Ibid. fol. 162, id. (20 Septembre).

Ibid. fol. 170, id. (28 Novembre).

[5] Affaires Étrangères. Dossiers du personnel.

de la représentation consulaire aux États Unis. "Pour réunir au même centre d'observations les rapports commerciaux et politiques de la République avec les dits États,[1] on supprima le place et le traitement de consul général : le nouveau ministre plénipotentiaire, Genet, fut chargé de toutes les affaires consulaires de la République francaise ; d'autre part, quatre consuls seulement furent maintenus, à Philadelphie, New York, Boston et Charleston (4 janvier, 1793).[2] Le consulat de Baltimore se trouvait supprimé. C'est donc par l'effet d'une mésure d'ensemble que d'Annemours perdit la situation qu'il occupait depuis quatorze ans dans les consulats d'Amérique, et son rappel n'était que la conséquence d'une suppression d'emploi, non d'une destitution.[3]

D'Annemours ne revint pas en France : il ne tenait sans doute que pas peu de liens à son pays qu'il avait quitté si jeune et revu si peu de temps. Il se fixa aux États-Unis dont il fit sa patrie d'adoption : il se retira près de Baltimore, sur une petite terre qu'il avait acquise du produit de ses économies.[4] D'autres agents avaient du, comme lui, après leur mise en retrait d'emploi, continuer leur séjour aux États-Unis, et leur situation pouvait les faire considéré comme émigrés. Sur la demande du commissaire des Relations Extérieures,[5] le ministre plénipotentiaire de la République francaise à Philadelphie, Joseph Fauchet, les pria de lui fournir des renseignements sur les motifs de leur séjour en Amérique (13 brumaire an III, 3 Novembre 1794). D'Annemours répondit le 20 brumaire par une lettre à laquelle il joignait une notre sur sa vie et sa carrière.[6] Il prétextait son âge

[1] *Ibid.* États-Unis, Corresp., tome XXXVII, fol. 15 (Instruction concernnant les affaires consulaires générales, les consulats et vice-consulats de l'Amérique septentrionale).

[2] Par suite de cette nouvelle formation, les crédits affectés au traitement des agents consulaires au États-Unis descendaient de 132000 f. à 64000 (*ibid.* fol. 39).

[3] Le mot destitution, qu'il emploie lui même (lettre citée) n'est que l'expression de son amertume ; et s'il figure dans quelques places, il ne s'applique pas d'une façon précise au cas de d'Annemours.

[4] Il avait, comme consul a Baltimore, un traitement de 20000 livres.

[5] Affaires Etrangères, États-Unis, Corresp., tome XLIII, fol. 141 (5 thermidor, an II).

[6] *Ibid.* Dossiers du personnel.

avancé, sa santé affaiblie, qui ne lui permettaient plus de repasser les mers sans s'exposer au plus grand danger. Il protestait d'ailleurs, non sans amertume, de son devouement à sa patrie, et il ajoutait avec une pointe d'ironie: Né dans une classe de citoyens dont la désaffection au nouvel ordre de choses a été trop générale pour pouvoir distinguer avec sûreté ceux que d'autres sentiments honoraient, j'ai préferé ne lui point offrir mes services que de m'exposer à un refus qui m'eut supposé indigne de sa confiance; et, en me rendant justice, j'ai senté que j'avois trop le caractère d'un républicain pour qu'une supposition si humiliante n'eut pas fait le malheur du reste de mes jours. À la perspective des devoires qui l'attendaient dans son ancienne patrie, il opposait le calme profond de la retraite où il vivait, s'occupant de sciences et d'art, identifié par un très long séjour aux moeurs, aux usages et aux coutumes d'un pays dont il parlait et écrivait la langue avec plus de facilité que sa naturelle, et où il n'était l'objet ni de l'attention, ni de la jalousie de qui que ce fut. Il restait sensible aux triomphes de sa patrie, seul objet sur lequel il jette toujours un regard qui part de son coeur, et deux choses le consolaient de son existence passive en de telles circonstances, la première, c'est que la Republique ne manquait point, pour la servir, d'hommes ayant plus de talents et de jeunesse; l'autre c'est qu'il avait lui même cooperé a la glorieuse Révolution de France, en provoquant la Révolution d'Amérique.[1] Il resida dans les dernières années de sa vie a La Nouvelle Orléans; il avait acquis des immeubles assez considérables. Le 3 avril 1807, il instituait sa légataire universelle, par testament sous seing privé, une dame Pitot, femme d'un juge du pays.[2]

En 1821, un procès engagea entre les héritiers Pitot et l'un de ses frères resté en Normandie et son héritier legal, Denis Hector Lepaulmier d'Annemours, au sujet des biens que le chevalier laissait en France.[3]

[1] Cette explication dut être jugée suffisante, puisqu'à partir de cette époque il n'est fait aucune mention de lui dans la correspondance des agents français en Amérique.

[2] On n'a aucun rensignement sur la façon dont il mourut, ni sur la date. On suppose seulement par le procès qui se trouvait engagé en 1821, qu'il avait dû mourir quelque temps avant.

[3] Affaires Étrangères. Dossiers du personnel.

PETITION OF SUNDRY ROMAN CATHOLICS AGAINST THE IMPOSITION UPON THEM OF A DOUBLE TAX AS A DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THEIR RELIGION.

[From the Society's Collections of MSS.]

To His Excell.y Horatio Sharpe Esq.r
Governor of Maryland.

The Petition of Sundry Roman Catholicks in behalfe of themselves and others of the same Communion residing in the province aforesaid.

Humbly Sheweth

That many of your Petitioners Preferd a Petition to their Hon.rs of the Upper House of Assembly against a Bill then laying Before them Entitled an Act for granting a supply of £40000 for his Maj.ts servis & for striking £340 : 15 : 6 thereof in Bills of Creditt & raising a fund for sinking the same.

By a Clause of which the Lands of all the Roman Catholicks residing withing this Province are doubly taxed a Copy of which Pet.n we herewith offer to your Excellency.

That notwithstanding the s.d Petition & the reasons suggested thereof their Hon.rs of the Upper House have thought fit to pass the s.d Bill.

That therefore our Application to your Excell.y becoming necessary we humbly shew yo.r Excell.y that the Province of Maryland was Granted by Charter the 20.th day of June 1632 to Cecilious Calvert Baron of Baltemore a Roman Catholick. That the said Cecilious Calvert L.d Baltimore's Laudable & Pious Zeal for the propogation of the Christian Faith was one of the motives for granting him the said Charter.

That in persuance of the said Charter & his Laudable & Pious zeal Cecilious Lord Baltimore caused Declarations to be set forth inviting all Persons believing in Jesus Christ to Transport themselves into Maryland then a Wilderness inhabited by a Cruel & Savage People & Promising an equality of fredom & favour & Liberty of Conscience to all psons so transporting themselves & to their Decendants & further engaged to ratifie his said Declarations & promises by a perpetual Law That in Consequence of the s^d^ Declaration & Promises in the 1st Session of Assembly held in the province Viz. in the year 1640[1] a Perpetual Act Passed entitled an Act Concerning Religion wch Confirmed the said Declarations & Promises concerning Liberty of Conscience. That the same Act was again Reenacted in the year 1650 That a Rebellion being raised Ab^t^ the year 1652 Against Cecilius Ld Baltimore & his L^d^p making Complaint thereof to the then Ld Protector and Against Richd Bennett Esqr & others his Highness by an order of the 2^d^ of Novr 1655 refer'd the same to the L^ds^ Comissioners Whitlock & Widdrington who made a Report which report was refer'd to his Highnesses Committe for Trade &c wch Committee in persuance of the said order took the Premisses into Consideration & upon Proposals made by Richd Bennett and Samuel Mathews for the settlement and Peace of the Province which they tendred to the said Committee to which his L^dp^ at the Request of the Committe gave his Answers which Proposals & Answers the said Committee for trade did report unto his Highness together with their Opinions & advise Concerning the whole state of the Case upon which his L^dp^ on the 23^d^ of Octr 1656 sent Instructions to his Lieu^tt^ & Council by a Clause whereof his L^dp^ enjoined that the Act Concerning Religion whereby all Persons who profess to believe in Jesus Christ have Liberty of Conscience & free exercise of their Religion be duly Observed &c.

That the said Cecilious Ld Baltimore on the 30th day of Novr 1657 Entered into Articles of Agreem^t^ with Richd Bennett

[1] The Act concerning Religion was passed in 1649. Religious liberty had previously been established by proclamation of the Proprietary.

Esqr among which is the following Articles Lastly the s^d Ld Baltimore doth promise that he will never give his Assent to the repeal of a Law established heretofore in Maryland by his Ld^ps Consent & mentioned in the sd report of the Committee of trade whereby all psons professing to believe in Jesus Christ have freedom of Conscience there & doth faithfully promise upon his Honour to Observe & pform as much as in him lies the particulars Above mentioned and his L^dp doth hereby Authorize & require his L^dps Govr & all other his L^dps Officers there to give Assurance to the people of their due performance thereof which said Instructions & Articles are in the Council Records Lib^r H H fol^o 1. 2. 3. 4. 5 & fo. 10 11. 12 to which we humbly beg your Excell^y will be pleased to be referr'd.

That an Act also passed on the 27th of Ap^il 1658 to Confirm the Articles between Ld Baltimore &^c and the Commissioners as may Appear in Lib C and W : H : fo 134 by which Act the Act Concerning Religion is again tho' not expresly yet Virtually Confirmed.

That our Ancestors had not the least Ground to Suspect that their Roman Catholick decendants would be deprived of the Benefit of a Law so earnestly Contended for by Protestants & so often & so solemnly Confirm'd at their request & so readily Consented to by the Roman Catholicks for it is beyond Doubt that Cecileous Ld Baltimore & most of the Gentlemen then in Power were Roman Catholicks.

That in Consequence of the Royal Charter & upon the faith of it upon the Declaration & Promises of Cecilious Ld Baltimore & the Act affors^d many Roman Catholick Gent of Good & Ancient Families in the Kingdom of England & Ireland & many Others of lesser note to avoid the Penal Laws in force in their Native Countrys & other Vexations to which they were Liable at home quitted their Countries their Friends & Relations & every thing dear to them to enjoy those Priviledges that Freedom Liberty & Equality in every thing here especially a full Liberty of Conscience, & to that end Transported themselves into this Province.

That we need not enumerate the many almost insurmountable dificulties they in their first settlement had to struggle with the

Country was a Vast & one uneultivated Forest the Possessors of that Forest a Savage & Cruel People with these they were Obliged to wage frequent wars the Labour of Clearing Thickly wooded Lands was almost intollerable the scarcity of Provisions & the want not only of the Conveniences but of Necessaries of life almost insurportable but above all the distempers & Sicknesses Attending a new unhealthy Climate were most discouraging That the Enjoyment of a full Liberty of Conscience equal Freedom & Equall Priviledges with their fellow subjects & the good Reasons they had to promise themselves that they should transmit to their latest Posterity the same Advantages not onely Alleviated their hardships and sufferings but Comforted them under them.

That they had the strongest Reasons to entertain such hopes Cannot be denied A Protestant Prince had Granted the Country to a Roman Catholick Nobleman in order to Propogate the Christian Religion that Nobleman had issued Declarations inviting all Persons believing in Jesus Christ to repair to it under Promiss of an Equality of Freedom & Liberty of Conscience those Declarations & promises had been Confirmd by the Act Concerning Religion That the Roman Catholicks in Particular had no reason to suspect any infringment of their Religious or Civil Rights for it Appears that in the year 1648 by the Counci1 Proceedings from 1636 to 1657 fo. 183 to which we humbly beg to refer your Excell^{y} that part of the Oath of the Lieut^{t} or Cheif Govr of the province of Maryland and was as follows.

And I do further Swear that I will not by my selfe nor any person directly or indirectly trouble molest or Discountenance any person whatsoever professing to believe in Jesus Christ & in perticular no Roman Catholick for or in respect of his or her Religion nor in his or her free exercise thereof within the said Province so as they be not unfaithfull to his Lrd or molest & Conspire Against the Civil Goverm^{t} Established here under him nor will I make any difference of Persons in Conferring of Offices Rewards or favours proceeding from the Authority his said L^{dp} has Confer'd upon me as his Lieutenant here for or in respect of their said Religion respectively but mearly as I shall find them faithfull and well deserving of his said L^{dp} & to the best of my

understanding endowed with moral Virtues and Abilities fitting for such Rewards Offices or Favours wherein my prime Aim & end from time to time shall sincerely be the Advancement of his said L^dp servis here & the Publick Unity and good of the province without partiality to any or any other sinister end whatsoever and if any other officer or person whatsoever shall during the time of my being his L^dps Lieutenant here without my Consent or privily molest or disturbe any person within this province professing to believe in Jesus Christ merely for or in respect of his or her Religion or the free exercise thereof upon notice or Complaint thereof made unto me I will apply my power & Authority to relive & protect any person so molested or troubled whereby he may have Right done him for any Damage which he shall suffer in that kind & to the utmost of my Power will Cause all & every such person or Persons as shall molest or trouble any other person or persons in that manner to be punished.

That it also appears from the said proceedings fo: 201 that in the year 1648 part of the Oath of a Councillor of State was as follows.

I do further swear that I will not by my selfe nor any other person directly or indirectly trouble molest or discountenance any person whatsoever in the said province professing to belive in Jesus Christ & in perticular no Roman Catholick for or in respect of his or her Religion nor in his or her free exercise thereof within the said province so as they be not unfaithful to his said L^dp nor molest or Conspire against the Civil Goverm^t established here under him so help me God & by the Contents of this Booke. That it also appears by Lib^r Y fol. 48 Containing a Jurnal & Acts of Assembly & other proceedings from the year 1649 to 1671 that part of the Oath of Fidelity to be taken by the Inhabitants of Maryland.

But will at all Times as Occasion shall require to the utmost of my power defend & maintain in all such his s^d L^dps and his heirs just & Lawfull Right title interest Priviledges Jurisdictions Prerogative propriety & Dominion over & in the said Province & Islands thereunto belonging & over the people who are and shall

be therein for the time being as are Granted to his said L^dp and his heirs by the late King of England in his said Patent of the said Province under the Great Seal of England not any ways understood to infring or prejudice Liberty of Conscience in Point of Religion.

That it also appears that the Above Oath was enjoynd to be taken by an Act of Assembly past in 1650 by Lib Y fo 46 & 47 which Oaths & Acts further evince that the Act Concerning Religion was deemed an unalterable & Fundamental Law.

That it also Appears that all Authors who have treated either of the History or Settlement of the province of Maryland say that all People resorting thither enjoy Liberty of Conscience and an Equality in all Civil Rights.

That the same Authors also say that the first Setters were Cheifly Ro: Catholicks & that many of them were Gentlemen of Family & Fortune the truth whereof cannot reasonably be Called in Question, if Attention be had to the facts & papers herein before Quoted; for the province being Granted to a Ro: Catholick the Act Concerning Religion having pass'd &c &c. the Roman Catholicks looked on Maryland as an Asylum and place of Rest for themselves and their posterity.

That notwithstanding the several Rebellions Ag^t the Goverm^t here it Continued to be so until the year 1688 or 1689 when a mutinous Crew at once Ousted the then Ld Baltimore of his Goverm^t & made the first Breach of Priviledges granted to all persons here professing to belive in Jesus Christ.

That from that period to this time at greater or lesser intervals many severe Laws were made Ag^t the Roman Catholicks residing within this province.

That we need not enumerate to yor Excell^y the several Laws by wch we are oppressed as yor Excell^y is we presume well acquinted with them & as they are ready to be found in our Body of Laws but this we must say that by these Laws we are almost reduced to a Levell with our Negros not having even the priveledge of Voting for persons to represent us in Assembly in short they deprive us of all the Advantages promised our Ancestors on

their Coming into this province & so solemnly & in Appearance well Confirmed to them & their Decendants.

That however Grievous & Oppressive the Laws heretofore enacted against us are they touched not our property in any other manner than by subjecting us to the paym^{t} of 40p Poll to the established Clergy.

That the Bill now before yor Excell^{y} is the onely one by wch our Load of Taxes is made havier to us than our fellow Subjects.

That we humbly Conceive no just Cause or Reason Can be Assign'd for Laying this unequal Tax. That we hereby protest & declare that we have never given the Governm^{t} any just Cause of Complainst Ag^{t} us & that we have always behaved as tractable Dutifull & Loyal Subjects that not any among us have been Called in Question or prosecuted for a Turbulent or Seditious behaviour. That we have given not onely undoubted Proofs in our Address to the Honble the Upper House of Assembly of our peaceable behaviour to wch Address Yo^{r} Excell^{y} has been already referr'd but of our readiness & inclination to serve the Governm^{t} & Assist our suffering Protestant fellow Subjects. That we are so Conscious of our innocence that we defy the most invitorate of our Enemies to Charge us wth even the Shadow of a Crime.

That if Calumny is to fix Guilt we Own ourselves most Guilty if Slander & palpable notorious Lies are admitted in evidence against us we must be Condemn'd if it be Criminal to be Roman Catholicks we must own ourselves Criminals but we protest no other Crime can be laid to our Charge. That when our Roman Catholick Ancestors quitted their Native Countrys that they & their Posterity might enjoy Freedom & Peace of Conscience here they little dreamed that we should be troubled on the Score of Religion.

That it is evident they did not cross the Ocean & encounter all the difficulties they underwent for a temporary enjoyment of Liberty of Conscience to themselves only.

That they did not fly from Penal Laws foreseeing that their Posterity would be Subjected to them here.

That we beg your Excell^{y} to reflect that the Bulk of the first Setlers here were Roman Catholicks that they at the expence of

there Fortunes & many of them at the price of their Blood without recapitulating the many other hardships they underwent according to the other end of the Charter enlarged the Kings empire & Dominion & thereby have not onely increased the Trade & riches of their Mother Country but laid the foundation of the present flourishing state of this province from wch his L^dp^ draws Annually a Noble & Splended Fortune. And that therefore we humbly Conceive his L^dp^ not only in justice but in gratitude is bound to preserve us our Rights & Liberties which the Double Tax strikes at. And as his L^dp^ sensible of your Merits has Constituted you his Govern^r^ & Representative We hope you will not pass the Clause we have so just Reason to Complain of. That we had not the least reason to Suspect that under his Maties just & mild Goverm^t^ an Attempt would be made to invade those our Rights which Oliver Cromwell held Sacred & did not disturb that Oppressions & persecutions have always prov'd hurtfull to States. That some if not all the Ro. Catholicks in the province may be forced into other provinces to the Great prejudice of Maryland.

That we are sensible we are Charged with disaffection to his Maties Person & Goverm^t^ but we aver it to be a Scandalous Calumny & a Charge unsupported by the least Shadow of a proof. That under his Maj^ties^ long mild & Happy Reign his British Roman Catholick Subjects have enjoyed & uninterrupted Series of peace & Quiet.

That his Maties Ro. Catholick Subjects in his Foreign Dominions as far as we are inform'd equally partake of his favours & Affection & in return pay him a Sincere tribute of Love & Duty.

That your Excell^y^ is well acquainted that the Ro. Catholicks residing in this province are in number very inconsiderable Compared to the Other Inhabitants.

That your Excell^y^ knows the province is surrounded by Populous Protestants Colonies & that therefore the Ro. Catholicks must be not only Fools but Madmen to entertain any thoughts of disturbing the peace of the Goverment.

That we do not Charge our Enemies with being Fools or

madmen but we Submit it to your Excell^{y} to determine what Character they deserve who lay such black Charges to Our Doors not only without proof but even without the Shadow of Probability. That what we have set forth relating to our duty & Loyalty to his Ma^{ty} is not mere assertion but Contains the Sincere Sentiments of our hearts, we hope to Shew by the Copies of the following Addresses which we here insert. The first is an Address to his Ma^{ty} on his Accession to the Throne. The second is an Address to the late Lord and the third is also an Address to the late Lord on his Coming into the province to wch we add his L^{dps} kind Answer wch we humbly hope your Excell^{y} will at this time make good to us.

To the Kings most Excell^{t} Ma^{ti}.

The Humble Address of the Roman Catholicks of Maryland

Most Gratious Sovering

We your Maties most dutiful Subjects the Ro. Catholicks Inhabitants of the Province of Maryland under the Goverm^{t} of the Ld Baltimore Lord & Proprietary thereof. Out of our true and unfeigued sense of Gratitude for the great Clemency & goodness of your late Royal Father towards us humbly beg leave to express to your Ma^{ty} the share we bear with the rest of your Ma^{tys} Subjects in the General Greif of the British Empire on the Death of our Late most Gratious Sovereign & as we have the same happiness with them to see your Matie peaceably Succeed to the Crown of your Great Father we humbly beseech your Matie to give us leave to joine with them in our hearty Congratulations & in all humility we beg your Majesties Acceptance of our Constant Allegiance & Duty according to our Utmost Capacity in this remote part of your Maties Dominions & we humbly hope by our Loyalty and a Steady & Constant Adherence to Our Duty to deserve some shear in that tender Concern your Matie has been so gratiously pleased to express for all your Subjects We are. May it please your Matie Yo^{r} Maties most Dutiful Subjects & Serv^{ts}

To the R^{t} Honble Charles Ld Baron of Baltimore, Absolute Lord and Pro^{py} of the Province of Maryland and Avalon.

The humble Address of the Roman Catholicks of the province of Maryland.

We yor L^{dps} most dutifull Tenants the Ro. Catholicks of Maryland humbly beg leave to return your L^{dp} our most Sincere & hearty thanks for the Honour your L^{dp} hath been pleased to do in sending us your worthy Brother our Govr from whose prudence & wisdome we Cannot but promise ourselves all the happiness a People can wish for.

We are truely Sencible from this & many other instances of your L^{dps} goodness how much you have at heart the welfare & prosperity of your people of Maryland & we beg leave in the humblest manner to assure your L^{dp} we shall always retain the most greatful remembrance of it & as we had the Hon^{r} to be witnesses with what tenderness and Affection your illustrious Ancestors Cherish'd this young Colony so it is the utmost pleasure & Satisfaction to us to see your L^{dp} tread so Closely in their Glorious Footsteps.

We humbly intreat your L^{dp} would out of your great Goodness be pleased to do us the Honour to present to his most Sacred Ma^{ty} the tender of our duty & Allegiance which we humbly offer in an Address and We firmly propose in Conformity to it always to approve ourselves as Dutiful Subjects to his most Sacred Ma^{ty} as we have been faithful Tenants to your L^{dp} and your most Noble Ancestors. We are

May it Please yor L^{dp} Yo^{r} Ld^{ps} most faithfull Tenants & Servants.

To the R^{t} Honorable Charles Ld Baron of Baltimore, Absolute Lord and Proprietor of the province of Maryland and Avalon &c.

The humble Address of the Roman Catholick Inhabitants of the province of Maryland

May it please your Lordship

We your L^{dp} Tenants the Ro. Catholicks of this province beg leave to approach your L^{dp} with Sincere Congratulations on your L^{dp} and Ladyes Safe Arrival into this your province which your Pious & Noble Ancestors have founded with unwaried Application great zeal hazard and expence to the Enlargement of the

British Empire & to the perpetuating their glorious memory to latest Posterity and we have undoubted reason to Conclude from your Ld^{ps} prudent Conduct in the Administration of Affairs that your L^{dps} Caracter will be no less Conspicuous by Carrying on and incouraging what they so nobly and wisely began. Our Constant Allegiance to his most Sacred Ma^{ty} Our Dutiful regard for his Royal Family & Our Obedience to your L^{dps} Goverment will we hope always to merit your L^{dps} favorable Countenance & protection Assure your L^{dp} that none of your L^{dps} Tenants exceed us in their harty wishes for the welfare & Prosperity of your Noble Family & of the province of Maryland.

It is with great Satisfaction we heard your L^{dp} was Called to Attend near the Person of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales an Honour Confer'd on few & the most deserving. To be so distinguish'd by your Prince sets your merit Above the reach of our Applause.

We hartily wish that your L^{dps} Stay here may be as agreeable & pleasing to your L^{dp} as it is desirable to us & that wheresoever you be after a long & happy Life honour'd by your Prince beloved by your Tenents you may enjoy the Blessings by the Omnipotent prepared for the good & just. It is the Sincere & hearty Prayer and wish of My Lord.

Yo^{r} L^{dps} most Dutiful most Obd^{t} & most Hum^{ble} Serv^{ts} and Tenants.

Gen^{t}

I thank you for your kind Address & Cannot but be in a Particular manner pleased with that dutiful regard which you [express for His (?)][1] Ma^{ty} & Royal Family the Continuance of which will always secure to you my [favour (?)][1].

That it Cannot with Reason be Asserted [that these addresses (?)][1] were Calculated to serve any other purpose or end than that wch upon the [face (?)][1] of them it appears they were design'd to Answer. That from the year 1717 or 1718 to the year 1751

[1] MS. torn or mildewed.

We were undisturbed and tho' deprived of our Rights & Priviledges enjoyd peace & Quiet.

That so many & so great were our hardships already laid on us[1] apprehend more that therefore as these Addresses were presented while we enjoy'd that Peace & Quiet & at such distant Periods & at such times as Naturally gave rise to them as they sprung mearly from our inclination as we might have Omitted them without incuring any note of disatisfaction we doubt not that your Excell^y will in Justice to us Conclude that they were as sincere as they were Voluntary.

That we are Convinced it wo^d have shocked your Excell^cys humanity had there been a Clause in the Law before you to hang the Roman Catholicks.

That we hope it will no less alarm your Justice to double Tax us without Offence for tho to take away a mans Life be a greater Sin than to deprive him of his Property the Law makes no distinction in punishing of either Transgression.

That we again most Solemnly protest we have not Committed the least Offence Against the Goverm^t that we have always behaved as good & peacable Subjects.

That not any among us have been Juridically Chargd with any Offence Against the Goverment or peace of Society. That therefore the Double Tax laid on us by the Bill before your Excell^y is laid without Reason & Foundation.

Wherefore and in Consideration of the premisses & the Facts herein before set forth we humbly pray your Excell^y not to give your Assent to the Bill before you whereby our Lands are double Taxed or to any Bill whereby any perticular or partial Tax or other Pains Hardships or Penalties may be laid on us or on any of our Communion residing within this province.

And yor Pet^rs as in Duty Bound will pray &c.

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[1] MS. torn or mildewed.

PETITION OF TENANTS OF SUSQUEHANNAH MANOR FOR TITLES IN FEE OF THEIR RESPECTIVE HOLDINGS.

[From the Society's Collections of MSS.]

To the honourable the General Assembly of Maryland.

The Petition of the Inhabitants of Susquehannah Manor alias New Connaght situated to the Southward of the Temporary Line in Cecil County in Behalf of themselves and the other Inhabitants of said Manor—

Humbly Sheweth

That we sincerely lament our necessity of approaching your Honours on the present Occasion amidst the Multiplicity of important Affairs now before you; yet we humbly conceive that the unjust Attack threatned to be made on our Property will apologize for our Conduct.

That the said Manor was first settled under a Grant made by the Proprietor to George Talbot about the Year 1680 who parcelled it out on easy Terms to the first settlers; they and their Posterity remained thereon peaceably and quietly until about the year 1744 when the same was claimed by the Proprietor who obtaining Verdicts in Ejectments against several of the Inhabitants they were obliged to take Leases from him on such Terms as was prescribed them.

That the said Leases were granted in general renewable forever on paying a Year's Rent at the Expiration of the Lives.

That the said Manor has been cleared by the Labour and Industry of the said Inhabitants and their Ancestors who have expended large Sums of Money in making valuable Improvements on the same.

They are therefore much alarm at a certain Mark Alexander's attempting to escheat it, who, if he succeed will have it in his Power to ruin Numbers of said Inhabitants and greatly distress others.

That the greatest Part of the said Inhabitants on said Manor pay the Taxes on said Lands as if they had a ffee simple in them, and have, as often as required with Alacrity risqued their Lives in Defence of the Rights and Liberties of their Country. It is with deep Regret then they reflect that the Success of the American Arms so beneficial to others of their fellow Subjects threatens them with a State of Vassalage under a haughty aspiring Man (?) unless your Honour's Interposition avert the Danger. We therefore humbly pray your Honours to pass a Law to vest a ffee in each of the present Possessors of the said Manor in such Parts thereof as they and each of them respectively claim, or otherwise order and direct therein what to you in your great Wisdom shall seem meet. And your Petitioners as in Duty bound will ever pray.

Sam Thomas	Thom^{s} Russell	Jno Alexander
Richard Thomas	Thos Hughes	Richard Abrams
Wm Rowland	Willm Gibson	Jno Hall
Saml Miller	Danl Corbett	Jam^{s} Rowland
Wm Patten	Ja^{s} Millegan	John McCay
David Patten	John Millegan	Hugh McCay
Jonathan Hartshorn	Jeremiah Baker	Willm Griffee
William Glasgone	Wm Croshers	Richd Griffee
Andrew Walker	Jo^{n} Cather	Robert Lyon
Benjamin Foster	James Hegon	Andrew Kidd
John Laygart	Stephen Nevitt	George Kidd
Robert Marques	Thos Hartshorn	William Hitchman
Samuel Marquess	John Kirkpatrick	Robt Welsh
Robert Finley	John Cameron	Ja^{s} Welsh
John Finley	Thos McClenry	John Patterson
Amos Ewing	Edward Murphy	Robert Porter
John Cambell	John Carswell	Robert McMaster
John McHarey	Jno McKewn	Saml Gay
Moses Ewing	John Jack	Fra^{s} Boyd
Andrew Wier	Wm Johnson	John Cunningham
Robert Wier	Jno Cothew	Wm Watson
James McLochlan	Edward Justice	Geo. England

Joshua White
Danl Shcredine
Nathl Litton
John Blackburn
John Butterfield
John Butterfield jun^{r}
Thos Conway
Baruch Williams
Wm Currier
Wm Marnonscoooo
Joseph White
James Campbell
James Creswell
John Pritchard
Wm Brumfield
Patrick McComb
Wm Sanderson
Fra^{s} Brumfield
James Hasson
Wm Crookshank
John Robertson
John Brumfield
Patt. Hamilton
Jonas Cooper
Edward Jackson
Nathan Norton
Saml Crockett
Robt McMullin
Mary Mitchell
John Bankhead
Henry Plaxco
Thomas Kelley
Arthur Alexander sen^{r}
Andrew Barrett
Saml McMullin
Saml McMullin jun^{r}
Moses Cannon
William Dickson
Charles Whitelock
John Murphy
William Currier
James McMollon

I hereby certify the above Petition and List of names to be a true Copy from the Original. Witness my Hand this 23^{d} Day of December, 1779.

J. Duckett.
Cl. Ho. Del.

NORFOLK HOUSE MANUSCRIPTS.

[From Bundle IV; Catalogued,—"America, Lechford's Correspondence."]

Sir Richard Leatchford my service with respect remembred, you may be pleased to vnderstand that your louing Frend Captaine Leanard Calvert hauing occation to make vse of mee for som Cōmodities whome I was very willing and redy to furnish hath charged you by way of exchainge to make satisfaction. my request is that your worshippe would be pleased I liuing soe Far of and it being soe smale a some as to take order for the paiment.

so wishing you health I rest

Yours to vse
Richard Edwards
Chirurgion of the arke of Mariland.

the some of the bill is 9^{lb} sterling

[Addressed] To the Worpp^{ll} Sir Richard Leatchford giue this I pray

[On the dorse, in a later hand] Sans Date

A book of Accounts of such things as hath passed throw my hands conserninge the Adventures of Mr Leonard Calvert and my selfe into Mary-land made this 3. day of September Aīo Domi. 1634.

Imp^{r}mis receiued in July last from the Governor of Mary-land Mr Leonard Calvert 33½ contayninge 50^{l} ½ when wayed and sould 52^{l} So at 12^{s} 6^{d} the pound I receiued 32^{l} 10^{s} wch sūme is imployed towards satisfinge of bills of exchange sent by the Governer so in account due to me the 4th pte of this sūme that is 8^{l} 2^{s} 6^{d} wch I expect to receive the next retourne; I have put into this trucke the day aboue written my 4 pte of 2 shares,

s in the of M^{r} rasley

wch is 10^{l} the other 3 ptes my Lo: Balthomurr hath put in, vnto the Goverñs vse.

[Endorsed] 3 September 1634. to Charles I.

May the Ninth day
1650

Received of Sr Richard Lechford on the day and yeare aboue written the sume of eleven pounds in redy mony, and an account of 4 pounds more payd by the sayd Sr Richard vnto two severall psons by his [sic] sonne Edward Edwards appoyntm^{t} all wch is for the vse of him / I say received the [sic] sume of } 15^{l}

Barbara Edwards

[Endorsed] May 1650

October the 25th day 1650

Received the day and year above written of Sr Richard Lechford of London the some of Fiveteene pounds for the vse of M Edward Edwards her sonne and for the maynetenance of him and his wife, I say received the some of

Barbara Edwards

[Endorsed] 25 October 1650

The Trucke that is to be prouided for this yeare–1634

In a darke blowe cloth according to the patterne sent herewith the breadth betweene 7 quarters and 2 yards but the broadest if itt can possible be had. } 400–0–0

In knives with broad yellow handles according to the patterns turned vp at the point after the french Fashion wrapt in strawe.	50–0–0
In Hornes [Howes(?)] of 7 inches broad without Steele or Flaws or Craks of the chepest sort that is to be had in England.	[?] 30–0–0
In Biskey axes if they can be had; if not as neare to them as can be gotten in England.	? 30–0–0
In Haukes bells 2 sortes according to the patterne.	20–0–0
In comes of bone and horne and some of Iuory of the Lowest prices to the value.	15–0–0
In small white Roonocke Beades according to the patterne	30–0–0
In french trading Kettels of seuerall sorts frō a quart to 4 gallons.	20–0–0

In Iron one tunne add 4 chaldron of coales.

[Endorsed] 1634–

A MEMOIR OF HON. RICHARD POTTS,

U. S. Senator, and Judge of the Court of Appeals.

LEWIS H. STEINER.

[Read before the Maryland Historical Society, February 11, 1878.]

Richard Potts was born in Upper Marlborough, Prince George County, Md., July 1753. He was the seventh child of William Potts (born 1718, died 1761) who emigrated from Barbadoes to the colony of Maryland about the year 1740, marrying after his

settlement in the same, Sarah, daughter of Philip Lee. William Potts removed with his family in 1757, from Maryland, to Barbadoes, and died there in the year 1761. His son, and probably with all of the children then surviving, returned to Maryland, not long after the father's death, and resided in Annapolis until he attained his majority. In that city he must have received the education which was required in those days of young men, preparatory to their entrance upon the study of a learned profession. He read law, according to the traditions in the family, with Judge Samuel Chase in Annapolis, and then removed to Frederick, which place he made his residence until his death. The exact time of his removal to Frederick cannot be given, but the oldest letter, directed to him at the place, now in the possession of his family, bears the date of December 27, 1775. He was made, March 5, 1776, Clerk to the Committee of Observation for Frederick County. A contemporary writer mentions the fact that, "when the Maryland Militia in the gloomy and ill-boding winter of '77 marched for the purpose of reinforcing General Washington, Mr. Potts who never held back in times of danger, served in the expedition as Aid to the illustrious patriot, Thomas Johnson, who commanded the detachment" in the Flying Camp.

On his return to Frederick he was appointed, May 20, 1777, Clerk of the Frederick County Court. This office he held until the end of 1778 when he resigned and entered upon the practice of Law in Frederick, Montgomery, and Washington Counties, in which he acquired distinguished reputation and a very handsome fortune.

He served as a member of the Maryland House of Delegates, during the sessions of the Legislature in 1779 and 1780, and afterwards during those of 1787 and 1788.

In 1781 he was a Delegate from the State of Maryland in the Continental Congress, taking his seat in that body on the 12th day of June.

On the first of November 1784 he was appointed by Hon. Luther Martin, the Attorney General of the State, to act as

State's Attorney for the Counties of Frederick, Montgomery and Washington.

Chosen as a State Senator on the third of December 1787 in place of Thomas Stone, he declined the position and Thomas Johnson of Frederick was selected in his stead May 28, 1788.

In 1788 he was elected a member of the State Convention, which met in Annapolis, April 21, to consider the proposed federal constitution, to which it gave its assent on the 28th of the same month.

By a commission, dated New York, September 26, 1789, still in possession of his family, Mr. Potts was made Attorney of the United States in and for the Maryland District, by President Washington. This office he held until January 8, 1791, when he was appointed Chief Judge of the Fifth Judicial District, composed of the Counties of Frederick, Montgomery and Washington, although he was not commissioned[1] until January 17. On his resignation of this office afterwards William Craik was appointed his successor January 16, 1793.

On the sixth of December, 1792, Judge Potts was elected United States Senator to take the place vacated by Charles

[1] A copy of this Commission is herewith appended. The seal employed was the same as that furnished by Cecilius to the Colony in 1648, which has been ordered by a resolution, adopted in 1876 by the General Assembly, to be hereafter once more employed as the great Seal of the State.

The State of Maryland to Richard Potts of Frederick County, Esquire, Greeting.

Be it known that reposing great trust and confidence in your integrity and sound judgment in the Law; you are appointed and assigned Chief-Justice of the County Courts of the fifth district as described by the Act entitled "An Act for the better administration of Justice in the several counties of this State," to do equal Right and Justice according to law, in every case in which you shall act as Chief Justice of said District, freely without sale, fully without denial, and speedily without delay; to execute the same office of Chief Justice justly honestly, and faithfully according to Law; and you are to hold and exercise the said office of Chief Justice, during your good behavior in your said office.

Given under the seal of the State of Maryland, this seventeenth day of January in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one.

J. E. Howard.

Witness the Honorable Alexander Contee Hanson, Esquire, Chancellor,

A. C. Hanson, Chanc^r.

Carroll of Carrollton, but he did not take his seat in the Senate until January 10, 1793. This high office he held until October, 1796, when he resigned and John Eager Howard was chosen as his successor and qualified November 30, 1796.

At the second election of General Washington to the presidency of the United States in November, 1792, Judge Potts was one of the electors for the State of Maryland.

A letter is still extant from Edmund Randolph, dated July 24, 1794, to Judge Potts, stating that it having been intimated to the President that he intended to vacate his seat in the Senate, he had resolved to appoint him as one of the Commissioners for the federal City, with a salary of sixteen hundred dollars per year. This appointment, however, he declined.

On the resignation of Hon. William Craik, as Chief Judge of the Fifth Judicial District, Judge Potts was appointed, a second time, October 15, 1796, to that responsible and honorable office. Being afterwards, October 10, 1801, named a Justice of the Court of Appeals of the State, Judge Craik was again appointed to fill his place as Chief Judge. His position in the Court of Appeals he held until the revision of the Judiciary in 1804.

In testimony of its appreciation of his profound legal attainments and acknowledged professional abilities, Judge Potts received from the authorities of Princeton College the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1805.

Judge Potts was married twice; 1, to Elizabeth Hughes of Hagerstown, Md., April 15, 1779, by whom he had 9 children; and, 2, to Eleanor Murdoch of Frederick, Md., December 19, 1799, by whom he had 4 children.

He died at his residence in Frederick, November 26, 1808, in the fifty-sixth year of his age, and was interred in the old graveyard belonging to All Saints' Parish. His remains were, subsequently, removed to Mount Olivet Cemetery, where they now rest along with those of his two wives and many of his kindred.

One of his sons, Richard Potts (born 1786, died April 7, 1865) was a prominent member of the Frederick County Bar, and one of the most prominent and respectable citizens of his native town. He served as Senator from Frederick County in the State Senate from 1838 to 1844.

There are now only two of Judge Potts' children living, a son and a daughter, both being citizens of Frederick.

A contemporary obituary notice of the subject of this memoir, printed in the Frederick Town Herald, December 3, 1808, said to have been from the pen of the distinguished John Hanson Thomas, thus speaks of Judge Potts.

"It is not necessary to speak of many proofs of his genius and firmness given at the bar by Mr. Potts. The high and unlimited confidence reposed in him, the attention and respect with which his opinions on legal subjects were listened to, to the latest hour of his life, give the strongest assurance of his integrity and knowledge.

"He was a member of the State Convention that ratified the present Constitution of the United States, and supporting that measure gave proofs of talents and eloquence that have not often been excelled.

"In his speeches at the bar and in the council he disdained the trammels of form, and never courted the graces of oratory. His was the eloquence of reason urged home to the hearers by the warmth and animation of an honest heart—whatever was necessary to place the subject in the clearest point of view he was very sure to say—and he never attempted or wished to say more. Had Mr. Potts been ambitious his career of life would unquestionably have been still more splendid. But he accepted his many appointments in the councils of the nation, in trying times, from a sense of duty, and eagerly returned to the blessings of quiet and domestic life. And no man in the various relations of private life discharged his duties more tenderly and affectionately than Mr. Potts. It was in the bosom of an affectionate family, in the freedom of intimate social intercourse, when the business and the cares of the world were thrown aside, that Mr. Potts exhibited those excellent qualities that most peculiarly endeared him to his family and friends. Long, very long will his loss be felt. The many helpless and indigent, whom he has watched over and aided, with his labor and his purse, will look in vain for a heart equally benevolent and a hand equally capable and ready.

"He died, as he had lived, a firm and faithful believer in the Christian religion. He was for some days perfectly sensible that his dissolution was near; but he met its approaches with his characteristic firmness. He had so lived that he feared not to die. And in the 56th year of his age, without a struggle, without a groan, in the full possession of his manly understanding, surrounded by weeping and heart-broken friends, he left this vain and toilsome world, to repose, we trust forever, in the bosom of his Saviour and his God."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. George Brooke, of 1932 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, has sent to the Editor an interesting account of an old monument at Whitchurch, England, erected to the memory of Thomas Brooke and Susan (Forster) his wife, the parents of Robert Brooke of Maryland, for the restoration of which monument efforts are now being made.

The following is an extract from Mr. Brooke's communication: —

Robert Brooke, who was acting Governor of Maryland in 1652, was the son of Thomas Brooke, of Whitchurch, and Susan Forster, and matriculated at Wadham College, Oxford, in 1618. He received his B. A., in 1620, and his M. A. in 1624. In the Alumni Oxonienses, by Joseph Forster, London, 1891, early series, Vol. I, it is mentioned that Thomas Brooke, of Whitchurch, gentleman, the eldest son of Richard and Elizabeth Brooke, was born in 1560; he matriculated at New College, Oxford, in 1581; received the degree of B. A., 1584. He sat for Whitchurch Borough in Parliament. He married Susan Forster, the daughter of Sir Thomas Forster, of Northumberland. Symonds, in his "Diary of the Marches of the Royal Army," thus describes the monument erected to the memory of Thomas

Brooke and his wife, Susan Forster, which it is proposed to restore:

"Whit-church Church.

"Against the North wall chancel a faire monument, a statue of a man in barrgowne, and a woman: Thom. Brooke, Ar. etat. 52. ob. 13 Sept., 1612. Susanna uxor. filie natu max. Thomae Forster Militis in parochia Hundsdon con Hertf. (one of the Judges of K. N. Mns. Insc. at Hundsdon)."

The monument, consisting of recumbent figures of both Thomas Brooke and his wife, above mentioned, is now stored in the belfry. It is made of the stone of the neighborhood.

It is proposed to erect a tomb directly under the Brooke mural tablet (of brass) in Whitchurch, to restore the figures, and rest them on the tomb.

The church dates from Norman times and Brooke House, now the vicarage, is a rambling structure a part of which was built several centuries ago. Mr. Thomas Willing Balch, in his book, "The Brooke Family," etc., says: "The little village of Whitchurch, is situated in the northern part of Hampshire, England. Since Saxon times the place has always had a church built of the white stone of the neighborhood; and thus the name—Whitchurch—originated. In the latter half of the sixteenth century there lived at Whitchurch, Richard Brooke, gentleman, and his wife Elizabeth Twyne. That they were people of means for those days is shown by the items in the will of Richard Brooke, dividing among his children his 'leases held by the Blessed Trinity in Wiuchester,' his lease of knoll, his woods in Chalgrove and Freefolk and the manor of West Fosbury. To his wife he leaves his 'free lands and tenements in Whitchurch and Freefolk' and his 'lease of the parsonage of Whitchurch, their homestead.'" The author further describes this house and quotes from Symond's Diary, that Charles I. passed a few days there during the Civil War before the battle of Newberry in 1644. Thomas Brooke, father of Robert Brooke, who emigrated to Maryland, was the son of Richard Brooke, as recorded in the Parish Register at Whitchurch.

In 1650, Robert Brooke came over to Maryland in his own ship, bringing his wife, children and a large number of servants with him, 40 persons in all, and sailed up the Patuxent River and settled. He also brought a pack of fox-hounds, the blood of which can still be traced in many packs at the present day. A year before he came he had been commissioned by Lord Baltimore, commander of Charles county and a member of the Privy Council. In 1652 he was appointed acting Governor for a year, and thereafter continued in the council. His home was De la Brooke, on the Patuxent River.

If the monument be restored, it is proposed to hold suitable services in the church at Whitchurch and that a complete and proper record of the event be published in the Antiquarian Archives of England, communicated to the Historical Society in Baltimore, Md., and printed in the *Baltimore Sun*.

Mr. Brooke would be glad to correspond with descendants of Robert Brooke, or others interested in this monument.

NOTES.

[The original of the following little personal note from Charles Carroll, the elder, is in the Society's Collection. The writer had perhaps concluded that it was wiser to discuss business matters over tea than over a brace of bottles.]

Sir

Inclosed is five Pounds as a Generall Retainer in all Land Causes wherein I am or shall be concearned of wch I desire the favour you will accept.

I forget not that we discoursed thereof at Duval tho after a Botle Each. I shall be very glad to see you in an afternoon to take a Dish of Tea as your business will admit and am with Kind Respect.

Sir

Your most Humble

Servant

C. CARROLL.

29th June 1735

The following note was communicated to the Editor by Dr. A. B. Keep of New York City.

From John Pintard's MS. Journal.

"OCCURRENCES.—1799—20 Nov.—Viewed Balt^{o} with Mr Sterret. A. M—Howards Mills. New prison—Assembly Room very superb—Library very select—dined at Mr Bends with Mr Sterret & Luther Martin Esqr Att^{y} Genl who gave me every legal inform^{n}—my person free from Arrest in Maryl^{d}."

ENGLISH SEAT OF THE LORDS BALTIMORE.

The Rev. Robert A. Eden has called our attention to the fact that James Thorne, F. S. A., writing about Epsom and its neighborhood in his "Handbook to the Environs of London" (1876), Vol. I, page 199, says:—"*Woodcote Park* (Robert Brooks, Esq.), whose magnificent woods are so noticeable on the right nearly the whole way to the race-hill, was for some generations the seat of the Lords Baltimore. The present mansion was erected by Charles 6th (it should be 5th) Lord Baltimore (1715–51), but it has been much altered since. It is a very stately structure, consisting of a tall centre and wings connected by carved arcades, and stands in a noble park of 350 acres. The State rooms have ceilings painted by Verrio."

The following note was communicated by Dr. Bernard C. Steiner.

RICHARD LEWIS.

In Fund Publication No. 36, was printed an edition and translation of Holdsworth's *Muscipula* by R. Lewis. The letters of Benedict Leonard Calvert recently printed in the *Magazine* yielded additional information as to Lewis, and the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society now yield more concerning our earliest classical scholar. In Vol. 37, p. 69, is printed a letter from him to Peter Collinson, concerning an aurora borealis seen in Maryland on October 22, a sight never before beheld there, as he thought. He adds that Dr. Samuel Chew at Maidstone for

several days past has seen sun spots with his naked eye. In Vol. 38, p. 119, under date of October 27, 1732, Lewis writes Collinson again of a fly tree, from the galls of which flies are hatched and of an earthquake occurring at 11 A. M., on September 5, observed by Mr. Chew. He has been told by Capt. Richard Smith of a curious phenomenon, which Lewis thinks must have been an earthquake and which occurred on October 22, 1725, at which time Lewis lived at Patapsco, sixty miles from Smith's house.

In *Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin*, Vol. 15, p. 294 (September, 1904, No. 162), appeared an article written by me, entitled, "Dr. Richard Brooke, the first scientific observer in Maryland." In the light of the above information, Lewis seems to have the prior claim to the title.

Naturalization of Maryland Settlers in Pennsylvania.

The reports of the Pennsylvania authorities to the British Board of Trade, copies of which are contained in the Pennsylvania Historical Library, show that the following Marylanders went to Pennsylvania for naturalization in the latter days of the Province, most of them being naturalized at York: 1767—Jacob Werryfield, Jacob Bowman, Christian Whitmore, John Yeager, Henry Inkle, Samuel Wolgamode and Paul Werkslagen, all affirmed; 1768—Frederick Cramer, Stephen Wink, Michael Miller, Conrad Fox, Jacob Snyder, Simon Schicky, and Jacob Miller, all affirmed; 1769—George Pooderbach, affirmed; 1770—Lawrence Shook, took oath; 1771—George Yerkardt and Peter Naffager, both affirmed; 1772—Michael Huber, Christopher Miller, and Philip Fishbourne, all took oath; and John Erdman Doritz and Henry Worman, both affirmed.

Those who affirmed were probably Dunkers or Mennonites.

Addendum.

In the *Magazine* for September, 1909, Volume IV, page 251, was printed an article, entitled "New Light on Maryland History." Through the kindness of Mr. Henry F. Thompson, we are able to give the conclusion of the two suits against Lord Baltimore, mentioned in that article.

A verdict was given 17 July, 1639, in Lord Baltimore contra Orehard, for the Defendant, with costs—and on the same day a verdiet was given in Orchard contra Lord Baltimore, for the amount of wages due for 13 months.

Wm. Samēs, was the Judge.

P. R. O. London—Admiralty Miscellaneous Books.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

MONTHLY MEETINGS.

December 13th, 1909. President Cohen read an account of General Braddock's sash, which was exhibited to the Society and on which he was carried wounded from the field of battle on the banks of the Monongahela River, a few miles above Pittsburg. It still shows stains of blood which flowed from his wounds and bears the date of 1709 in its texture.

The sash remained after the death of Braddock in possession of Col. George Washington, who was one of his aids, and passed to Lawrence Lewis, General Washington's nephew, whose daughter married Col. Ed. Geo. Washington Butler of New Orleans.

Col. Butler deemed it fitting that it should be transferred to the possession of the most distinguished soldier of the then Mexican campaign and so it was given by him to General Zachary Taylor, afterwards President. In his family it has remained ever since and it is now owned by Miss Sarah Knox

Wood, a grand-daughter of President Taylor, a resident of Winchester, Va., who kindly placed it with the Society for a few days as an exhibit of great interest.

The following named persons were elected to active membership and to associate membership: Wm. B. Graves, John Sebastian Flower.

The resignations of the following gentlemen were accepted: George Forbes, Frank T. Murphy, H. E. Buckholtz, and A. Robins White.

The President then read the following letter addressed to him on November 30th.

My Dear Sir:

I hereby beg to offer one thousand dollars as a donation to be added to the general permanent fund of the Historical Society, or as a contribution serving as a nucleus or foundation of an "Endowment Fund of the Society" as the management may elect. The principal to remain intact, but the income therefrom to be applied to the general uses of the Society.

The sum will be handed over at once upon notification.

Awaiting an early and I trust a favorable response, I remain,

Very truly yours,

ISAAC F. NICHOLSON.

It was resolved:

"That the Maryland Historical Society accepts with much gratification and with its sincere thanks the very handsome donation of Mr. Isaac F. Nicholson, an active member of the Society, of the sum of one thousand dollars ($1000.00) to form part of an Endowment Fund for the use of the Society, the principal of the same to be invested and held intact and the income therefrom derived applied to the general uses of the Society."

The thanks of the Society were given to Mr. W. K. Bixby of St. Louis, Mo., for the book he had presented entitled "Inventory of the Contents of Mount Vernon, 1810."

On motion, the proposed Amendment to Article III, Section 4 of the Constitution, was recommitted to the Council to report at some future time.

Mr. Andrew C. Trippe read the paper of the evening: "Sketch of Stephen Hyland, of Cecil County, Md., by Rev. Charles P. Mallery and E. Mitchell Hyland."

January 10th, 1910. The following named persons were elected to active membership: Alfred S. Niles, Joseph S. Ames, Mrs. F. J. France, Caleb C. Magruder, and to associate membership, Samuel V. Hoffman, New York City.

The Corresponding Secretary read the resignations of the following gentlemen, which were accepted: J. H. K. Shannahan, Jr., Samuel M. North, H. A. T. Sylvester, Dr. Henry Lee Smith, Stewart Paton.

Nominations were made for the officers and committees of the Society to be chosen at the Annual Meeting.

An interesting paper was read by Frederick W. Story, Esq., entitled "The Unexpected Ancestry of Some Puritan Leaders."

February 14th, 1910. The following persons were duly elected to active membership: Rev. H. W. Burgan, Francis Neale Parke, Bradley K. Purdum; and the following persons to associate membership: Mrs. Ann Hepburn Watts, Victor H. Brownscombe, Walter N. Shepard.

The resignation of Mr. Alcaeus Hooper was accepted.

The Necrology was read, as follows: W. Edgeworth Bird, died January 19th; Dr. William Whitridge, died February 6th; William H. Love, died February 14th.

Report was made of an interesting and valuable donation to the Society's Collections from Mr. Richard D. Fisher, consisting of two type-written volumes of copies of the correspondence of the Rev. Jonathan Boucher,[1] relating to Maryland, Virginia and the American Colonies generally.

The Corresponding Secretary read a letter asking the approval

[1] The Rev. Mr. Boucher was the intensely royalist Rector of St. Anne's Parish, Annapolis, who during the early part of the war of the Revolution was accustomed when reading the prayers for the King and the royal family to place a loaded pistol beside him on the prayer desk, as an encouragement to the congregation to preserve a reverential and devotional attitude.

of the Society of a bill offered in the Legislature to provide a sum of money to restore and preserve the house of Charles Carroll, on Lombard and Albemarle Streets. On motion of Mr. Dawkins the letter was referred to the Council.

The report of the special Committee on the present state of the Society and its needs was read, and on motion of Mr. Dawkins it was resolved that the report be referred to a general Committee of ten, to be appointed by and to include the President, which Committee shall consider the matter in all its aspects, and report in full to the Society at its earliest convenience.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Following the adjournment of the regular monthly meeting of the Society, on February 14th, the annual meeting was held. Officers for the ensuing year were chosen, and the reports of the Council, Treasurer and various standing Committees were presented. These were a résumé of work of the Society for the year 1909, and embraced the most important of the activities of the Society.

The officers elected for the year were:

President.

MENDES COHEN.

Vice-Presidents.

W. HALL HARRIS, REV. GEORGE A. LEAKIN,
HENRY F. THOMPSON.

Corresponding Secretary.

RICHARD H. SPENCER.

Recording Secretary.

JULIAN HENRY LEE.

Treasurer.

WILLIAM BOWLY WILSON.

Trustees of the Athenæum.

WILLIAM H. GREENWAY, MICHAEL A. MULLIN,
CHARLES C. HOMER, EDWARD STABLER, JR.,
OGDEN A. KIRKLAND, J. APPLETON WILSON.

Committee on the Gallery.

ROBERT GARRETT, FARIS C. PITT,
EDWARD G. MCDOWELL, HENRY C. WAGNER,
MILES WHITE, JR.

Committee on the Library.

WALTER I. DAWKINS, RICHARD D. FISHER,
LOUIS H. DIELMAN, EDWARD B. MATHEWS,
RICHARD M. DUVALL, FREDERICK W. STORY,
H. OLIVER THOMPSON.

Committee on Finance.

MICHAEL JENKINS, R. BRENT KEYSER,
EDWIN WARFIELD.

Committee on Publications.

CLAYTON C. HALL, BERNARD C. STEINER,
HENRY STOCKBRIDGE.

Committee on Membership.

DR. JOHN W. CHAMBERS, CLINTON L. RIGGS,
JOHN HINKLEY, RICHARD H, SPENCER,
MCHENRY HOWARD, DECOURCY W. THOM,
FRANCIS E. WATERS.

Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry.

KIRK BROWN, GEO. NORBURY MACKENZIE,
B. BERNARD BROWNE, WILLIAM J. MCCLELLAN,
CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON, THOMAS E. SEARS.

Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainments.

ROBERT F. BRENT, DAVID S. BRISCOE,
ANDREW C. TRIPPE,

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.—In accordance with the requirements of the By-Laws, a report of the activities of the Society during the year 1909 is presented on behalf of the Council.

The Library was kept open continuously throughout the year. The Gallery of Paintings, etc. only being closed for a brief period in mid-summer.

Owing to a serious break-down in the health of Mr. George W. McCreary, who for several years filled the office of Assistant Secretary and Librarian, the Council, with much regret, felt obliged to accept his resignation of that office which took effect in February, 1909.

No appointment of a successor has been made. The duties

of the office have been in a measure met through the zeal and industry of Mr. Robert F. Hayes, Jr., Acting Assistant Librarian, aided, in his lack of experience and special training, by the advice and assistance of the executive officers of the Society, whose active co-operation in the conduct of its affairs, thus necessitated, has led to a complete revision of the system of accounting which it is believed will inure greatly to the advantage of the Society.

The publication of the *Magazine* has continued through the year; Volume IV having been completed by the issue of the number in December last.

The publication of the Archives of Maryland has been steadily pressed; Volume XXIX having been issued in November last, Volume XXX now in the hands of the printer will appear at an early date.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE SOCIETY.

	Dec. 31, 1908.	Dec. 31, 1909.
Honorary	2	3
Corresponding	68	67
Active	512	531
Associate	27	30
	609	631
		609
		Gain 22

New members during the year:

Active	64	
Associate	3	67
Corresponding		
Losses by Death:		
Honorary	1	
Active	7	
Corresponding	1	45
" " Resignations	19	
Dropped for non-payment of dues	17	
		Net gain 22

The losses by death have been:

HONORARY.

CRAIGHILL, WM. PRICE ..... January 18.

ACTIVE.

ALLMOND, JOHN O'G.....September 4.
BLAKISTONE, T. WALLIS.....October 30.
HAYWARD, THOMAS J.....October 23.
HILL, THOMAS.....September 21.
MORRIS, JOHN T.....March 28.
SOLLERS, BASIL.....July 27.
WOOD, RUFUS K.....May 16.

The TREASURER presented the following report covering the receipts and disbursements in connection with the several funds during the year.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER FOR THE YEAR 1909.

ACCOUNT OF THE SOCIETY PROPER.

CR.

Annual Dues	$2,893.00	
Accumulations	30.24	
Interest from Investments	188.00	
Rents, &c	565.30	
Sundries	21.61	
Debit Balance	933.46	
		$4,631.61

DR.

Balance from January 1, 1909	$1,340.72	
Salaries paid for 1909	2,062.83	
Safe Deposit Boxes	10.00	
Taxes, 1909 Assessment	288.36	
Insurance	150.00	
Water Rent, Gas and Ice	71.45	
Coal and Wood	260.30	
Furnishing and Repairs	39.20	
Stationery, Printing and Postage	375.58	
Sundries	33.17	
		$4,631.61

STATE OF MARYLAND ACCOUNT.

(PUBLICATIONS OF THE ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND.)

DR.

Balance on hand January 1, 1909	$ 791.04	
Amount received from State, 1909	2,000.00	
" " " " Archives, 1909	214.00	
		$3,005.04

CR.

Editing Volume 29 of Archives	$ 500.00	
Cost of printing Volume 29 Archives	1,192.07	
Amount paid copyist	444.00	
Stationery	10.00	
Postage and Expressage	3.10	
	$2,149.17	
Balance	855.87	
		$3,005.04

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.

On hand January 1, 1909	$1,299.07	
Interest from Investments	407.50	
Sale of Publications	38.25	
	$1,744.82	
Less Appropriation Magazine account	300.00	
Balance	$1,444.82	

MAGAZINE ACCOUNT.

CR.

Balance on hand January 1, 1909	$ 117.44	
Received from Advertisements	400.11	
" " Subscriptions	85.85	
" " Sales	82.38	
" " Guarantee Fund	300.00	
" " Publication Committee	300.00	
		$1,285.78
Debit Balance		202.66

DR.

Editing, Dr. Wm. Hand Browne,			
balance due account 1908	$100.00		
" " " 1909	150.00		
		$ 250.00	
Return to Magazine Guarantee Fund		205.29	
Publishing		949.97	
Postage		41.68	
Stationery		15.50	
Copying		26.00	
		$1,488.44	
			$1,488.44

COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

On hand January 1, 1909	$1,094.91	
Interest from Investments	407.50	
	$1,502.41	
Paid for Periodicals, Binding, &c	384.76	
Credit Balance	$1,117.65	

RECAPITULATION.

Credit Balances.		
State of Maryland	$ 855.87	
Publication Committee	1,444.82	
Library Committee	1,117.65	
Peabody Fund	48.49	
		$3,466.83
Debit Balances.		
Society Proper	$ 933.46	
Magazine	202.66	
		$1,136.12
Eutaw Savings Bank	$1,241.05	
Fidelity Trust Company (State Account)	999.00	
General Account	80.88	
Petty Cash	6.78	
General Cash	3.00	
		$2,330.71
Dr. Balances		1,136.12
		$3,466.83

The FINANCE COMMITTEE reported as follows:

We have in our custody the following investments belonging to the Society.

PEABODY FUND.

$1000.	United Railways & Electric Co. 4% Bond, 1949.
$5000.	Norfolk & Western R. R. Co. 4% Bonds, 1996.
$5000.	Atlantic Coast Line, Louisville & Nashville Col. 4% Bonds, 1952.
$5000.	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. 3½% Prior Lien Bonds, 1925.
$5000.	Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co. 4% First Consol. Bonds.
$ 411.07	Atlantic Coast Line of Connecticut, 4% Certificate.

GENERAL FUND.

$4000.	United Railways & Electric Co. 4% Bonds, 1949.
$ 788.93	Atlantic Coast Line of Connecticut, 4% Certificate.

PERMANENT ENDOWMENT FUND.

$1000.	Consol. Gas Co. of Baltimore City, 6% Bonds, 1910.

During the year $5000 Southern Railway Equipment 4% Bonds matured, the proceeds from which were invested in $5000 Atlantic Coast Line, Louisville & Nashville Collateral 4% Bonds.

The difference between the amount received from the sale of the first named bonds and the amount paid for the A. C. L., L. & N. Collateral Bonds ($121.11) together with the proceeds of the sale of $700 Atlantic Coast Line 4% Certificates ($725.38) were invested in a $1200 4% Certificate of the Atlantic Coast Line of Connecticut at a cost of $1093 leaving a balance of $48.49.

In addition to the above the Society owns a ground rent of $1000 face value, 4%.

The annual report of the TRUSTEES of the ATHENÆUM showed that during the past year the amount of fire insurance carried on the Athenæum Building and its contents had been increased by $15,000, viz.: $10,000 on the building and $5,000 on books, maps, etc., making the whole amount of insurance against fire now carried $78,000, made up as follows:

On Building	$40,000	
" Furniture and Fixtures	6,500	
" Statuary and Paintings	6,500	
" Books, etc	25,000	
		$78,000

The Trustees urged the painting of the exterior of the Building.

Sundry minor repairs have been made during the past year, including a new furnace of Bartlett & Hayward make, placed under the eastern half of the building.

The COMMITTEE on the GALLERY reported that among the deposits of the year was an excellent copy of a portrait of Cecil Calvert, second Baron of Baltimore, from Miss Florence Macknbin, the owner and artist. The original of this portrait by Gerald Zoest is owned by Mr William Eden, Bart., of Windlestone Hall, a photographic copy of which, with others, was presented to the Society in 1894, by Mr. Julian LeRoy White.

Miss Mackubin when in London, in the Summer of 1908, asked permission of Sir William to copy the portrait of Cecil for a commission received by her from the Baltimore Club. Not only was such permission courteously granted, but she became, by invitation a guest at Windlestone, where she executed the copy which was shown at the Art Loan Exhibition at the Maryland Institute about a year ago.

Miss Mackubin also painted a second copy of Cecil's portrait, that deposited with the Society, eliminating the figures of the little child at his side and the negro lackey in the background, making it a companion to the copy of the portrait of Sir George Calvert now in the State House at Annapolis. A colored photograph of the latter portrait was presented to the Society by the late T. Harrison Garrett, in 1884; the original, by Daniel Myrtens, the elder, is now in possession of the Earl of Verulam at Gorhambury.

A full length, life-size portrait of General Robert E. Lee, was also deposited in the gallery by the owner and artist Mr. T. Page Carter.

The number of visitors to the gallery during the year, was:

January	129	July	58	
February	132	August		(closed)
March	181	September	111	
April	166	October	124	
May	91	November	149	
June	88	December	125	
Total,	1354			

The COMMITTEE on the LIBRARY reported the additions to the Library, for the year 1909, as follows:

By purchase:

56 volumes of books	$201.30	
10 volumes of bound Newspapers	35.00	
1 Current New York Newspaper, 1909	5.60	
3 Current Baltimore Newspapers	13.70	
1 Map	5.00	
Current Magazines	16.29	
Expended on binding	102.76	
Sundries	2.71	
		$381.76

By gift:

177 volumes of books.
390 pamphlets.
11 odd numbers of newspapers.
1 Genealogical Chart.
1 Immigrant Servants' Indenture, 1774.
1 Map of Frederick City, 1877.
23 Pieces of Maryland Money, 1775–1776.
1 Water Color, "Capture of the Star by the Surprise," 1815.

Manuscripts as follows:

Stamp Act Papers, 1764–1771.
Reminiscences of Jonathan Boucher, 1789.
Historical and Genealogical Collections of Judge Henry H. Goldsborough.
Sundry Reminiscences of April 19, 1861.
Copy of Articles of Agreement of the Galley "Conqueror," 1771.
Dorchester County, Sundry Patents.

Photographs:

17 photographs, including:
Governors Dinwiddie, Shirley, Sharp, Sir Peter Halkett, Col. George Armistead and others.

The COMMITTEE on PUBLICATION reported that the publication of the *Maryland Historical Magazine* has been continued during the past year, thus completing Volume IV. That there have been printed in its pages a large number of old documents which had become so rare as to be practically beyond the reach of most readers, besides original papers of interest, and selections from correspondence and other papers of historic interest in the Society's Collections.

The course of the Magazine Fund during the past year has been as follows:

Credit Balance January 1, 1909	$117.44	
Appropriated from Publication Fund on account of 1908	300.00	
		$ 417.44
Refunded Guarantee Fund for 1908	$205.29	
Balance due Dr. Browne	100.00	
Printing December Number, Volume III	297.21	
		$ 602.50
Dr. Balance		$ 185.06
Amount paid on Volume IV		885.94
		$1,071.00

Receipts from advertisements, subscriptions and sales (including certain advertisements reported in arrears last year).....	$568.34
	$502.66
Less transferred from Guarantee Fund on account 1909.....	300.00
	$202.66
Due printer for December Number, Volume IV.....	266.56

Volume XXIX of the Maryland Archives, containing the record of the Proceedings of the Assembly to October, 1714, has been issued and Volume XXX, containing a continuation of the same proceedings to 1716, will shortly be ready for delivery.

During the past year the Committee has received a number of communications from some of the great libraries of the world expressing high appreciation of the value of these Archives and of the action of the State and of this Society in providing for their publication.

In March last a collection of papers from the Executive Office at Annapolis was, through the courtesy of Mr. N. Winslow Williams, Secretary of State, delivered to this Society. They include documents ranging in date from 1760 to 1861, some of which are of considerable historic value, including note books of proceedings of the Governor and Council in connection with the war with England in 1812. These papers are temporarily at the Enoch Pratt Free Library, to facilitate Mr. L. H. Dielman in arranging and cataloguing them.

The COMMITTEE on MEMBERSHIP submitted the following report.

Early in 1909 a Special Committee appointed by the Council had a circular letter printed, which was sent to all the members, calling attention to the work which the Society is doing and its need of a larger membership, and asking their coöperation in bringing in new members. The effect of this was manifested by an increased number of nominations, and at the end of the year there was a net gain of 22 Active and Associate, that is to say paying, members over losses by deaths, resignations, etc.; and that net gain would appear considerably larger had not a number

been finally dropped from the roll for long continued default in payment of dues. It is hoped that our members will so continue to interest themselves in bringing in others from among their friends. There are many in the community who would readily join the Society and aid it by the small annual dues, often on a mere suggestion to let their names be proposed for membership, and they are not members simply because it has never been so suggested to them. Until a general endowment fund has been built up, the Society is almost entirely dependent on these yearly dues to meet its current expenses and the keeping up—against natural losses—and adding to the number of paying members is almost essential to the life of the Society, certainly to much of the work which it has been and is doing for the public. With its limited income, even the publication of its *Magazine*, which goes to all members without charge has only been made possible by the aid of a guarantee fund contributed by some who were deeply interested in the Society and believed that such a publication was necessary in carrying on its work.

By a recent amendment to the Constitution this Committee has been enlarged from three to seven to make it more effective, and it asks for the coöperation of members of the Society in increasing the membership, and will gladly receive any suggestions to that end.

The COMMITTEE on ADDRESSES reported that it had procured and caused to be read before the Society during the year the following papers:

Jan. 11.—"Some Privateers of the War of 1812." By Mr. Louis H. Dielman, a member of the Society.

March 8.—"Old Wye Church in Old Wye Parish, Maryland." By Mr. De-Courcy W. Thom, a member of the Society.

April 12.—"Francis Scott Key as a Layman." By Mr. Lawrence C. Wroth, a member of the Society.

Oct. 11.—"An Eighteenth Century Newsletter and some of its Contemporaries." By Mr. J. Wilson Leakin, a member of the Society.

Nov. 8.—"Brantz Mayer." By Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, a member of the Society.

Dec. 13.—"Sketch of Stephen Hyland," of Cecil County, Maryland. By Rev. Charles P. Mallery and E. Mitchell Hyland, read by Mr. A. C. Trippe, a member of the Society.

Upon the completion of the reading of the reports of the several Committees, the tellers announced the result of the election, and that having been declared, the President, Mr. Mendes Cohen, addressed the Society as follows:

"I beg to assure my fellow members that I highly appreciate the further honor they have conferred upon me by again electing me to the Presidency of the Society.

"In return for their confidence and trust it will be my aim to bring to the administration of the Society's affairs whatever ability I possess in order to develop and increase its resources, at the same time that no effort is spared to further promote the objects of its organization.

"Some three years ago on a similar occasion I had the honor of addressing the Society and urged upon its attention the necessity of enlarging our resources. At that time the number of our paying members was 479. This number has now increased to 561. The increase of revenue from this source however, some four hundred dollars, is but small when compared with our needs.

"An addition during the past year of one thousand dollars to our permanent fund, the gift of Mr. Isaac F. Nicholson, a member of the Society, will it is hoped suggest to others interested in the welfare of the Society the readiest method of improving its condition.

"There ought now to be in charge of the Society's Library and possessions a trained librarian, sufficiently accomplished in literary matters to enable him in addition to other duties to edit and publish, under the direction of the Committee on Publications, our *Magazine* and any other of the large number of papers included in our collections.

"To effect such an arrangement is at present quite beyond our means and we must be content to husband our resources to the utmost and await the time when, either by liberal donations to our permanent fund, or by an increase in the rate of annual dues, we find ourselves in receipt of sufficient income to justify a more liberal outlay."

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

† Elected since December 31, 1909.
* Died since December 31, 1909.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

BIGELOW, JOHN, LL.D.....21 Grammercy Park, New York.
BRYCE, JAMES, LL.D.....British Embassy, Washington, D. C.
MARSDEN, R. G.....13 Leinster Gardens, London, Eng.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

ALDERMAN, E. A., LL.D.....Charlottesville, Va.
APPLEGARTH, A. C.....Oneida Heights, Huntington, Pa.
ASHBURNER, THOMAS.....1215 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
BATTLE, K. P., LL.D.....Chapel Hill, N. C.
BELL, HERBERT C.....R. D. Route No. 4, Springfield, O.
BIXBY, WM. K.....King's Highway and Lindell Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
BLACK, J. WILLIAM, PH.D.....56 Pleasant St., Waterville, Me.
BRASIER, WILLIAM.....26 Liberty St., New York.
BROCK, R. A.....517 W. Marshall St., Richmond,Va.
BROOKS, WILLIAM GRAY.....16 Pemberton Sq., Boston, Mass.
BROWNE, HENRY JOHN.....48 Trafalgar Sq., London, Eng.
BRUCE, PHILIP A.....Richmond, Va.
BUEL, C. C.....33 E. 17th St., New York.
CHAILLE-LONG, COL. C.....422 Grant Ave., Wilmington, Del.
COCKEY, MARSTON ROGERS.....117 Liberty St., New York.
COLLETT, OSCAR W.....3138 School St., St. Louis, Mo.
DE WITT, FRANCIS.....Ware, Mass.
DORSEY, MRS. KATE COSTIGAN.....Cong. Library, Washington, D. C.
DURANT, WILLIAM.....Albany, N. Y.
EARLE, GEORGE.....Laurel, Md.
EATON, G. G.....1324 S. Capitol St., Wash'n, D. C.
EDEN, REV. ROBT. A.....58 Oakley Sq., London, W.C., Eng.
EHRENBERG, RICHARD.....Rostock, Prussia.
FORD, WORTHINGTON C.....1154 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
GARDINER, ASA BIRD, LL.D., L.H.D....24 Stone St., New York.
GUDEWILL, GEORGE.....193 Water St., New York.
GWYNN, WALTER.....1740 N St., N. W., Wash'n, D. C.

HALL, HUBERT.....Public Record Office, London.
HARDEN, WILLIAM.....226 W. President St., Savan'h, Ga.
HART, CHARLES HENRY.....2206 Delancey Place, Phila., Pa.
HAYDEN, REV. HORACE EDWIN.....32 Mallery Pl., Wilkes Barre, Pa.
HERSH, GRIER.....York, Pa.
JOHNSON, B. F.....267 E. Franklin St., Richm'd, Va.
LAKE, RICHARD P.....Memphis Trust Building, Memphis, Tenn.
LAMPSON, OLIVER LOCKER.....New Haven Court, Cromer, Norfolk, England.
LESLIE, EDMUND NORMAN.....Skaneateles, N. Y.
MALLERY, REV. CHARLES P., D.D.....980 E. 180th St., New York.
MUNROE, JAMES M.....Annapolis, Md.
MURRAY, STIRLING.....Leesburg, Va.
NICHOLSON, JOHN P.....Flanders Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
OWEN, THOMAS M.....Montgomery, Ala.
OWENS, R. B.....Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
PARKE, JOHN E.....10½ Sixth St., Pittsburg, Pa.
RANDALL, DANIEL R., PH.D.....Annapolis, Md.
RILEY, E. S.....118 Prince George St., Annapolis, Md.
ROUSE, FRANCIS W.....5100 Chester Ave., W. Phila., Pa.
SCOTT, ROBERT N.....The Tacoma, Washington, D. C.
SMITH, JOHN PHILEMON.....Sharpsburg, Md., P. O. Box 164.
SNOWDEN, YATES.....Charleston, S. C.
STEVENS, JOHN AUSTIN.....17 E. 22nd St., New York.
STEVENSON, JOHN J.....568 West End Ave., New York.
TAGGERT, HUGH T.....3249 N St., N. W., Wash'n, D. C.
THOMAS, REV. LAWRENCE B.....St. George's Rectory, Nevis, West Indies.
TILDEN, GEORGE F.....Portland, Me.
TROTH, SAMUEL.....401 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.
TYLER, LYON G., LL.D.....Williamsburg, Va.
WAGNER, CLINTON, M.D.....New York, N. Y.
WEEKS, STEPHEN B.....326 Masaschusetts Ave., N. E., Washington, D. C.
WILSON, JAMES GRANT, LL.D.....157 W. 79th St., New York.
WINSLOW, REV. WILLIAM COPLEY.....525 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
WOOD, HENRY C.....Harrodsburg, Ky.
WORTHINGTON, JOSEPH M.....89 Church St., Annapolis, Md.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

BOND, BEVERLEY W., JR.....Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
BOYD, LEROY S.....312 C St., N. W., Wash'n., D. C.
BROCK, MRS. MARY L. BROOKE.....The Portner, 15th and W Sts., Washington, D. C.

†BROWNSCOMBE, VICTOR H.....St. Louis, Mo.
BUCHANAN, BRIG. GEN. JAMES A.....2210 Massach'setts Av., Wash.,D.C.
CALLAGHAN, GRIFFIN C.....6832 Paschall Ave., Phila., Pa.
DENT, LOUIS A.....1719 Riggs Ave., Wash'n., D. C.
DEVITT, REV. EDW. I., S.J.....Georgetown College, Wash'n., D. C.
FITZHUGH, E. H.....Montreal, Canada.
FLOWER, JOHN SEBASTIAN.....611 18th St., Denver, Colorado.
GIFFORD, W. L. R.....St. Louis Merc. Lib. Assoc., Mo.
HARRISON, WM. PRESTON.....1523 Park St., Chicago, Ill.
HENDERSON, C. E.....Easton, Md.
†HOFFMAN, SAMUEL V.....258 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
HUFFMASTER, JAMES T.....Galveston, Texas.
JEWELL, REAR ADM'L THEO. F.....Riggs National Bank, Wash'n, D.C.
KEITH, ALBERT GUY.....Trowbridge St., Cambridge, Mass.
LEACH, MISS MAY ATHERTON.....2118 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
MCFADDON, CHAS.....3923 Walnut St., Phila., Pa.
MARTIN, MRS. EDWIN S.....New Straitsville, Ohio.
MERVINE, WM. M.....P. O. Box 198, Philadelphia, Pa.
MONETTE, ORRA E.....Los Angeles, Cal.
MORSE, WILLIARD S.....Seaford, Del.
MOSS, JESSE L.....Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.
RIGGS, E. FRANCIS.....1311 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.
ROGERS, MRS. HARRY.....2221 Delancey St., Phila., Pa.
ROSZEL, BRANTZ MAYER.....17 Iowa Circle, Wash'n, D. C.
SEMMES, RAPHAEL.....Savannah, Ga.
SHEIB, S. H.....310½ Union St., Nashville, Tenn.
†SHEPARD, WALTER N.....Winchester, Va.
SPENCER, JOHN THOMPSON.....1507 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
†WATTS, MRS. A. H.....Carlisle, Pa.
WILLIAMS, W. MOSBY.....Columbian Bldg., Wash'n, D. C.
WILSON, SAMUEL M.....Trust Co. Building, Lexington, Ky.

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

(Where no P. O. address is given, Baltimore is understood.)

ABERCROMBIE, DAVID.....318 W. German St.
AGNUS, FELIX.....American Office.
*ALEXANDER, JULIAN J.....225 St. Paul St.
†AMES, JOSEPH S.....225 W. Preston St.
ANDREWS, CHARLES MCLEAN, PH.D....Johns Hopkins University.
ANDREWS, O.....621 St. Paul St.
APPOLD, LEMUEL T.....Care of Colonial Trust Co.
ARMISTEAD, GEORGE.....1025 Cathedral St.
ARTHURS, EDWARD F.....628 Equitable Bldg.
ATKINSON, ROBERT, M.D.....2134 Oak St.

BAILY, G. FRANK.....28 S. Hanover St.
BALDWIN, SUMMERFIELD.....1006 N. Charles St.
BANKS, WILLIAM H.....405 Druid Hill Ave.
BARCLAY, MRS. D. H.....2130 Bolton St.
BARNES, J. T. MASON.....705 Continental Trust Bldg.
BARRETT, HENRY C.....Care of A. C. Glocker, 227 St. Paul St.
BARROLL, HOPE H.....Chestertown, Md.
BARTLETT, J. KEMP.....2100 Mt. Royal Ave.
BARTON, RANDOLPH.....207 N. Calvert St.
BASSETT, MRS. CHAS. WESLEY.....2947 St. Paul St.
BERKLEY, HENRY J., M.D.....1305 Park Ave.
BERNARD, RICHARD.....54 Central Savings Bank Bldg.
BERRY, MISS CHRISTIANA D.....322 Hawthorn Road, R. P.
BERRY, JASPER M., JR.....225 St. Paul St.
BERRY, THOMAS L.....Fidelity Building.
BEVAN, H. CROMWELL.....10 E. Lexington St.
BIBBIN, MRS. A. B.....Maryland Ave. and 26th St.
BILLSTEIN, NATHAN.....Rider, P. O.
BIRCKHEAD, P. MACAULAY.....509 Park Ave.
BIRNIE, CLOTWORTHY, M.D.....Taneytown, Md.
BLACK, H. CRAWFORD.....201 Fidelity Bldg.
BLACK, VAN LEAR.....201 Fidelity Bldg.
BLAKE, GEORGE A.....Law Building.
BLAND, J. R.....1025 N. Charles St.
BONAPARTE, CHARLES J., LL.D.....216 St. Paul St.
BOND, G. MORRIS.....Law Building.
BOND, JAMES A. C.....Westminster, Md.
BOND, NICHOLAS P.....1310 Continental Trust Bldg.
BONSAL, LEIGH.....511 Calvert Building.
BOWDOIN, HENRY J.....705 Maryland Trust Bldg.
BOWDOIN, W. GRAHAM, JR.....705 Maryland Trust Bldg.
BOWERS, JAMES W., JR.....16 E. Lexington St.
BOWES, JOSEPH.....835 Keyser Bldg.
BRADY, REV. FRANCIS X.....Loyola College.
BRANDT, MISS MINNIE.....11 E. Read St.
BRANTLY, W. T.....10 E. Fayette St.
BRATTAN, J. Y.....American Office.
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BRENT, ROBERT F.....104 E. Lexington St.
BRISCOE, DAVID S.....722 Law Bldg.
BROWN, ALEXANDER.....712 Cathedral St.
BROWN, ARTHUR GEORGE.....841 Calvert Bldg.
BROWN, EDWIN H., JR.....Centreville, Md.
BROWN, FRANK.....830 N. Charles St.
BROWN, JOHN W.....722 E. Pratt St.

BROWN, KIRK.....1813 N. Caroline St.
BROWN, MRS. LYDIA B.....1025 Harlem Ave.
BROWNE, B. BERNARD, M.D.....510 Park Ave.
BROWNE, WILLIAM HAND, M.D.....Rider Postoffice, Md.
BROWNE, REV. LOUIS BEEMAN.....Hamilton, Md.
BRUCE, W. CABELL.....American Bldg.
BRUNE, H. M.....841 Calvert Bldg.
BRUSH, EDWARD N., M.D.....Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital, Towson, Md.
BRYAN, WILLIAM SHEPARD, JR.....311 Maryland Telephone Bldg.
BUCHANAN, JAMES H.....314 St. Paul St.
†BURGAN, REV. H. W.....Brooklandville, Md.
BURNETT, PAUL M.....216 St. Paul St.
BURROW, MRS. TRIGANT.....863 Park Ave.
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CAREY, JOHN E.....20 E. Eager St.
CARR, JAMES EDWARD, JR.....727 Law Bldg.
CARTER, JOHN M.....222 St. Paul St.
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CASSARD, HOWARD.....919 W. North Ave.
CATOR, SAMUEL B.....823 N. Charles St.
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CHEW, SAMUEL C., M.D.....Roland Park.
CLARK, ERNEST J.....1043 Calvert Bldg.
CLAUDE, GORDON HANDY.....Annapolis, Md.
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COALE, W. E.....1038 N. Calvert St.
COCKEY, CHARLES T.....Pikesville, Md.
COHEN, MISS BERTHA.....415 N. Charles St.
COHEN, MENDES.....825 N. Charles St.
COLE, R. C.....107 Ridgewood Roard, R. P.
COLTON, WILLIAM.....1206 Calvert Bldg.
COOK, PARKER.....928 N. Calvert St.
COONAN, EDWARD V.....Courtland and Saratoga Sts.
COOPER, MISS H. FRANCES.....1415 Linden Ave.
CORBIN, MRS. JOHN W.....2208 N. Charles St.
COTTMAN, J. HOUGH.....812 Keyser Building.
COTTON, MRS. JANE BALDWIN.....416 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.
CRAIN, ROBERT.....809 Calvert Bldg.
CRANWELL, J. H.....Waynesboro, Pa.

DALLAM, RICHARD.....Belair, Md.
DALSHEIMER, SIMON.....The Marlborough.

DANDRIDGE, MISS ANNE S.....18 W. Hamilton St.
DARNELL, R. BENNET.....408 Fidelity Bldg.
DASHIELL, N. LEEKE, M.D.....2927 St. Paul St.
DAUGHERTY, WILLIAM GRANT.....10 E. Lafayette Ave.
DAVIS, SEPTIMUS.....Aberdeen, Md.
DAVISON, G. W.....606 Fidelity Bldg.
DAWKINS, WALTER I.....408 Fidelity Bldg.
DAWSON, WILLIAM H.....601 Keyser Bldg.
DAY, MISS MARY F.....Upper Falls, Md.
DENNIS, JAMES T.....Melvale, Md.
DENNIS, JAMES U.....406 Equitable Bldg.
DENNIS, SAMUEL K.....408 Equitable Bldg.
DICKEY, CHARLES H.....Maryland Meter Company, North and Saratoga Sts.
DIELMAN, LOUIS H.....Enoch Pratt Free Library.
DILLEHUNT, H. B.....221 St. Paul St.
DIX, WILLIAM H.....9 E. Lombard St.
DIXON, ISAAC H.....105 Hanover St.
DOBLER, JOHN J.....Mayfield Avenue.
DODSON, HERBERT K.....2026 N. Charles St.
DONALDSON, JOHN J.....220 St. Paul St.
DUER, DOUGLAS H.....36 and 38 S. Charles St.
DUKE, W. BERNARD.....Rider Postoffice, Md.
DUNTON, WM. RUSH, JR., M.D.....Towson, Md.
DUVALL, WIRT A., M.D.....1609 Edmondson Ave.
DUVALL, RICHARD M.....16 E. Lexington St.

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ECCLESTON, REV. J. HOUSTON, D.D....910 St. Paul St.
ELIASON, THOS. W.....Chestertown, Md.
ELLIOTT, A. MARSHALL, PH.D.....Johns Hopkins University.
ELLIOTT, THOMAS IRELAND.....2026 Mt. Royal Ave.
ELLIS, MRS. THEODORE.....Linthicum Heights, Welham P. O., A. A. Co., Md.
EMORY, GERMAN H. H.....600 Maryland Trust Bldg.

FECHTIG, JAMES AMOS, M.D.....1307 N. Charles St.
FERGUSON, J. HENRY.....131½ W. Saratoga St.
FIELD, CHARLES W.....1057 Calvert Bldg.
FISHER, MISS GRACE W.....1420 Park Ave.
FISHER, RICHARD D.....1420 Park Ave.
FOARD, JOSEPH R.....1005 Keyser Bldg.
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FORSYTHE, WM. HENRY, JR.....Belair, Md.
FOSTER, REUBEN.....2301 N. Charles St.

FOSTER, MRS. REUBEN.....2301 N. Charles St.
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FRICK, FRANK.....1514 Park Ave.
FRICK, J. SWAN.....126 W. Franklin St.
FURST, JACOB H.....23 Hanover St.

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GAMBRILL, J. MONTGOMERY.....Baltimore Polytechnic Institute.
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GARRETT, ROBERT.....Continental Trust Bldg.
GARY, JAMES A.....1200 Linden Ave.
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GILL, JOHN OF R.....Merc. Trust and Deposit Co.
GITTINGS, JOHN S.....21 North St.
GLENN, JOHN M.....152 E. 35th St., New York.
GLENN, REV. WM. LINDSAY.....Emmorton, Md.
GODDARD, HENRY P.....306 American Bldg.
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GORDON, DOUGLAS H.....International Trust Co.
GORE, CLARENCE S., D.D.S.....1006 Madison Ave.
GORTER, JAMES P.....224 St. Paul St.
GOUCHER, JOHN F., D.D.....Woman's College.
GOULD, CLARENCE P.....Johns Hopkins University.
GRAFFLIN, WILLIAM H.....Vickers Bldg.
GRAVES, WM. B.....Pikesville, Md.
GREENWAY, WILLIAM H.....2322 N. Charles St.
GREGG, MAURICE.....528 Equitable Bldg.
GRIFFITH, MRS. MARY W.....The Farragut, Washington, D. C.
GRIEVES, CLARENCE J., D.D.S.....Park Ave, and Madison St.

HALL, CLAYTON C.....10 South St.
HAMBLETON, F. H.....Con. Gas Elec. Light & Power Co.
HAMBLETON, MRS. F. S.....206 W. Monument St.
HANCOCK, JAMES E.....4 S. Howard St.
HANNA, HUGH S.....Bureau of Labor, Wash'n, D. C.
HANSON, MRS. AQUILLA BROWNE.....706 St. Paul St.
HARDY, GEORGE E., D.D.S.....300 Goodwood Road, Rol'd Park.
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HARN, ELMER M.....604 N. Arlington Ave.
HARRIS, MISS ALICE G.....608 Continental Trust Bldg.
HARRIS, W. HALL.....216 St. Paul St.
HARTMAN, A. Z.....1210 Bolton St.
HARVEY, WILLIAM P.....403 Calvert Bldg.
HARWOOD, MISS S. ASENATH.....Hotel Rennert.

HAYDEN, W. MOZART.....Eutaw Savings Bank.
HAYES, THOMAS G.....202 N. Calvert St.
HAYWARD, F. SIDNEY.....Sunnyside, Woodburn Ave., Govanstown, Md.
HENNIGHAUSEN, L. P.....231 Courtland St.
HENRY J. WINFIELD.....107 W. Monument St.
HILKEN, H. G. .....133 W. Lanvale St.
HILL, JOHN PHILLIP.....700 Keyser Bldg.
HINCKLEY, JOHN .....215 N. Charles St.
HISKY, THOMAS FOLEY.....215 N. Charles St.
HODGES, MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS.....1309 Maryland Ave.
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HOLLYDAY, HENRY J.....Easton, Md.
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HOMER, CHARLES C., JR.....Mt. Washington.
HOMER, FRANCIS T.....213 Courtland St.
HOMER, MRS. JANE ABELL.....Sherwood, Balto. Co.
HOPPER, P. LESLEY.....Havre de Grace, Md.
HOPKINS, J. SETH.....6 W. Fayette St.
HOUGH, SAMUEL J.....207 St. Paul St.
HOWARD, CHARLES MCHENRY.....1409 Continental Trust Bldg.
HOWARD, CHARLES MORRIS.....700 Equitable Bldg.
HOWARD, HARRY C.....939 St. Paul St.
HOWARD, MCHENRY.....919 Cathedral St.
HUGHES, ADRIAN.....223 St. Paul St.
HUGHES, THOMAS.....223 St. Paul St.
HULL, MISS A. E. E.....1020 Cathedral St.
HUNT, WILLIAM B.....P. O. Box 353.
HUNTING, E. B. .....830 Equitable Bldg.
HURD, HENRY M., M.D.....Johns Hopkins Hospital.
HUSSEY, ALFRED RODMAN.....1314 Bolton St.
HURST, J. J.....1201 Calvert Bldg.
HUTTON, GAUN M.....838 Hollins St.
HYATT, ALPHAEUS.....Porto Bello, Md.
HYDE, ENOCH PRATT.....223 W. Monument St.
HYDE, GEO. W .....225 E. Baltimore St.

IGLEHART, JAMES D., M.D.....211 W. Lanvale St.
INGLE, EDWARD.. ... . Manufacturers Record.
INGLE, WILLIAM..... . ... .Merchants' Bank.
ISAAC, WM. M ....Masonic Temple, Balto., Md.

JACOBS, HENRY BARTON, M.D ....11 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
JAMES, NORMAN. .... Catonsville.
JANES, HENRY PRATT..... . .....13 W. Mt. Vernon Place.

JENCKS, FRANCIS M.....1 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
JENKINS, E. AUSTIN.....919 N. Calvert St.
JENKINS, GEORGE C.....16 Abell Bldg.
JENKINS, MICHAEL.....616 Park Ave.
JENKINS, THOS. W .....1521 Bolton St.
JEWETT, FRED. C., M.D.....1823 Linden Ave.
JOHNSON, WILLIAM FELL.....Brooklandville, Md.
JOHNSTON, CHRISTOPHER, M.D.....21 W. 20th St.
JONES, ELIAS, M.D.....Govans, Md.
JONES, SPENCER C. .....Rockville, Md.

KEARNEY, STUART .....24 Commerce St.
KEECH, EDW. P., JR.....900-901 Maryland Trust Bldg.
KEEDY, CLAYTON O.....Frederick, Md.
KEIGHLER, MISS SELINA.....213 W. Lanvale St.
KEYS, MISS JANE G.....208 E. Lanvale St.
KEYSER, H. IRVINE.....104 W. Monument St.
KEYSER, MRS. H. IRVINE.....104 W. Monument St.
KEYSER, R. BRENT.....910 Keyser Bldg.
KINSOLVING, REV. ARTHUR B.....24 W. Saratoga St.
KIRK, HENRY C .....106 E. Baltimore St.
KIRK, HENRY C., JR.....106 E. Baltimore St.
KIRK, JOSEPH L.....General Office, B. & O. Bldg.
KIRKLAND, OGDEN A.....17 W. Mulberry St.
KNOTT, A. LEO.....1029 St. Paul St.
KOCH, CHARLES J .....2915 E. Baltimore St.
KNOX, J. H. MASON, JR., M.D.....804 Cathedral St.

LANKFORD, H. F.....Princess Anne, Md.
LARRABEE, H. C.....1920 E. Pratt St.
LATROBE, FERDINAND C.....Cons. Gas Elec. Light & Power Co.
LATROBE, OSMUN.....Metropolitan Club, N. Y.
LAUPHEIMER, MAURICE.....604 Calvert Bldg.
LAWFORD, JASPER M.....718 N. Howard St.
LEAKIN, GEORGE A., D.D.....Lake Roland, Md.
LEAKIN, J. WILSON.....705 Fidelity Bldg.
LEARY, PETER, GEN.....The Marlborough.
LEE, H. C .....20 W. 20th St.
LEE, J. HARRY .....20 W. 20th St.
LEE, RICHARD LAWS.....232 St. Paul St.
LEMMON, J. SOUTHGATE.....Continental Trust Bldg.
LEVERING, EUGENE.....Balto. Trust and Guarantee Co.
LEVY, WILLIAM B. .....408 Fidelity Bldg.
LINTHICUM, J. CHARLES. .....220 St. Paul St.
LIVEZEY, E. .....22 E. Lexington St.
LLOYD, C. HOWARD .....333 Dolphin St.

LLOYD, HENRY ..... Cambridge, Md.
LLOYD, UPSHUR ..... Easton, Md.
LOCKWOOD, WILLIAM F., M.D. ..... 8 E. Eager St.
LOWE, JOHN H. ..... 1600 Madison Ave.
LUCAS, WM. F., JR. ..... 221 E. Baltimore St.
LYON, J. CRAWFORD ..... 213 E. Fayette St.
LYTLE, WM. H. ..... 1220 St. Paul St.

MCADAMS, REV. EDW. P. ..... Harrisonville, Md.
MCCLELLAN, WILLIAM J. ..... 1208 Madison Ave.
MCCORMICK, THOMAS P., M.D. ..... 1421 Eutaw Place.
MCCURLEY, ISAAC ..... 301 Law Bldg.
MCDOWELL, EDWARD G. ..... 217 N. Charles St.
MCGAW, GEORGE K. ..... Charles and Mulberry Sts.
MACGILL, RICHARD G., JR. ..... 110 Commerce St.
MCGLANNAN, ALEXIUS W., JR., M.D. ..... 2005 Madison Ave.
MACHEN, ARTHUR W ..... 36 Central Savings Bank Bldg.
MACKALL, THOMAS B. ..... 222 St. Paul St.
MACKALL, WM. HOLLINGSWORTH ..... Elkton, Md.
MACKENZIE, GEORGE NORBURY ..... 463 Calvert Bldg.
MCEVOY, JAMES, JR. ..... 213 Courtland St.
MCKIM, S. S. ..... Merchants' Club.
MCLANE, ALLAN ..... 5th floor Calvert Bldg.
MCLANE, JAMES L. ..... 903 Cathedral St.
MCNEAL, J. V ..... 729 N. Calvert St.
†MAGRUDER, CALEB C ..... 1018 14th St., N.W., Wash'n, D. C.
MANDELBAUM, SEYMOUR ..... 703 Fidelity Bldg.
MANN, HARRY E. ..... 100 E. Lexington St.
MARBURG, THEODORE ..... 14 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
MARBURY, WILLIAM L. ..... 700 Maryland Trust Bldg.
MARSHALL, JOHN W. ..... 13 South St.
MASSEY, E. THOMAS ..... Massey, Kent Co., Md.
MATTHEWS, EDWARD B., PH.D. ..... Johns Hopkins University.
MATTHEWS, HENRY C. ..... Albemarle St. and Canton Ave.
MATTHEWS, THOMAS F. ..... Albemarle St. and Canton Ave.
MEEKINS, LYNN R. ..... Baltimore American.
MERRITT, MRS. J. ALFRED ..... Reistertown, Md. care Dr. S. W Merritt.
MIDDENDORF, J. W ..... Maryland Casualty Bldg.
MILLER, DECATUR H., JR. ..... 506 Maryland Trust Bldg.
MILLER, CHARLES R. ..... 1514 W. Fayette St.
MILLER, EDGAR G ..... 646 Equitable Bldg.
MILLER, WALTER H. ..... Care of Burton Bros., 348 Broadway, N. Y.
MOORE, JOHN C ..... 1807 Fairmount Ave.
MORGAN, G. EMORY. ..... 6 Club Road, Roland Park.

MORGAN, JOHN HURST .....10 E. Fayette St.
MORRIS, MISS ELIZABETH M.....908 St. Paul St.
MORRIS, THOMAS J .....708 Park Ave.
MOSELEY, WILLIAM E., M.D .....614 N. Howard St.
MULLER, LOUIS. .....301 Chamber of Commerce.
MULLIN, MICHAEL A., LL.D.....609 Fidelity Bldg.
MURDOCH, FRIDGE. .....904 McCulloh St.
MURRAY, RT. REV. JOHN G. .....1933 St. Paul St.
MURRAY, DANIEL M. ..... Elk Ridge, Md.
MURRAY, O. G .....B. & O. Building.
MYERS, WILLIAM STARR. .....26 Bank St., Princeton, N. J.

NASH, CHARLES W.....225 St. Paul St.
NELLIGAN, JOHN J. .....Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
NELSON, ALEXANDER C .....210 E. German St.
NEWBOLD, D. M., JR. .....443 Calvert Bldg.
NEWCOMER, WALDO. .....National Exchange Bank.
NICHOLSON, ISAAC F. .....1618 St. Paul St.
NICODEMUS, F. COURTNEY, JR..... 120 Broadway, New York, Care of Pierce & Greer.
†NILES, ALFRED S. .....2010 N. 13th St.
NOBLE, E. M .....Denton, Md.
NOBLE, EUGENE A. .....Woman's College.
NORRIS, ISAAC T .....920 Madison Ave.
NORRIS, J. OLNEY. .....920 Madison Ave.

O'DONOVAN, CHARLES, JR., M.D.....10 E. Read St.
OFFUTT, T. SCOTT .....Towson, Md.
OLIVER, CHARLES K.....804 Continental Trust Bldg.
OLIVER, THOMAS H.....Moorman's River, Va.
OLIVER, W. B. .....Washington Apartment House.
O'NEILL, THOS. .....S. W. Cor. Charles & Lexing'n Sts.

PACA, JOHN P.....443 Calvert Bldg.
PANGBORN, JOSEPH G.....1316 N. Charles St.
PARET, RT. REV. WILLIAM, D.D.....1110 Madison Ave.
†PARKE, FRANCIS NEALE.....Westminster, Md.
PARRAN, MRS. FRANK J.....1815 Park Ave.
PARRAN, WILLIAM J.....124 S. Charles St.
PATTERSON, J. LER. .....802 Harlem Ave.
PAUL, MRS. D'ARCY. .....“Woodlands,” Gorsuch Ave.
PEARCE, JAMES A., LL.D. .....Annapolis, Md.
PEARRE, AUBREY, JR. .....207 N. Calvert St.
PEGRAM, WM. M. .....710 American Bldg.
PENNINGTON, JOSIAS. .....Professional Bldg.
PENNINGTON, WILLIAM C. .....1530 Bolton St.

PERINE, E. GLENN.....18 E. Lexington St.
PERKINS, ELISHA H.....Provident Savings Bank.
PERKINS, WILLIAM H., JR.....700 Equitable Bldg.
PHELPS, CHARLES E., JR.....City Hall.
PITT, FARIS C.....518 N. Charles St.
PLEASANTS, J. HALL, JR., M.D.....16 W. Chase St.
POPE, GEORGE A.....214 Chamber of Commerce.
PRESTON, JAMES H.....218 St. Paul St.
PRETTYMAN, CHARLES W.....Rockville, Md.
†PURDUM, BRADLEY K.....Hamilton, Md.

RABORG, CHRIS.....1314 W. Lanvale St.
RADCLIFFE, GEORGE L. P., PH.D.....American Bonding Co.
RANCK, SAMUEL H.....Public Lib'y, Grand Rapids, Mich.
RANDALL, BLANCHARD.....200 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
RANDALL, J. WIRT.....Annapolis, Md.
RAYNER, A. W.....8 E. Lexington St.
RAWLS, W. L.....700 Maryland Trust Bldg.
REDWOOD, MRS. MARY B.....918 Madison Ave.
REED, MRS. EMILIE MCKIM.....871 Park Ave.
REESE, PERCY M.....1201 N. Charles St.
REEDER, CHARLES L.....919 Equitable Bldg.
REIFSNIDER, JOHN M.....Westminster, Md.
REMSEN, IRA, LL.D.....Johns Hopkins University.
RICHARDSON, ALBERT LEVIN.....817 N. Charles St.
RICHARDSON, MRS. HESTER DORSEY....817 N. Charles St.
RIDGLEY, MISS ELIZA..... 2019 Maryland Ave., Care of Mrs. Yeaton.
RIDGLEY, MRS. HELEN W.....Hampton, Towson, Md.
RIDGELY, RUXTON MOORE.....707 Gaither Bldg.
RIEMAN, MRS. CHARLES..... Dunbarton Farms, Roger's Forge, P. O., Md.
RIEMAN, CHARLES ELLET.....416 W. Fayette St.
RIGGS, CLINTON L.....903 N. Charles St.
RIGGS, LAWRASON.....632 Equitable Bldg.
RIORDAN, CHARLES E.....205 Exchange Place.
RITCHIE, ALBERT C. ..... 745 Calvert Bldg.
RITTER, WILLIAM L.....541 N. Carrollton Ave.
ROBINSON, RALPH.. .....1310 Continental Bldg.
ROSE, DOUGLAS H.... .....10 South St.
ROSE, JOHN C . ...628 Equitable Bldg.
RUSSELL, REV. WILLIAM T..... .St. Patrick's Rect'y. Wash'n, D. C.
RYLAND, SAMUEL P . .....11 W. Chase St.

SADTLER, MRS. GEO. WASHINGTON . 26 E. 25th St.
SADTLER, MRS. ROSABELLA. ....1415 Linden Ave.

SAPPINGTON, A. DERUSSY.....308 Maryland Telephone Bldg.
SCHMUCKER, SAMUEL D.....1712 Park Ave.
SCHOULER, REV. WM.....Elkton, Md.
SEARS, THOMAS E., M.D.....658 W. Franklin St.
SELLMAN, JAMES L.....Merchants' National Bank.
SEMMES, JOHN E.....828 Equitable Bldg.
SETH, JOSEPH B.....100 E. Lexington St.
SHARP, GEORGE M., LL.D.....2105 St. Paul St.
SHEPHERD, JAMES S.....Cambridge, Md.
SHIPPEN, MRS. REBECCA LLOYD.....209 W. Monument St.
SHRIVER, J. ALEXIS.....Wilna, Harford Co., Md.
SHRYOCK, THOMAS J.....1401 Madison Ave. P. O. Box 717.
SILL, HOWARD.....11 E. Pleasant St.
SIOUSSAT, MRS. ANNA LEAKIN.....Lake Roland, Md.
SKINNER, M. E.....805 Calvert Bldg.
SLOAN, GEORGE F.....1103 St. Paul St.
SMITH, JOHN DONNELL.....505 Park Ave.
SMITH, MARION DEKALB.....Chestertown, Md.
SMITH, THOMAS A.....Annapolis, Md.
SNOWDEN, WILTON.....Central Savings Bank Bldg.
SOLLERS, SOMMERVILLE.....1311 John St.
SPAMER, C. A. E.....215 N. Charles St.
SPENCE, W. W.....1205 St. Paul St.
SPENCER, RICHARD H.....317 Dolphin St.
SPERRY, JOSEPH EVANS.....409 Calvert Bldg.
STARLER, EDWARD, JR.....Madison and Eutaw Sts.
STEIN, CHAS. F.....S. E. Cor. Courtl'd & Sarat'ga Sts.
STEINER, BERNARD C., PH.D.....Enoch Pratt Free Library.
STERLING, GEORGE S.....228 Light St.
STEVENSON, H. M., M.D.....431 N. Carey St.
STEWART, DAVID.....213 St. Paul St.
STIMSON, HERBERT B.....207 N. Calvert St.
STIRLING, ADMIRAL YATES.....209 W. Lanvale St.
STOCKBRIDGE, HENRY.....11 N. Calhoun St.
STONE, JOHN T.....N. W. Cor. Baltimore & North Sts.
STORY, FREDERICK W.....Ass't Solicitor's Office, Co't House.
STRAN, MRS. KATE A.....1912 Eutaw Place.
STUMP, H. ARTHUR.....224 St. Paul St.
SUMWALT, MRS. MARY H.....2921 N. Calvert St.
SWINDELL, WALTER B., JR.....504 Cathedral St.

TAGG, FRANCIS I., D.D.....316 N. Charles St.
TALBOTT, HATTERSLEY W.....Rockville, Md.
TANEYHILL, G. LANE, M.D.....1103 Madison Ave.
TAPPAN, WILLIAM.....714 St. Paul St.
TAYLOR, ARCHIBALD H.....1031 Cathedral St.

THAYER, W. S., M.D.....406 Cathedral St.
THOM, DECOURCY W.....822 Equitable Bldg.
THOM, MRS. PEMBROKE LEA.....204 W. Lanvale St.
THOMAS, DOUGLAS H.....Merchants' National Bank.
THOMAS, JAMES W.....Cumberland, Md.
THOMPSON, HENRY F.....29 W. Biddle St.
THOMPSON, H. OLIVER.....216 St. Paul St.
THOMSEN, ALONZO L.....1 E. Eager St.
THOMSEN, HERMAN IVAH.....1928 Mt. Royal Terrace.
THOMSEN, JOHN J., JR.....The Arundel.
TIERNAN, CHARLES B.....405 St. Paul St.
TIFFANY, LOUIS MCLANE, M.D.....831 Park Ave.
TILGHMAN, OSWALD.....Easton, Md.
TOADVINE, E. STANLEY.....Annapolis, Md.
TODD, W. J., M.D.....Mt. Washington, Md.
TOMPKINS, JOHN A.....301 N. Charles St.
TOOLE, JOHN E.....628 W. Franklin St.
TOWNSEND, WALTER R.....225 St. Paul St.
TREDWAY, REV. S. B.....Fawn Grove, York Co., Pa.
TREGOE, J. HARRY.....Saratoga and Charles St.
TRIPPE, ANDREW C.....347 N. Charles St.
TRUNDLE, WILSON BURNS.....301 St. Paul St.
TURNBULL, LAWRENCE.....1530 Park Ave.
TURNER, J. FRANK.....23 East North Ave.
TURNER, MISS KATHERINE MARIE.....11 W. Biddle St.
TYSON, A. M.....207 N. Calvert St.
TYSON, MRS. FREDERICK.....251 W. Preston St.
TYSON, MALCOLM VAN VECHTEN.....The Washington.

UHLER, PHILIP R., LL.D.....254 W. Hoffman St.

VAN NESS, BARTOW.....306 Chamber of Commerce.
VERNON, GEORGE W. F.....106 E. Saratoga St.
VICKERS, HARRISON W.....Chestertown, Md.
VINCENT, JOHN M., PH.D.....Johns Hopkins University.

WAGNER, HENRY C.....Gilmor Lane, Waverly.
WALTER, MOSES R.....609 Union Trust Bldg.
WALTERS, HENRY.....Abell Bldg.
WARFIELD, EDWIN, HON.....Fidelity Bldg.
WARFIELD, RIDGELY B., M.D.....845 Park Ave.
WARFIELD, S. DAVIES.....40 Continental Trust Bldg.
WARING, BENJAMIN H.....P.O. Box 34, care J. Merryman Co.
WARNER, C. HOPEWELL.....10 E. Fayette St.
WATERS, FRANCIS E.....Union Trust Bldg.
WATERS, J. SEYMOUR T.....528 Equitable Bldg.

WEAVER, JACOB J., JR., M.D.....Uniontown, Md.
WHITE, JULIAN LEROY.....2400 W. North Ave.
WHITE, MILES, JR.....15 North St.
WHITELY, JAMES S.....510 Keyser Bldg.
WHITRIDGE, MORRIS.....10 South St.
WHITRIDGE, WILLIAM H.....604 Cathedral St.
WILHELM, LEWIS W., PH.D.....714 N. Howard St.
WILLIAMS, HENRY.....407 W. Lanvale St.
WILLIAMS, HENRY W.....507 Fidelity Bldg.
WILLIAMS, N. WINSLOW.....507 Fidelity Bldg.
WILLIAMS, T. J. C.....Sun Office.
WILLIS, GEORGE R.....213 Courtland St.
WILSON, J. APPLETON.....808 Law Bldg.
WILSON, WILLIAM B.....1228 N. Charles St.
WILSON, MRS. WILLIAM T.....1129 St. Paul St.
WINANS, ROSS R.....1217 St. Paul St.
WINCHESTER, MARSHALL.....Fayette & St. Paul, S. W.
WINCHESTER, WILLIAM.....National Union Bank.
WISE, HENRY A.....11 W. Mulberry St.
WORTHINGTON, CLAUDE.....602 American Bldg.
WOODALL, CASPER G.....American Office.
WOOTTON, W. H.....716 Carlton Av., Plainfield, N. J.
WROTH, LAWRENCE C.....215 E. Preston St.
WROTH, REV. PEREGRINE.....215 E. Preston St.
WYATT, J. B. NOEL.....1012 Keyser Bldg.
WYLIE, DOUGLAS M.....412 North St.

MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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ANNOUNCEMENT.

When it was determined to publish a magazine under the auspices of the Maryland Historical Society, the Publication Committee were fortunate in securing as editor of the Magazine, Dr. William Hand Browne, Professor of English Literature in the Johns Hopkins University, who has been for many years a student of Maryland history, and who has edited the Archives since the date of their first publication, nearly thirty years ago. Dr. Browne brought to the editorship of the Magazine, his ripe and careful scholarship, and held the position until the completion of the fourth volume.

For personal reasons Dr. Browne has asked to be relieved of his duties as Editor of the Magazine. The Committee on Publication has very reluctantly complied with his wishes, and desires to record its appreciation of his valuable services in establishing the Magazine and maintaining its high character during the years elapsed.

For the editing of Volume V, the Committee takes pleasure in announcing that it has secured the services of Mr. Louis H. Dielman, a member of the Society, who will act in co-operation with the members of the Committee.

RECOLLECTIONS OF BALTIMORE[1]

Thrown Together, as they Were Collected, at Different Times, from Conversations had with the Elders of the City.

JOHN H. NAFF.

The Boundary of the city (as far as can be collected as above) appears to have been, of the following dimension & rout, beginning on the corner of North Charles & Conewaga now Lexington Street, running South West down Vulcan Alley to Tammany now Fayette Street, thence same direction down McClellands Alley to Market Street, now Baltimore Street, thence same direction to corner of German & Sharp Strect, thence across say South East to Hanover & Lombard Street, thence same direction through Uhlers Alley, & through Ruxton Lane to Light Street, thence in a circular or cove, coming up to Water Street south of Mercer Street, thence to the corner of Calvert & Second Lombard Street, thence to near the corner of Gay & Lombard Street, & running thence due North, a little west of Frederick Street, to oposite orange alley, (orange alley runs E. & W. from Gay to Holiday

[1] The title of this article assigned by the author, "Recollections of Baltimore in 1851," being somewhat misleading, the date has been omitted; otherwise the paper is printed as written, a few footnotes having been added for the sake of clearness.

On the cover of the original MSS., is written in pencil:

"Should I by accident or otherways be carried out of the World before I complete my recollections, I wish these to be given to the Historical Society, in their present state together with the extracts from newspapers which are in this book for the Society's disposal of as they see fit."

1st Jany., 1851. J. H. NAFF.

Matchett's *Director* for 1851 has the advertisement of "John H. Naff, Home and Foreign Agent, Dealer in old Oil Paintings, Books and Engravings, Appraiser of deceased and other estates." He died about 1871.

Footnotes followed by [N.] appear in the MSS.

St.) North of Holiday St. Theater thence due west to near St. Pauls Street, from thence North to near the corner of St. Pauls and Saratoga Street, & from thence South West to the place of beginning.

Boehmes Church.[1] This old church was a log or frame, one story building, & stood on the North West corner of St. Pauls Lane (as it was formerly called) and Saratoga Street which church derived its name from its Preachers, sometimes called Decker's[2] church. The Lot of Ground on which it stood, extended west to North Charles Street, and was on a gentle descent, towards St. Paules Street.

This Grave Yard & church is well remembered by many citizens and is identified with the Christian Keener family as being the place where his ancestors worship'd and was buried. On this ground stands the beautiful building known as the Atheneum comprising the Historical Society Rooms, the Balto. Library & the Mercantile Library association.

The 2nd St. Paul's Church, which was also on the same Sloping Ground was South of Boehmes Church, nearer to Lexington Street, & further West of St. Pauls Street, (Was a large 2 story brick building very plain in appearance having no Steeple) & was separated from Boehmes Church by Saratoga Street, which was a sort of a gulley or deep ravine wide enough only to let one cart or other vehicle pass up and down, at a time, there being no room to turn out.[3] The Grave yard had a brick wall round it, or at least so far as recollected, on the North & on the west side the entrance to this Church was from the North side of Lexington Street, by rough Steps of Stone Slabs or platforms of some 6 or 7 feet in size, and was of considerable ascent. The Steps came up along side of a wall (stone) being the foundation or lower story of

[1] First German Reformed Congregation, Rev. Charles Boehme. Scharf's *Chronicles*, 40–42.

[2] George Decker.

[3] There is a Painting of this part of the City in the possession of Thomas Ruckle Senior, done by himself,—is now in the family of T. Ruckle Junior. [N.]

a frame house owned or occupied by a Mr. Dougherty [1] also one William Vance a Plane maker, which house stood upon the Lot of ground next East of Coln. Monroe's [2] present residence in Lexington Street, it is thought that Coln. Monroes house stands on the lot of Ground which old George Wheelan, the father of Thomas Wheelan (grocer) who now lives in North Charles Street.

The Belfry of the 1st St. Pauls Church stood some yards north East of Church No. 2, this was part of the Steeple of No. 1 Church.

There was also an entrance to the Church by means of a gate on Charles Street but the main entrance was from Lexington Street, this entrance on Charles Street was nearly opposite Barnet Street. The present St. Pauls Church (Dr. Wyatts) [3] burnt down in the year 1854 which we will designate as No. 3, stood about north north west of where the church No. 2 formerly stood. North Charles Street being the principal entrance.

Little St. Peter's Church [4] & Dwelling the Residence of that good Man, old Bishop Carroll, was situate on the corner of Saratoga Street and little Sharp St. Alley, & where now stands Calvert Hall,[5] directly in the rear of Jacob Albers & Charles Carrolls residences in North Charles Street. It was a pretty & convenient chapel, (the old church had no Steeple or bell originally, they were of comparetively recent addition to it) had a small low Steeple, and a bell whose sound was unpleasant being like that of a Factory, Steam boat, or College bell, and when rung early in the mornings, was any thing else than pleasant to the residents around. The recollections of the church the devotions of the members, and the piety of the Bishop are among the things which we love to dwell on, and Strike deeper "on memorys waste," than do the harsh notes of this Bell on the sensitive ear.

There was attached to this church a Grave yard extending from the corner of Charles & Saratoga Street as far north as little Pleasant Street. This was surrounded by a wooden rail fence. There was a deep Gully or ravine commencing near little Pleasant Street, and ran down Charles Street as far as where Dr. Wegners [6]

[1] John Dougherty, cabinet maker.
[2] Col. Isaac Munroe.
[3] Rev. Wm. Wyatt.
[4] First Cathedral.
[5] Now Brown's Building.
[6] Dr. Augustus Wegner.

& John Brooks' dwellings, now stands on the East Side of North Charles Street, crossing Charles Street and running down to, and emptying floods of water & mud North of Boehmes Church, near about Mr Brooks' Female Seminary in St. Pauls lane, where formerly stood The Branch Tabernacle built by Charles Warfield.

The Haunted House which many of us recollect stood at or near the Southwest corner of North Charles & Saratoga Street, was an old brick dwelling, We remember well old widow Corry, living in this house, and we remember she also Kept a School, and we will never forget the vast number of little Irish Boys, and Girls, "ragged and dirty, with faces the same," as Paddy might say, that climbed up, as well as fell down the high Steps which led up to the school room from the North side of the house, fronting on Saratoga Street. Dr Mackall,[1] & the late Benjamin I. Cohen's houses stand partly on this lot.

North west Corner of Lexington & Charles Street, & fronting on Charles St. were several old frame buildings, the corner one (as is customary at this day, on the outskirts of our city) was occupied as a small Grocery kept by a man of the name of Connor, or O'Connor, where could be had "whiskey by the gill," and "taters by the pound," next door or perhaps two, was a hip roof dwelling which stood a little back from the street & had a small Shrubbery yard in front and was occupied by Parson West[2] a Clergyman belonging to St. Pauls church parish, (some doubts about this) one of this row of frame houses, was used as a Mead Garden, and supposed to be kept by a person named , who built the present 3 Tuns tavern corner of Eutaw Street, & Pratt Street.

Richardson Stewart's Dwelling & Nail Factory occupied the corner of Conewago Street & Vulcan Alley, now called Crooked lane which runs from Lexington Street, down to Fayette Street,

[1] Leonard Mackall, Dentist,

[2] Rev. William West succeeded Rev. Thomas Chase as Rector, June 7, 1779. This Revd. Gentleman died about the Year 1791 or 1792, and his funeral sermon was preached in St. Paul's church by the Rev. Dr. Robinson an Irish Clergyman, from the text "In my Fathers House are many mansions," &c. The Rev. Bishop Chase was Pastor of St. Pauls church about this time. [N.]

and the Garden attached to it bounded on North Charles Street where now stands the Dwellings of Gen.l Marriott & the corner house, belonging to Dr. Chatard, which was built & occupied by the Dr. Wm. Baker Senr. who also built the Dwelling in the rear, on the Alley. Fronting on Lexington Street, Richardson Stewarts Dwelling & Nail Manufactury was on this last mentioned lot, and was on the west line of the city proper. The Nail Factory or Smiths Shop was formerly an Academy (in part) kept by Longworthy[1] & whi and was the school house in which Judge Winchester, the 3 Purviances & R. & W. Gilmore could have once been seen as scholars.

North East Corner of Market & Charles street (Howard Lyceum) was an old fashion 2 Story brick house occupied by the firm of Term & Delmas, previous to this by one Daniel Deady flour Merchant, the next house East of this fronting on Market Street was located our old friend, & fellow citizen, a disciple of the celebrated Izaac Walton of the name of J. K. Stapleton (died on 1st April 1853) against whom the finny tribe have sworn eternal enmity, as being instrumental even at that early day, in making awful inroads into their domestic connections by deceiving the young and unwary portion of them, by vending of Snuids & artificial flies, to persons of cruel & sporting dispositions who with hooks & lines & other tormenting & deceitful inventions unfeelingly transported them from their natural Elements & lucid habitation into open boats & fishing baskets, where they were left to die, or even worse removed a little distance from their natural element, and placed alive in pans & fried by these inhuman monsters, and eaten to satisfy their insatiate appetite.

North of the corner of Market Street & Charles Street, on the East side of Charles Street, stood an old brick house known as Washington Hall or Tavern kept by a person general described as old Beckham. This house was also occupied at one time by Mr. Beckham the father of the wife of the present Thos. Wheelan Grocer. There is a curious circumstance here in the life of Thos.

[1] Edward Langworthy.

Wheelan & strikes one as something rare in life. Some 30 Years after the occupation of these premises by the father of Thos. Wheelans wife, Thomas Wheelan commenced the Grocery business in one of the new Brick houses, erected on or about the premises, and was very successful & became very rich, in fact, must have made all or nearly so, of the immense estate he now has, say some $250,000 Dollars, & getting a good Lady as a wife, into the bargain (all on the same ground) which in my opinion defeats the old adage, "a Setting Turkey never gets fat." [1]

Adjoining this house were 2 old frame houses, which was occupied by a gentleman named Adam Stewart [2] a maker & mender of Piano Fortes.

Crossing the Alley known then as Rogers Alley, now Bank lane and on the ground occupied by the Union Bank there stood and old Fashion Brick dwelling with a kind of Hip roof, (similar to the one now standing in Orange Alley near Holliday street) and was occupied by a gentleman of the name of George Poe, previous to George Poe's tenancy, one James Morton a Salt Measurer had possession of it there was also on this lot 2 or 3 other small frame houses, whose occupants, are not now recollected.

North East Corner of North Charles & Fayette Street stood an old Brick house, owned by the Grandfather of Robert Mickle the present Cashier of the Union Bank of Maryland. There was a small Garden directly on the corner in which was some pretty Shrubbery as Roses, Altheas, Lilacs &c. together with Radishes, Onions, Sage, Thyme &c. &c. &c. also fronting on Charles Street and joining an old frame building, used & occupied as a Carriage & Harness, Manufactory stood a nice little Spring house over topped with Honey suckle & other vines in which could be seen

[1] Thos. Wheelan was connected in business with P. Laurenson for some time before he removed to N. Chas. Street and was married before he occupied this stand. [N.]

[2] The Brother of J. Stewart who keeps Hacks in Calvert St. opposite the City Spring. A. Stewart (another brother I presume—Naff) removed to Boston and was engaged with Chickering the celebrated Piano forte Maker, and is supposed to have invented the improved Action, for which Chickering has so much credit. Adam Stewart is or was lately living in London. [N.]

sundry pans of new & skim'd Milk, with an abundant flow of pure spring water, all intended for the comfort & appetite of the Family. Subsequently this little spring house was turned into a small shop, where could be seen daily a worthy old darkey with a small sign of cakes & Beer sold here as many of us remember to have purchased the same, together with Apples and cherries in their season—it is scarcely necessary to say that now this lot of ground supports one of the most beautiful Structures as a Methodist church in the State, if not the United States & belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Society.

The old Court House was situate near about where the Battle Monument now stands, in Calvert Street or Monument square was a brick building of 2 Story high & had a steeple arising out of the centre of the roof, it was not a tall Steeple, was built a little in form of the 2nd Street church steeple (in which is now the townclock). This Court House was nearly square in form, had 3 windows & 1 Door in the long front and 3 windows in the short front or ends. From the digging away the street it is presumed that the Arch which supported the House was formed as we understand there was a first wall or arch made by one Leonard Harbaugh at a cost of $266.66 cents, and from a painting (now in possession of George Dobbin Esqr, painted in the Year 1802) looks as if it had been done as underpinning as this portion is all of Stone, and the arch ran from South to North, of the building, large enough to allow carts, carriages &c. to pass through. This may have been the original plan, but I can not learn anything to that effect.[1] There was in this building a room set apart as a Watch House, situate on the West end. A stairway on the East end of the building led into the Court Room. On the west side of the Arch on the South front stood the Pillory and whipping Post. The last person who illustrated this piece of architecture was a certain Buck Davis, who we understand in addition to the honour, received an over quantity of the usual

[1] This was not the original Plan. In grading the Streets Calvert & Fayette Street, the Court house was left on an embankment some 20 feet above the Streets & the underpinning was done to preserve the house. [N.]

perquisites attached to the office, in the shape of rotten eggs, & other savoury missiles. On the East End of the Court house was erected a long Pole on the summet of which was appended a bell, which served as, and was called, a Watch Bell.

The old Jail which we shall designate as the first Jail, was a log building situate on what was known as Harrisons Marsh, and stood some 30 or 40 feet south of Front Street, on the East side of Frederick Street, opposite the furniture warehouse of Francis Gardner, and was used as a jail in 1783, and was standing in its original ground till within a few years back say 1849 or 1850.

The 2nd old Jail was a stone Building of stories high, and was located on the East side of St. Pauls Street north of Fayette Street, the present site of the Masonic Hall, and known as the county Court House Lot, and was situate some 60 feet east of St. Pauls Street. The entrance to the jail was on the south side of the building, by means of a court which led from St. Pauls Lane to the gate way. On the north side of the jail, there was a well of water which was of great depth, from which was drawn the water used in the prison and was brought up by double buckets and chain, as one bucket came up the other bucket went down. On the East end of the Jail, or on Monument square as now is, there was a Bluff hill of some 40 feet high from Calvert Street or the Square, as also was the north side which was known as church street, now Lexington Street. The Prisoners confined in this Jail were removed to the present Jail east side of Jones Falls in the year 1799. The name of the first debtor for removal was Maydwell.

The old walls of this jail will be identified in the painting before alluded to in possession of George Dobbin which was painted in 1802.

The Powder House, or Magazine, was a small stone building, and was situate on the South side of Jones Falls, and far below the surface of the adjoining or surrounding ground, being below the bluff or high ground of the Falls, directly in the rear of the

dwelling now owned and occupied by Dr Alexander[1] in Fayette street, and about the spot where now stands the Newton university in Lexington Street. This was considered a safe place for it. A view of this little combustible has been taken and engraved on a Copper plate title page, to a work published by Edward I. Coale bookseller. I have seen this print but am now unable to find it having forgotten the title of the Book in which it was.

The North west corner of Lexington & Calvert Street was the west side of Jones Falls, and when the Foundation was laid for this House in which Mr Williams[2] now resides, they were obliged to pile some hundred cords of wood crossed, and tied in and filled in with sand, dirt &c. for to make a foundation, and it seems to stand well, having been built near half a Century. Four acres of Ground in this Meadow, opposite, and around about here was bought by Joseph Williams, from one Andrew Steiger at the rate of 20 dollars per acre. The ground extending East from Lexington Street & Calvert, was a Meadow & occupied the space between Calvert & Holliday Street, and as far up (on both sides of the falls) as Monument street. The course of the Falls is given in another portion of this Memorandum.

The German Lutheran Church, as it was formerly, was situate on the South side of Fish Street now Saratoga Street midway distance between Gay & Holliday Street was a brick 2 story building, with a small low steeple or Belfry, something like a factory, in which was a bell. The Grave yard attached to this Church extended to Holliday Street, and South as far as the present City Hall Lot, thence East to a Mr Solomons lot—which took off the corner fronting on Fish & Gay street) the southern line of the lot running from Holliday Street to Gay—leaving an avenue by way of an entrance from Gay Street to the church.

This old church has been purchased for a place of worship for the black people & went long by the name of Fish Street church,

[1] Dr. Ashton Alexander, 1799–1855. [2] Joseph B. Williams, Attorney.

it has been demolished and a new church for the Black folks has been erected in its place, which is more modern and better adapted to the purpose and to the age in which we live; belongs to the African Methodist Society.

Theatre.—There was formerly a building or old Stone House situate on the corner of Milk Lane, now East St. and Great York Street, now East Baltimore Street nearly opposite Isaac McKims late dwelling. This house was used and known as the Theatre. It contained 10 Boxes for the audience. The celebrated Mr and Mrs Morris, the latter the ordained Lady Teazle & in this character stood acknowledged & unrival'd for half a Century. Hallam,[1] Henry,[2] & others performed here.

The 2nd Theatre was a large Frame building, a Two story & basement structure situate on Holliday St. where the present old Drury Stands was generally leased and occupied by the Esteemed Messrs Wood[3] & Warren[4] & their company, including many of the most talented and meritorious actors of their day, as The Darleys (Father & Sons), Moreton, Mr & Mrs Marshall (The Mrs Jordan of the American Theatre), Mr & Mrs Whitlock, Fennel, Cooper, Bernard, the Oldmixons, Green, Wignall, Reinagle, Blessep, Cain, & Mrs Merry, the great & justly esteemed Tragic actress of the day, the Jeffersons & Francis, Mrs Wilmot with hosts of other worthies, who were very successful in acquiring the good will and affections of the citizens generally which the stock companies of the present day I am sorry to say cannot boast of.

Post Office.—The present building now used for this purpose was originally built and intended for a large Warehouse, and is on the N. East corner of East Street & Calhouns Alley now Fayette Street, & North Street, (Calhouns Alley ran from Market Street, north, and was widen'd with difficulty being opposed by the property holders in the neighborhood) by pulling down some

[1] Lewis Hallam.
[2] John Henry.
[3] William Wood.
[4] William Warren.

buildings fronting on Market Street, on the North side of the Alley in 1819, this accounts for the small front of the Jarvis building on Market Street. This Post Office was built by a gentleman of the name of Barry[1] about the Year 1800, since which time it has been remodell'd & adapted to its present purpose.

On the same lot North east corner of Fayette & Holliday Street he also built that beautiful Dwelling House formerly occupied by the late Dr. White,[2] and now in the possession of his son John White Esqr. We have always admired this house for its model of Architecture, and its great convenience of interior, being all that man may desire for his domestic purposes.

The Market House.—The East front of this buildiug commenced at the North West corner of Market & Gay street and was considered near the centre of the business part of the City, we can find no date of its commencement of building—it extended west binding on Market Street, as far as the Alley leading into the back part of the premises occupied by H. W. Bool auctioneer, now Metropolitan Hall in which alley could havc been seen the old arches filled up with brick, forming the partition or gable end wall of the house East of H. W. Bools. This building was considered a most unpleasant & inconvenient concern, as it fronted on Market Street, the priucipal thoroughfare, which on account of this street being not paved was either full of mud or dust at all times, aud the country folks being compelled to arrange themselves on the pavement with their Marketing were often knocked over by the passers by to the great destruction of Eggs & the disfiguring of Butter, & sprawling of Apples &c. &c. into the mud. Over a part of this building whether at the end or in the centre is not remembered, was an upstairs room, which was open for use for Town meetings, or any other public or political discussion.

North west Corner of Gay & Market St. was used as the office of Discount & Deposit of the old United States Bank, the Cashier

[1] Probably Robert Barry, merchant.

[2] Dr. John Campbell White.

of which was [David Harris] and the teller was the late James Cox Esq[r] long the respected and efficient Cashier of the Bank of Baltimore.

North East Corner of Gay & Market St. in the old house now occupied by D[r] M[c]Kenzie,[1] and fronting on Gay Street an extensive Dry Goods business was carried on by the Messrs. M[c]Ilhenny, in the wholesale and retail trade, there also appears to have been one John Borland, living in this house and doing the same business but at what time cannot be ascertained. This spot was considered the centre of the business part of the city. Adjoining this house or a little below near Frederick St. in Market Street, was a red frame building occupied as the printing office of a Newspaper called the Telegraph, published by a gentleman of the name of Dobbin.[2] Many of our old citizens, may recollect Whistling Bob or as more familiarly called "Bowers chief Musician" who served this paper to its subscribers, and for whistling power is said to have far exceeded "Poor old Moses"[3] of oyster and Ice cream Memory. Baltimore seems to Keep up these locomotive instruments, as I have heard it spoken of as an incident of fact, that there is one other black fellow living in this city who is serving in a board yard, who has obtained his freedom, by his wonderful power in this science—but whether it was by his earnings at this science, or whether like Herodius's Daughter, because he so greatly pleased his Master, "deponeth sayeth not."—Adjoining this printing office or at least in the same square lived Reuben Etting, a brother of the late Solomon Etting, this M. Etting was a brave and worthy man, was the Captain or first commander of a company of Volunteers now continued, and called the Independent Blues, and offered their services, to the Government, and marched to Pensylvania to aid in putting down the Whiskey Boys Insurrection—he still lives, and resides in Philadelphia, (now dead.)

South West corner of Market & Frederick Street, stood a large

[1] Thomas G. McKenzie.

[2] Probably Thomas Dobbin.

[3] See Scharf's *Chronicles*, p. 521.

Green painted frame warehouse occupied by Thomas Yates & Archibald Campbell as an auction house, the only one in the city at this time.

South West corner of Market and Harrison Street, was a landing place for Watermelons, Peas, Potatoes & other Vegetables, and Marketing, from the boats coming from the adjacent country on Market and on other days. There was also a landing at the East side of Gay Street Bridge. These locations being a low flat and Marshy ground and convenient to the Market house. The tide ebbed and flowed over this ground from the falls and Basin up to the latter landing, enabling the Boatman to ply their flat bottom boats at middle or high water, and to land their produce conveniently. The tides occasionally at this day as if remembering their old channel, when assisted by heavy rains or freshets in the falls, get over the walls of Jones Falls, and rush through Harrison & other streets, to the great destruction of property as Merchandize, and much terror & fright of the housekeepers in that portion of the city.

We shall now visit another portion of the city further West, and locate ourselves in the neighborhood of Market & St. Pauls Street.

North West corner of Market & St. Pauls streets, was occupied in the Year 1795 by a Frenchman (Itallian perhaps) of the name of Phillippi. The house was a very common 2 Story frame Dwelling with the Gable end fronting on Market Street. His business was that of a jeweller & silversmith, he left about this date and went back to France or Italy.

North East corner of Market & St. Pauls street, where now stands the Bank of Baltimore stood also a frame building back of which fronting on St. Paul Street was a great hill or bank of earth—between Market & East street now Fayette which as it was dug away for improvement caused the underpinning of these houses. One John Beaver taught school in the house on the east side of St. Pauls lane and to get to his school Room had to ascend some 20 or 30 Steps by way of an outside Stair way.

Corner of Calvert and Market St. now occupied by that Splendid Building erected by John Clarke, The Museum, there stood a long frame building, some 1 or 1½ story high, owned by Colonel Rogers. In the rear or Calvert Street front was a vacant space or Court, which seperated another old frame building known as Millers Tavern. Adjoining this tavern, was an office, also a small cake shop, these houses stood on the ground now occupied by the Farmers & Merchants Bank.

Col. Peter Little carried on watch making above the corner of Calvert Street, and studied his Dictionary & worked at his watches while preparing for Congress. Mr Hill kept a bookstore adjoining P. Little on the west. The Miss Sparks sold Mineral Water on Calvert St. front.

Corner of Rogers Alley now Bank lane stood Judge Hollingsworths[1] dwelling House and office, between which & East Street could be seen 2 vacant lots of Ground, and Owen Dorseys conveyancing office. There is now a different vastly different conveyance bnsiness done here, and an office of much larger dimensions, in the shape of Barnum's Hotel.

On the Sonth West corner of Market & Calvert Sts. stood a large Stone honse with hip roof, occupied by Peter Hoffman.

South Side of Market Street commencing near the East side of Light Street and running East towards Public Alley was a large double Brick Mansion, erected by a gentleman of the name of Harry Gough Esqr This building was considered very large being a centre building with extensive wing addition and was of very imposing appearance being built with red & black brick all of which was imported from England, subsequently the house underwent improvements, and alterations, as may now be seen, and the corner of Light Street became occupied as a book store & Stationery by one Ambrose Clark.

On the South Side of Market Street west of Light Street, there

[1] Zebulon Hollingsworth.

was also a large double Mansion house, having centre building, with large Hall & entrance, with large end buildings, or wings, built in the style of Country Seats, to which were extensive Stables, on the rear or back part of the premises, intended as the last mentioned house was to be, above the common order of houses. Probably there existed at this day, and in that small community a little of the ingredient of the present day called aristocracy. From all appearances one would think that the seed is of a different nature than that of the Potatoe as it does not seem to run out even at this late day.

North side of Market Street, west of Charles Street, there was also another fine building, much of the same Style or order and was built and occupied by a gentleman of the name of Usher.[1] I cannot learn much of this family, or of the building.

On the South West corner of Market Street & Public Alley. (Public Alley is now Grant Street, runs from Market Street to Pratt Street, between Calvert & Light Street.) This corner was occupied by a person of the name of James McCannon, a Merchant Tailor, the south east corner of this alley was Mr Stationary & Book store and the Post Office, & Mrs Goddart was the Post master, or rather Post Mistress.

West corner of Mercer & Grant Street, there stands an old large frame hip roof building, which for architecture, both of interior or exterior would compare in point of its extraordinary style with any other building on this continent, either Dutch, French or Hottentot. It is a nondescript and I have often tried to find out who built it but cannot,[2] even Mr Harry Carroll of the Gough Family (it being on the lot attached formerly to the imported brick Mansion directly in front on Market Street) cannot give me any account of its origin. This House was known in the Year 1803, as Cummins Key's Hotel. (I wonder if Jenny

[1] Perhaps Thomas Usher, who came to Baltimore about 1771.

[2] Mr. Harry Gough Carrol thinks it was built by his relative Harry Gough at a very early day in the History of Baltimore. It can be seen in the old drawing of Baltimore done by S. Moale. [N.]

Lind would like to stop here a week). It is identified as the residence of Cummins Key, he having it is said, been condemned to toil at the wheelbarrow on account of Forgery—so says my informant. There existed at that day a law of this kind called the wheelbarrow Law which was practically defined by compelling the convict to make & mend the public Roads. This old House was also occupied, by a German (name unknown) or Dutch Merchant as a warehouse, and was called a Dutch Shipping House.

Corner of Calvert & Water Street stands an old brick Warehouse now occupied as a Last and Finding Store (Shoemakers appurtenances), which still retains strong features of its former occupation but now like Othello its occupation's gone, and there is no longer the unloading and loading of vessels from the different floors of this warehouse, there is not much to shew that water came up here, sufficient to float schooners or other craft except the old warehouse doors and Block & Tackle rigging from the different Stories of the house. A little above this corner on Calvert St. on the Lot now occupied by the Mechanical Fire Engine Company, was located the office of Niles Register, and the men and boys working in the office at that day well remember of seeing Bow sprits and Yard arm sticking round the corner into Calvert Street. This was originally called the county wharf.

Near the North East Corner of Exchange Place & South street (in Exchange Place) stood two red frame buildings, which were also occupied as warehouses for the receipt and sale of Grain, where could be seen the bay craft discharging their loads, and taking in their provision and freights for other shores. The old Brick house on the corner adjoining these old red frames is supposed to have been preceeded by an old Stone house, & which is supposed to have been occupied and used as an Insurance office, but this we have no reliable account of.

The Baltimore & O. R. R. Depot in Pratt Street near Charles Street, was formerly low marshy ground, and is known

to have been used by the late Peter Cruses Grandfather in building thereon a temporary frame shed, for the purpose of experimenting in Steam, it being a little peninsula or Island situate on Marshy ground, it does not seem that he succeeded in bringing his experiments to any decided perfection or we should have heard more of it, this was about the year 1785 or 1790.

In this neighborhood the tide water came up, bordering on the corner of Pratt & Charles Street this being that part of the Town called French Town (named from the fact of the settlement being made by French Refugees from Canada) and which appears to have been the head land on the West & North of the Basin.

The Corner of Charles and Camden Street, (which corner cannot be exactly identified) there was Wharves and Docks and Warehouses, one of which is recollected to have been occupied by a German Merchant of the name of Gartz,[1] (father-in-law of Charles Roberts) and long went by the name of Gartz's Wharf, there appears also to have been other firms, but whether there was more warehouses than one, or whether this one was occupied by different persons at different dates, it is not our intention to say—yet we hear of Valkburger & Schoeten & A. Vak Esq., one of the most worthy & high standing Merchants also doing business here at that early day. There was also attached to this or these Warehouses a Dock in which sea vessels (foreign) drawing 10 & 12 feet water were seen discharging & receiving their cargos. The present Charles Street City Spring as seen in the sketch of Baltimore 1752 will justify the belief that the water in the basin came up to near Charles Street & Camden. Lucas Brewery is on a portion of this lot, there was also a Sugar House in this neighborhood. Col. Miltenberger informs me that he used to fasten his little fishing batteau a few feet South east of the present Charles Street Spring after coming from his favorite fishing spot down in Harrison street, along side of an old white frame house which stood where the arcade now stands, or near it.

[1] Charles Garts, or Gartz, who came to Baltimore about 1771.

The Water which now runs from the Northern Section of the City down Howard & Lexington & Liberty Streets, formerly came from these Hills and formed a Gulley or ravine about the corner of Market & Liberty Street, at Sharp Street crossed Market Street, and running South East to Hanover Street & Eulers Alley and thence down this Alley as a gulley to the Basin near Pratt & Light Street. There is covered up in Market Street the arch which cross'd this Gulley, near Sharp Street, which was used as a bridge, and may some day perhaps be dug up, and be considered the ruins of some ancient Hebrew City built by one of the long lost tribes of Israel, which have been thought lately by the learned folks, to have located on this portion of the Globe and degenerated into a tribe of Indians, or prehaps Buffaloes.

Jones Falls.—Like many other Streams of Water, Jones Falls had what was called its channel, yet we cannot think it always continued in its channel, for we find what is called the Meadow as well as Marsh Market Space was often overflowed by this stream, and we have come to the conclusion that its original course, from Gay Street Bridge to President Street must have been what it now is yet it staggers us, to make out how or where it was blocked out of Harrison Street as there appears to be almost a dead level originally from the meadow ground in Calvert and North Street—down through fish street to Harrison Street, thence to the Basin—and as I shall now give the course of the falls, as known to be at the time at which these memorandums were made—I leave some one to say how it came so. Jones Falls,—The original Bed of these falls north of the city so far as concerns us in making our memorandum, appears to have been as it now is, until we arrive at the Bridge at the foot of Bath Street, which street commences in Calvert Street, a little north of Mulberry Street, and runs east to the Falls. From thence the original channel ran towards Calvert Street in a South west direction, to the rear of the Universalist Church, which can now be identified as its course, by some old houses now standing, & which were built upon lots binding on the stream, being diagonal with Davis & Pleasant Street from thence up Calvert

Street (a little East of Calvert Street as it now is) to what was known as McCauslands corner, now Lexington & Calvert Street, thence about Sou. Eastwardly to the Grave yard back of the 2 Steeple Church on Fayette Street, to Calhouns Alley now North Street, thence to the canal, at the corner of Holliday Street & Tiezers Soap House, (Fish Street now known as Hydes Soap Factory), from thence East to George Millers Tan Yard to a new cut or canal commencing near Gay Street Bridge, this is or was the outlet of the Canal into the continuation or old bed of the Falls. There was a clever size Bay craft or Schooner built on the Falls, in the neighborhood of the Calvert Street City Spring, and floated down through the Falls to the Basin. They may have availed themselves of the chance during some of the freshets, yet it is not said so. The Meadows have often been overflowed to a great depth, in the neighborhood of what is now called Holliday, North, Saratoga, Davis, Harrison Street and Marsh Market Space.

An Incident occurred with Thomas Jefferson about the Year 1808. In travelling thro Baltimore (either) going North or South being dressed in Ordinary Citizens clothes he was directed to the Fountain Inn Light Street, for accomodation. The proprietor a M^r. Bridon,[1] although having heard of his coming did not recognize him, took him for some common traveller and upon Jeffersons enquiry for a room for himself Bridon told him he could not accomodate him, unless he would take a bed in a room with others. This of course did not suit, and Mr Jefferson started to hunt other lodgings. He found lodgings at a Tavern kept by a M^r. Fulton,[2] in Market Street, which stood west of Charles Street on the South side of Market Street, about where John R. Gwins wholesale dry Good Store now stands, he was accomodated and was pleased with the Landlord &c. . That night the Stables were set on fire. 16 Horses were burnt, Thos. Jeffersons among them.[3] After this Fulton got a run of business, from the circumstance of

[1] James Bryden. [2] David Fulton.

[3] This fire is all the information I can get in regard to Baltimore from Mrs Boyd, being all she recollects. [N.]

Thos. Jefferson being entertained by him made a great deal of Money, purchased the corner of Hanover & Market Street, from one Mr Evans, and in a few years retired from business, whilst Bridon, poor fellow, mortified by his mistake, left his Hotel shortly afterwards, and as the old story says for ought we know died Brokenhearted.

CRUIZING ON THE CHESAPEAKE IN 1781.

ISAAC J. GREENWOOD, JR.

[Read before the Society on May 3, 1860.]

Towards the close of August 1781 John Greenwood, from whose personal memoirs the following extract has been taken, arrived at Baltimore as second mate of a Boston Letter-of-Marque, Capt L——n, with a cargo from the island of Tobago. He had already taken an active part in the struggle of independence, having joined the American Army, as it lay encamped before his native city, previous to the battle of Bunker Hill, and remaining with it, as fife-major to the 15th Mass. Regt, until after the affair at Trenton; he had passed through all the vicissitudes which marked the close of the Canadian campaign, and, after leaving the army, had sailed under Manly and Porter,[1] and suffered an imprisonment of five months in the dungeons of Barbadoes. He was now twenty one years of age, but, to continue the relation in his own words:—"As I did not like to sail with a captain, who was afraid of his own shadow, and as, from the voyage having been altered to return to the West Indies, I was at liberty to go with him or not, as I pleased, I quitted him. Having plenty of money I proposed to the first-mate (whose name was Myriek) that, as he also did not like the captain, we should leave together and

[1] Capt. David Porter of Boston (father of Com. D. Porter) removed to Baltimore after the Revolution, and took command of the U. S. Revenue Cutter Active; he was living in 1796.

purchase between us a small schooner and carry freight to different ports on the Chesapeake Bay. A schooner of about 40 tons burthen was accordingly procured, of which I owned two thirds—so we were then both Captains.

A man was hired to go with us, and the first freight offered was a load of Indian corn; we took it in, but not being acquainted with carrying that article, never "clunced the ceiling," that is stopped the cracks to prevent the corn from getting to the pumps. This corn we were to carry to some Ironworks, at a place called Elkridge landing, up a river[1] of which I now forget the name, and we were directed to follow another schooner which was going in company with us. The latter set off, but as our cag had no water in it I had to go and fill it; this I did but, on returning, stopped to get a pint of porter and stayed rather too long, so that the schooner got out of sight. My partner began to swear, and said "how shall we find the place?" "By looking after it," I told him, "we have the name and that is enough;" so I set sail, stood out of the basin, and proceeded on. After we had got some distance out I saw a boat and made towards her, proposing to my partner that we should ask where the place was we were bound to. "No," says he, "I'll be d——d if I do!" for he was a complete seaman and could not bear to ask such a question. "Well," said I, "I will ask them." After telling them our situation, they politely gave us every necessary information and away we went in search of our port, and at last entered and proceeded up the river without further delay. Night coming on, a monstrous storm arose and it began to blow from the N. E. with rain, thunder and lightning, but as it was a fair wind we carried sail to it, haphazard. Pretty soon we could not see, except it was by the assistance of the sharp flashes of lightning, and the river becoming crooked and winding, we soon ran aground, plump on to a sand point, where we remained hard and fast. We had a small flat bottomed boat, made of boards, not much bigger than a coffin, into the stern of which I took the anchor, placed some coils of the cable in the bow, and then shoved the boat out astern, so

[1] Patapsco River.

as to try and haul the schooner off the same way she got on. When I went towards the anchor, however, to pitch it over, the boat, by reason of the additional weight in this portion of it, sunk and turned me into the water, but, being a good swimmer I did not mind it and soon got on board again with the boat safe. By the help of the lightning we saw a house on shore, about a mile distant, and I, taking the boat, proceeded to procure assistance, but the wind blew so hard I could not get off to our vessel before morning, by which time the storm had abated. As it cleared away, to my great satisfaction I saw that the schooner had swung off the point and was riding by the stern-anchor.

Coming on board I found my partner asleep and many things afloat in the cabin, for the vessel leaked and, the pumps being choaked with corn, he had not been able to relieve her. But Elkridge-landing was only a few miles from where we ran on shore, and soon getting there we discharged our freight and returned to Baltimore. Myrick said he would rather make a West India voyage than take another such trip, and sold his part of the schooner to one Mr W——b, of Fell's Point, Baltimore.

We then took in a freight of rigging and other articles to carry down to the Piankatank river. At this time the army of Cornwallis laid at York Town. We arrived safe, discharged our goods and took in some oats for Baltimore, receiving likewise seven passengers, who were sutlers or rum-sellers to Gen. Washington's army, and had considerable money with them.

Late in the afternoon, on a Sunday, we made sail out of the river, and, the wind and tide being ahead, concluded to drop anchor. My passengers, and partner likewise, being nearly drunk, all went down in the cabin to sleep and left the man we had hired and myself on deck to take care of the vessel. As soon as the tide turned we hauled up anchor and making sail from the mouth of the river, stood out into the bay, the wind still being ahead. After I had made a good stretch into the bay, I hove her about and stood in for Rappahannock Pt. On this point there was a number of dead pine trees, and close in to the land at the time, there laid at anchor two British gallies, which we did not see as they were behind a schooner, laden with tar, which they

had taken. One of these gallies was rowed with 32 oars and had 60 odd men on board, the other rowed with 12 or 14 oars and had about 25 or 30 men.

Thinking all safe, I called up my partner and desired him to take the helm, as I felt sleepy; then I wrapped myself up in my great-coat and went down to sleep upon the oats in the hold. Apparently but a few minutes had passed when I heard a great noise on deck with swords and cutlasses; I first thought it was my passengers playing, as I had some swords on board, so I halloed out to them to be still. The hatchway was open and immediately a fellow leapt down into the hold, gave me a stroke or two with his sword and bade me jump up on deck. The first person I saw, on coming out of the hold, was one I knew as well as my brother, his name was Montgomery and he used to live with Mr. Turk,[1] the turner in New York. "Why, Montgomery," said I to him, in my confusion not seeing the English flag flying, "are you among these pirates?" No sooner had I made the observation than the captain of the large galley, whose name was Waley or Walen,[2] made answer. He was a tall, slim, gallows looking fellow, in his shirt sleeves, with a gold-laced jacket on that he had robbed from some old trooper on the eastern shore. "Sir," said he, "I will let you know that I have as good a commission as any seventy-four in his Brittanic Majesty's service!" I told him that I had found out I was mistaken, but had thought at first it was one of our own gallies from Annapolis, who would at times board and plunder even our own vessels. After telling him that it was the fortune of war &c. and that he would let me have my clothes, he said I should be allowed to retain them.

The sun was now about half-an-hour high, when my passengers were ordered to get into the large galley, but my partner having abused the Captain, was put in irons and sent into the stern of the small galley, under the care of a negro, while all the other

[1] Abraham Turk, turner and musical-inst. maker, 24 Nassau St., where he continued to reside till after the war.

[2] Probably Whaland, a notorious bargeman at that period.

men were taken out of her. One of the passengers, an Irishman, and myself, were left on the schooner, and the Captain of the small galley, and nine others, including Montgomery, were placed on board to manage her. This captain, last mentioned, was a Mulatto, named George, six feet high, and formerly, as I afterwards understood a slave to Col. Fitzhugh[1] of Virginia. George's galley was now fastened with her grappling in our stern-sheets, and left for us to tow along, while Walen, as it was by this time fairly dark, muffled his oars and prepared to go up Piankatank river to rob one Mr Gwynn, where we had deposited our freight, among which was a hogshead of rum. After giving orders for us to go to Gwynn's Island, come to an anchor and wait for him there, he set out, got to Gwynn's at Piankatank and robbed him.

The wind at this time had shifted and blew fair for Baltimore, and in beating about to fetch Gwynn's island we struck on a place called Stingray-point came to an anchor and waited till the next morning. At day light a drogher, laden with tobacco, was seen standing along shore, and our anchor was immediately taken up and sail set for the pursuit, while the chase passing by, within musket-shot, the refugees began firing at her. But it was soon found impossible to overtake her with the small galley in tow, so Capt. George placed another man in her and, after ordering my partner on board the schooner, left her at anchor and renewed the chase. By this time the large galley was also in sight, making after the drogher, and near enough to fire at her the six pound cannon which she had in her bow, but, as it was without effect, we gave over the chase and hauled our wind so as to take the galley in tow again when we came up with her. On board of the latter Capt. George now ordered three more men, thus making five in all, who were set to work at cleaning the muskets, as some of them would not go off when they were firing at the drogher.

We then stood off to join the large galley, which was about six miles off and running for Gwynn's Island.

[1] Perhaps Wm Fitzhugh, Esqr of Ravensworth, Fairfax Co. Va. or Col. Wm Fitzhugh of Maryland, a gentleman, blind and aged, who lived, during the war near the mouth of the Patuxent River, about half a mile from the shore.—I. J. G.

My partner W——b, the Irishman, and myself, now agreed to retake the schooner, although each of the four men left upon her were armed with a pair of pistols, a sword and gun, and the galley was now, moreover, again close in tow, with her grapnel in our stern-sheets. Our plan was to persuade the captain that there was money hidden in the cabin, this was done forthwith and down he went in search of it. There now remained on deck Montgomery, a person at the helm steering and a man by the fore-mast. As I stood by the cabin door I called Montgomery to me and, as he came near, seized him by the collar, tripped him up with my foot, and pitched him into the cabin, at the same time my partner caught up the cutlass, which the man at the helm had carelessly left on the stern-sheets, and running forward struck down the man there. The helmsman now cried out "Heim! heim!" which was all he had time to say, for W——b was aft again in an instant with his cutlass raised, just going to strike him in the head; he had however at the first alarm hauled out the tiller and made a stroke at me, it missed and dropped out of his hand, when seeing no chance of safety, the fellow in a moment jumped over the stern of the vessel into the water. As the man could not swim I suppose he drowned, I saw him struggling but had too much to attend to just then, to pay any regard to him, for the galley-men in our wake began to fire at us as fast as they could load their guns. Our schooner was then all in the wind, in sight of the large galley and dropping astern and foul of the smaller one, I told my partner to run forward and bear off the jib to wear or fetch the schooner round, so that we might put her head towards Baltimore; this he did while I was casting off the main-sheet, which was close hauled.

At this time the galley in tow was so near that I could have jumped on board her, and the fire of the muskets almost burned my hair, but they were such bad marksmen that they did not hit either of us. Meanwhile I had entirely forgotten the grapnel in our stern-sheets, but, when my partner desired me to heave it overboard, I took it up and threw it over, exclaiming "There, my boys you have got your galley all to yourselves!" at the same

time they were firing right at me, saying: "Fire at that fellow with a great coat on!"

Up we went towards Baltimore, without a drop of water or provisions on board, for the refugees had devoured everything we had. Capt. George and Montgomery being in the cabin, the next thing was what should we do with them; I said it would be best to let the latter come on deck, go forward and dress the wound which my partner had dealt the man there on his shoulder-bone, so I opened the top of the companion and told him to come up with his sword and pistols and likewise those of the Captain, for having ourselves the pair of pistols taken from the wounded man, we stood in little fear of these two. Montgomery came up, trembling like a leaf, for he was a great coward, and I presume never fired a gun in war during his life time. The refugees in general were a set of gallows-marked rascals, fit for nothing but thieves; hellhounds and plunderers from inoffensive, unarmed people, they seemed to be without any kind of principle and I really believe that ten honest, religious, determined men could intimidate or drive a hundred such villains. Their whole object was plunder and they paid no manner of regard to the vessel they despoiled, be it loyal or otherwise; gain was all they sought, and to acquire from others what they were through mere laziness unable to obtain for themselves.

Well! we got clear of the rascals, but were chased by the large galley for some time. I then ordered the famous Captain George to come on deck; he was very humble and said "Master, I hope you will not kill me." I told him I would not, if he behaved himself in a proper manner, but if he even attempted to make a wry face I would certainly put him to death, never was a poor devil more submissive. As the large galley was now in chase of us I told George, who I knew was a good steersman, to take the helm, adding that, if, either through accident or design, he jibed the vessel, I would that instant kill him, but he was much frightened and kept a bright look-out to avoid the catastrophe.

We were now wing and wing, that is right before the wind, and those in the large galley, finding we outsailed them gave over the chase and made for Gwynn's Island telling the prisoners,

who were there put on shore, that had we been overtaken they would have massacred us. I really believe they would have done it too, for Capt. Whalen appeared to me to be as great a villain as ever was unhung, and all such characters the British seemed to encourage in their employ, as they were not two pence better themselves, read their history and you will be satisfied of it, if you are an honest man.

After many difficulties, such as starvation, being very thirsty and dry, running on Smith's Point and among the Tangier Islands, we arrived safe at Baltimore. On the route we were again attacked by another pirate, as I call them ; the Chesapeake Bay being at that time, when the army of Cornwallis was at Yorktown, infested by innumerable pickaroons, barges, gallies and small privateers, it was a great chance that we escaped the villains.

As soon as we touched the wharf, and the people learned that we had been taken and had recaptured our vessel, they came on board, took out the prisoners and carrying them up to a blacksmith's shop, there had them put in irons. Poor devils ! I pitied them, for they had got into the hands of cowards, or of a mob, which is always brave where there is no danger. I remonstrated against the usage they gave told them the men were prisoners of war and that, as it was impossible for them to escape, there was no use of putting them in irons, as to punishing them, I said, there was no necessity of that, for they had received punishment already in being made prisoners ; but they called me a Tory and said I had nothing to do with them, so I left the men in their hands. Thinking it imprudent to trust myself again down the bay trading, I was obliged to sell my part of the schooner, for if that rascal Whalen could have taken me I should have been killed without mercy."

After remaining on shore for a while Greenwood shipped as mate of an armed schooner, laden with flour, for St. Eustatius, W. I. but returning with a cargo of salt was chased into Edenton, N. C. by the privateer Jolly Bachus from Bermuda. On a second voyage to St. Eustatius Greenwood was himself placed in

command, but, between Antigua and St. Bartholomew, his little schooner of six guns was taken by the Santa Margaretta, 40 guns, Capt. Elliot Salter, and carried into Jamaica; for the third time during his life he was a prisoner of war.

New York, April, 1860.

ALEX. LAWSON SMITH[1] TO LIEUT. MICHAEL GILBERT.[2]

[From the Society's Collection of MSS.]

Whipney[3] 17th Febry 1777.

Dr Sir

I a few days ago Received your Letter of the 1st of January last which gives me Infinit Satisfaction to hear from you I was Apprehensive that you had forgot that you promised to Corrispond with me till I Received the Letter. I wrote you the day after the Ingagement at Trentown, which I hope has Come safe to hand I then gave you the particulars of that Ingagement as near as I Could, I at that time got my Right foot frost Bitten which obliged me to Keepe Close House for sometime & was Renderd uncapable of joining the Regiment till lately and can hardly Bair the shoe on that foot now, we have had scouting Parties out ever since the Enemy Retreated to Brunswick & has Harrassed them very much we have had severall Skirmishes with them & I Cant say but we have been Successful in each Skirmish tho we have been obliged to give way to the Supearer force & never Comes out without field Pieces there was one on the 23d of Janry Commanded by Colo Parker[4] from Virginia which lasted upwards of twenty Minutes we did not lose one man, from Accts of the Neighbours

[1] Captain 4th Rgt., 2d Md. Brigade.
[2] 2d Lt. of Capt. Paca's Co., Harford Co. Rgt.
[3] Whippany, N. J.
[4] Col. Josiah Parker.

where the Ingagement was do say that the Enemy lost upwards of thirty men Killed & many wounded, the party of ours was sent out under Command of Colº. Buckner[1] from Virginia who Ran away & left his men & maid of as fast as he Could on Horse back, as soon as the firing began, he was Tried last Saturday weak & Cashierd & Rendered uncapable of holding a Commission again, & when Colº. Parker returnd Colº. Scott[2] from Virginia was sent out with 200 men, he had been but a little while out before he fell in with a party of Regulars & was drivin them when they got Reinforced, & the same time there was a party of Hessians Surrounding Colº. Scotts Party & he thought it a Reinforcement Coming to joine him & before he Discoverd who they ware they had nearly Surrounded him and left him but a small gap to Retreat through we had six or seven men Killed 1 Lieut. killed & one Ajutent who was Slighted wounded through the Thigh which prevented his Retreating as fast as the others & by that means they Caught him & Run him through with their Bayonets & mashed his scull all to Pieces & left him upon the field, I heard several of the Officers that saw him afterwards say they never saw any Body so Beat to Peices in their Life, there was five thousand Regulars Came out from Brunswick Last Saturday weak with fifteen field Peices to Attack our Scouting party Consisting of about Six Hundred we got Information of their Coming & Retreated some Distance to an Eminence the Enemy fired great many Shot at them with their field Peices but did no mischief they Retreated to Brunswick again in the Evening our men Pursued them & Killed 7 or 8 on their Retreat, all our Regiment that has not had the Small Pox marched up hear to Whipiney to be Enoculated, this is a small Towñ about five miles Distant from Morrice Town, I suppose we shall Remain hear till the Spring, I am in great hopes of seeing you out in the Armey in the Spring I a few days ago was Informed that our Regiment was to be Divided & the five Companys from Virginia to be Commanded by Colº. Morgan[3] from Virginia & our Regiment was to be Raised

[1] Col. Mordecai Buckner, 6th Va. Rgt.
[2] Col. Charles Scott, 3d Va. Bat.
[3] Col. Daniel Morgan, 11th Va. Rgt.

in Maryland if so we shall be the first Regement from Maryland & should be Extreemly Glad if you Could get a Commission in our Rigim^t^, as we then might allways be together, my Kind love & Compliments to all the Young Ladey's of my Acquaintance in Harford & Likewise all Acquaintance in Harford I am in great hope of Hearing from you Shortly & the rest of the young fellows of my Acquaintance nothing gives me greater Satisfaction than to hear from Old Harford & have only Received that letter of yours of the first of January Since I left Harford, I Expected to have heard from John Gibson & George Patterson several times before this, but I am in hopes tho they have heretofore neglected to write to me if they will write by the first opertunity I would write to each of them now, but am Obliged to write to Lieu^t^ Bradford[1] & Sarj^t^ Thompson[2] to Know if they do not Intend to Return, if they do not I shall Indeavour to fall upon some meathod of foreing them to Come. Thompson Crossed Delaware River & Came to me in Pennsylvania just after the Battle of Princeton & Lord Sterling sent me Orders to send all the men under my Command up to Newtown which I accordingly did & they ware all of them that was fit to go sent as guards to some Baggage Waggons to Maurrice Town, Thompson again Returnd to my Quarters, & a day or two afterwards a Couple of the officers of our Regiment Came over where I was & one of them told Thompson that a Captn Brady of our Rigim^t^ had Lodged Information against him for Refusing to give up the Command of my Company to him, the officer did it with an Intention to frighten Thompson, tho the next day he asked me to Let him go to Newtown for his Cloaths as we ware to Cross the River the next day on our way to Joyne the Armey at Morrice Town, which Leave I granted has not heard a Sylable of him since, as I am Certain that it was the threat that Information was Lodged against him that made him leave me I shall Chearfully Excuse him if he will Return to my Assistance Immediately, if not I shall Advertise him as a Deserter, I am informed that a Number of Maryland Malitia is now at Camp about 12 miles from this & as I now have nothing

[1] William Bradford, *Md. Arch.* 18: 301. [2] John Thompson, *Md. Arch.* 18: 301.

to do I will Indeavour to get Leave to go & see them this weak if I Can, Hutchin Pike the Bearer of this Letter will Leave this to-morrow for Maryland with a Discharge.

Twenty of my men Deserted, Seven or Eight Sent to Hospital Sick, one taken Prisoner & one Joseph Mourton died with the Phrisy, I have about fifteen or Eighteen men now with me & I have the Satisfaction to say that I have some of as Brave Soldiers in my Company as any in the Armey I must Conclude & am Dr Sir

Your Effec^{t}
Humble Servt
ALEX^{R} LAWSON SMITH.

N. B.—I shall take it as a Great favour if you will Inquire of Lieu^{t} Bradford whether he will Come & when I may Expect him, I will write to Cranbury by the next oppertunity an the mean time give my Love to the old Gentleman & family & I should be Exceeding Glad to hear from them by all Opertunitys & the Rest of my Acquaintance of Harford.—A. L. S.

J. H. PENNINGTON'S STEAM BALLOON. 1842.

[From the Society's Collection of MSS.]

To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The petition of John H. Pennington of the city of Baltimore in the State of Maryland, most respectfully represents to your honorable bodies, that the petitioner is the inventor of a Machine for navigating the air; that as early as the year 1838, he submitted to the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania a Pamphlet and drawing of his invention, and in the same year deposited with the Agent of Patents at the seat of Government in the city of Washington a Pamphlet and drawing

of his said invention, for the purpose of securing to himself as far as said act would secure, the right of invention: and that in the same year he made application to the Government of the United States, through Congress for aid in prosecuting his plan to completion and practical experiments, but that no aid was then granted your petitioner, in consequence of which and his own want of means he was compelled to abandon, and did abandon for the time his said projects, hoping at a future day to be able to prosecute it at his own expense, or that the Government might be led to regard the plan with favor, and afford the necessary aid in reducing the plan to a practicable experiment. Your petitioner after years of close application to his trade with a view to raising means sufficient to carry out his project, finds himself still unable to do so, and with no better prospects than in 1838. Your petitioner has given the subject much thought and such of his time as could be spared from his business and domestic affairs, with an earnest desire to arrive at truth, and to divest his mind of everything visionary and speculative, which has served only to strengthen his previously formed opinions, that the plan is not only plausible and practicable, but one that can be made highly useful to the Government as a means of quick dispatch, and for reconnoitering an enemy in time of war. Your petitioner is also strongly impressed with its practical usefulness in exploration over that of any other made known or in use; from these considerations as well as those of a pecuniary and personal character, your petitioner is again induced to solicit at your hands the means necessary to complete the said machine, otherwise however reluctant your petitioner will be compelled to abandon forever the said project, which if practicable (of which your petitioner does not entertain a doubt), all will admit to be of the last importance to the Government.

Much might be said of the advantages and utility of such a machine to the Government, but to a body so enlightened and patriotic as the Congress of the United States it is wholly unnecessary; and any arguments of mine other than is necessary in describing the machine and the mode of operation, might well be regarded as an insult to the understanding of so enlightened a

body ; therefore your petitioner will content himself by giving a very brief and concise description of the plan or machine which he has the honor of submitting to your honorable bodies ; by remarking first, that he has changed the name of the machine from that of Steam Kite, to the steam Dolphin Balloon.

The Machine, or Steam Dolphin Balloon will resemble in figure the transverse section of a spheroid in either side of which are openings for the purpose of admitting a pair of bevelled wheels, by which the machine is to be propelled, and centrally situated between them is the engine, by which the wheels are to be put in motion, by a chain band connected with the engine, or by a pittman and connecting rods. The spinal frame of the aerostatic machine is proposed to be constructed of young white oak or hickory, and will resemble in figure a flat ellipsis, combining great strength with but little weight, as the whole frame will be hollow. Underneath the spinal frame will be placed the engine and rooms for the conductor, passengers, stores and fuel which will be secured by proper fastening to the spinal frame. The spinal frame, like the balloon may be filled with gas, as also the hubbs or cylinders of the wheels which will be so constructed that they may be filled if occasion should require. 2d. Of the engine. It is proposed to have the engine made of steel, so as to procure the greatest possible strength in the smallest possible compass, and to use spirits of turpentine or alcohol, which boil at about 33⅓ per cent. less than water ; when 300 per cent of strength may be obtained, by being procured from these materials and the same proportion of metal dispensed with. 3d. The wheels that are intended to propell the machine forward, are spiral or bevelled winged situated in openings on either side of the balloon, and formed on the principle of the common wind mill wheel. 4th. The steerage power will be a rudder or oar attached to the lower extremity of the balloons so as to move either vertically or horizontally. The whole machine, resolves itself into the principle of the common balloon, the bevelled wheels the momentum and the engine the power.

The principle is the lateral pressure of the atmosphere acting upon the inclined plane of the machine, and the propelling power,

the wheel. The ascension power may be obtained wholly, or in part as in an ordinary balloon. Three things are always to be considered in treating of mechanical engines; the weight to be raised; the power by which it is to be raised, and the instrument or engine by which this is to be effected.

Your petitioner is aware that the opinion has obtained with some writers of eminence in favor of wings, as a propelling power in aerostation over that of wheels; be that as it may, it is no part of the present purpose of your petitioner to institute any comparison between the two modes of propelling other than to remark, that so far as experiments have been made, both by means of physical force, and by the use of springs, that the wings in every instance have signally failed.

From experiments the inference is a fair one that nature seems to affect a certain law in the dilatation of aeriform fluids by heat or pressure; they seem to be dilatable nearly in the proportion of their present dilation. This law obtains more remarkably in the invisible vapours, such as vital atmospheric and fixed air, all of which have also their elasticity proportionably to their bulk inversely; and perhaps the deviation from the law in steam is connected with its chemical difference of constitution. The lateral pressure of the atmosphere is prodigious and with a sufficient momentum is capable of sustaining great weight. From them and other well established truths in relation to the elasticity of fluids and other bodies, as well as those in relation to motion, all of which have been long established and well understood, Your petitioner does not entertain a single doubt as to the practicability of aerial navigation.

In conclusion your petitioner begs leave to say, that the proposed aerostatic machine, in its construction, material, and engine will not cost a sum exceeding two thousand dollars. The machine if constructed, is proposed to be of a size sufficient to carry one man, who will not only be able to work the engine and steer the machine, but to make observations also: Therefore in consideration of the vast importance of such a machine to the Government, and in view of the small amount asked for its construction, your petitioner cannot but entertain the hope and belief that your

honorable bodies in the plenitude of your power and wisdom will be pleased to grant this the prayer of your petitioner.

JOHN H. PENNINGTON.

To the Senate and House of
Representives of the U. States.

Your petitioner John H. Pennington, respectfully represents that, since filing his petition in the year 1842 he has from a full and careful examination of all the details, as well as from the construction of a large model found that it will require a sum not less than ten thousand dollars to construct such a machine as that proposed in his petition, and, therefore, prays that Congress will be pleased to grant the sum of ten thousand instead of two thousand dollars which was first asked for the construction of his proposed machine.

Your petitioner proposes to build a machine one hundred feet long and forty feet wide. With such a machine the whole principle can be demonstrated, and its practical usefulness fairly tested, as an express for conveying dispatches from one point to another, for reconnoitering, and for exploring unknown regions. Indeed, the advantages of such a machine, in the civil, military, and commercial operations of a nation, are too manifest to require comment.

Your petitioner, in addition to two models is having drawings and cuts made by which he flatters himself, he will be able to satisfy Congress, or such committees as may have charge of the subject, that his project is not only a rational one, but clearly a practical one.

In conclusion your petitioner, prays that, this supplement may be received and made part of the original petition.

JOHN H. PENNINGTON.

The above petition is accompanied by a drawing of the Steam Balloon, called the Oregon. The figure represents an aerostat, 234 feet long, 96 feet wide, and 40 feet high; which will, by computation, when inflated with hydrogen gas possess a buoyant

power equal to 36,000 lbs., exclusive of the material, engine, &c. As all air vessels must depend upon their buoyancy and the weight of the atmosphere by which they are surrounded, for their efficacy, it is but fair to infer that with such buoyant power we shall be able to make the vessel a practically useful one, and that at no very distant day, verify the following prophetic lines by Darwin :[1]

"Soon shall thy arm, unconquered steam, afar
Drag the slow barge or drive the rapid car ;
Or on wide waving wings expanded bear,
The flying chariot through the fields of air !

Fair crews triumphant, leaning from above,
Shall wave their fluttering 'kerchiefs as they move ;
Or warrior bands alarm the gaping crowd,
And armies shrink beneath the shadowy cloud."

[In view of the present rapid development of aerial navigation, this paper of sixty-eight years ago is of especial interest. The following endorsements indicate that it is the original paper presented to the Congress. "John H. Pennington, To petition The Congress of the United States, Mar. 1842. March 29, 1842, Refd. to the Committee on Military affairs. July 8th, 1842, Refd. to Commtee on Patents. Ask to be discharged & referred to Com. On Patents Dec. 3, 1842. Goggin 4 dis. & patents. Kennedy of Md."]

LUTHER MARTIN'S SPEECH TO THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, 1788.

(*Contributed by Bernard C. Steiner.*)

In the December number of the *Magazine* (Vol. IV, No. 4) was printed for the first time Dr. McHenry's speech to the Maryland House of Delegates upon the Federal Constitution. Luther Martin's speech on the same occasion was elaborated and revised by him and published contemporaneously, and republished in the first volume of Elliot's *Debates*. The draft of the speech as delivered came somehow into the possession of John Leeds Bozman, the historian, and was purchased, recently, with his other papers by the Library of Congress. This draft differs

[1] Erasmus Darwin, *The Botanic Garden*, 1791.

sufficiently from the published version to be worthy of publication and is now printed, through the kind permission of Mr. Gaillard Hunt, Chief of the Division of Manuscripts in the Congressional Library. The paper is endorsed: "Mr. Martin's speech to the House of Delegates" and reads as follows:

Mary Land, Novr. 29th, 1787.

Mr. Speaker.

When I joined the Convention I found that Mr. Randolph had laid before that Body certain propositions for their consideration, and that Convention had entered into many Resolutions, respecting their manner of conducting the Business one of which was that seven States might proceed to Business and therefor four States composing a majority of seven might eventually give the Law to the whole Union. Different instructions were given to Members of different States the Delegates from Delaware were instructed not to infringe their Local Constitution others were prohibited from assent to any duty in Commerce. Convention enjoined all to secrecy; so that we had no opportunity of gaining information by a Correspondence with others; and what was still more inconvenient extracts from their Journals were prohibited even for our own information.—It must be remembered that in forming the Confederation the State of Virginia proposed, and obstinately contended (though unsupported by any other) for representation according to Numbers: and the second resolve now brought forward by an Honourable Member from that State was formed in the same spirit that characterized its representatives in their endeavours to increase its powers and influence in the Federal Government. These Views in the larger States did not escape the observation of the lesser and meetings in private were formed to counteract them: the subject however was discussed with coolness in Convention, and hopes were formed that it might in some points be brought to Yield to reason, or if not, that at all events the lesser States were not precluded from introducing a different System; and particular Gentlemen were industriously employed in forming such a System at those periods in which Convention were not sitting.

At length the Committee of Detail brought forward their Reso-

lutions which gave to the larger States the same inequality in the Senate that they now are proposed to have in the House of Representatives. Virginia, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts would have one half—all the Officers and even the President were to be chosen by the Legislature so that these three States might have usurped the whole power. The President would always have been from one of the larger States and so chosen as to have an absolute negative, not only on the Laws of Congress, but also on the Laws of each respective State in the Union. Should the representation from the other States be compleat; and by a Miracle ten States be so united as upon any occasion to procure a Majority; yet the President by his Negative might defeat the best intentions for the public good. Such a Government would be a Government by a Junto and bind hand and foot all the other States in the Union. On this occasion, the House will please to remember that Mr. Bo (sic)[1] was in the Chair, and General Washington and the Venerable Franklin on the floor, and led by State influence, neither of them objected to this System, but, on the Contrary, it seemed to meet their warm and cordial approbation. I revere those worthy Personages as much as any man can do, but I could not compliment them by a sacrifice of the trust reposed on me by this State by acquiescing in their opinion. Then it was, Mr. Speaker, that those persons who were labouring for the general good, brought forward a different System.—The absence of Mr. McHenry unhappily left Maryland with only two representatives, and they differed. New Hampshire Delegates were also absent. Mr. Patterson from New Jersey introduced this new system, by which it was proposed that the Laws of the Confederacy should be the Laws of each State and therefore the State Judiciaries to have Cognizance in the first instance and the Federal Courts to have an appelant Jurisdiction only.

The first measure that took place on the Jersey System was to pass a vote not to receive it. Three parties now appeared in Convention; one were for abolishing all the State Governments; another for such a Government as would give an influence to

[1] The printed speech says Mr. Gorham.

particular States and a third party were truly Federal, and acting for general Equality.—They were for considering, reforming, and amending the Federal Government, from time to time as experience might point out its imperfections, 'till it could be made competent to every exigence of State, and afford at the same time ample security to Liberty and general Welfare. But this scheme was so opposite to the views of the other two, that the Monarchical party finding little chance of succeeding in their wishes joined the others and by that measure plainly shewed they were endeavouring to form such a Government as from its inequality must bring in time their System forward, or at least much nearer in practice than it could otherwise be obtained. When the principles of opposition were thus formed and brought forward by the 2d S. respecting the manners of representation, it was urged by a Member of Pennsylvania that nothing but necessity had induced the larger States to give up in forming the Confederacy, the Equality of Representation according to numbers. That all governments flowed from the people and that their happiness being the end of governments they ought to have an equal Representation. On the contrary it was urged by the unhappy Advocates of the Jersey System that all people were equally Free, and had an equal Voice if they could meet in a general Assembly of the whole. But because one Man was stronger it afforded no reason why he might injure another, nor because ten leagued together, they should have the power to injure five ; this would destroy all equality. That each State when formed, was in a State of Nature as to others, and had the same rights as Individuals in a State of Nature.—If the State Government had equal Authority, it was the same as if Individuals were present, because the State Governments originated and flowed from the Individuals that compose the State, and the Liberty of each State was what each Citizen enjoyed in his own State and no inconvenience had yet been experienced from the inequality of representation in the present Federal Government. Taxation and representation go hand in hand, on the principle alone that none should be taxed who are not represented. But as to the Quantum, those who possess the property pay only in proportion to the protection they receive.

The History of all Nations and Sense of Mankind shew, that in all former Confederacies every State had an equal voice. Moral History points out the necessity that each State should vote equally. In the Cantons of Switzerland those of Berne and Lucerne have more territory than all the others, yet each State has an equal voice in the General Assembly. The Congress in forming the Confederacy adopted this rule on the principle of Natural right. Virginia then objected. This Federal Government was submitted to the consideration of the Legislature of the respective States and all of them proposed some amendments; but not one thought this point should be altered. Hence we are in possession of the General Voice of America on this subject.

When baffled by reason the larger States positively refused to yield the lesser refused to confederate, and called on their opponents to declare what security they could give to abide by any plan or form of Government that could now be devised. The same reasons that now exist to abolish the old, might be urged hereafter to overthrow the New Government, and as the methods of reform prescribed by the former were now utterly disregarded, as little ceremony might be used in discarding the latter. It was further objected that the large States would be continually increasing in numbers, and consequently their influence in the National Assembly would increase also. That their extensive Territories were guaranteed and we might be drawn out to defend the enormous extent of those States, and increase and establish that power intended in time to enslave ourselves. Threats were thrown out to compel the lesser States to confederate, they were told this would be the last opportunity that might offer to prevent a Dissolution of this Union, that once dissolve that Band which held us together and the lesser States had no security for their existence, even for a moment the lesser States threatened in their turn that they would not lay under the imputation of refusing to confederate on equitable conditions: they threatened to publish their own offers and the demands of others, and to appeal to the World in Vindication of their Conduct.

At this period there were eleven States represented in Convention on the question respecting the manner of appointing

Delegates to the House of Representatives. Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia adopted it as now handed to the consideration of the People. Georgia now insignificant, with an immense Territory looked forward to future power and Aggrandizement. Connecticut, New York, Jersey and Deleware were against the Measure and Mary Land was unfortunately divided. On the same question respecting the Senate, perceiving the lesser States would break up Convention altogether, if the influence of that branch was likewise carried against them, the Delegates of Georgia differed in sentiment not on principle but on expediency, and fearing to lose everything if they persisted, they did not therefore vote being divided. Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina were in the affirmative; and New York, Connecticut, Jersey, Delaware & Mary Land were in the Negative. Everything was now at a stand and little hopes of agreement, the Delegates of New York had left us determined not to return, and to hazard every possible evil rather than to Yield in that particular; when it was proposed that a conciliating Committee should be formed of one member from each State—some Members positively refused to lend their names to this measure others compromised, and agreed that if the point [were] relinquished by the larger States as to the Senate they would sign the proposed Constitution and did so, not because they approved it but because they thought something ought to be done for the Public. Neither General Washington nor Franklin shewed any disposition to relinquish the superiority of influence in the Senate. I now proposed Convention should adjourn for consideration of the subject and requested leave to take a Copy of their proceedings, but it was denied, and the Avenue thus shut to information and reflection.

Article 1st.

S. 1st. A Government consisting of two Branches advocated by some was opposed by others. That a perfect Government necessarily requiring a check *over them* did not require it over *States* and History could furnish no instance of such a second

branch in Federal Governments. The seperate States are competent to the Government of Individuals and a Government of *States* ought to be Federal, and which [was] the object of calling Convention, and not to establish a *National* Government. It begins We the People and the powers are made to flow from them in the first instance. That in Federal Governments an equal voice in each State is essential as being all in a *State of Nature* with respect to each other. Whereas the only figure in this Constitution that has any resemblance to a federal one, is the equality of Senate but the 4th Section gives the power to Congress to strike out, at least to render Nugatory this, the most valuable part of it. It cannot be supposed that any State would refuse to send Representatives, when they would be bound whether they sent Deputies or not, and if it was intended to relate to the cases of Insurrection or Invasion, why not by express words confine the power to these objects.

S. 6. By this Article the Senators when elected are made independent of the State they represent. They are to serve six years, to pay themselves out of the General Treasury, and are not paid by the State, nor can be recalled for any misconduct or sacrifice of the Interest of their State that they make before the expiration of that period. They are not only Legislative but make a part of the Executive, which all wise Governments have thought it essential to keep seperated. They are the National Counsil; and none can leave their private concerns and their Homes for such a period and consent to such a service, but those who place their future views on the emoluments flowing from the General Government. Tho' a Senator cannot be appointed to an office created by himself, He may to any that has been antecedently established; and by removing Old Officers to new Offices, their places may be occupied by themselves and thus the Door opened to evade and infringe the Constitution. When America was under the British Dominion every matter was conducted within a narrow Circle in the Provincial Government, greatly to the ease and convenience of the people. The Habits thus acquired are opposed to extensive Governments and the extent of this, as a National one, cannot possibly be ever carried into effect.

S. 2. Slaves ought never to be considered in Representation because they are property. They afford a rule as such in Taxation; but are Citizens intrusted in the General Government, no more than Cattle, Horses, Mules or Asses, and a Gentleman in Debate very pertinently observed that he would as soon enter into Compacts with the Asses, Mules, or Horses of the Ancient Dominion as with their Slaves. When there is power to raise a revenue by direct Taxation, each State ought to pay an equal Ratio; whereas by taxing Commerce some States would pay greatly more than others.

S. 7. It was contended that the Senate derived their powers from the People and therefore ought to have equal priviledges to the Representatives. That it would remove all ground for contest about originating Money Bills, what Bills were so or not, and how far amendments might be made, but nothing more could be obtained from the power of the larger States on that subject than what appears in the proposed Constitution. In Great Britain the King having Heriditary rights, and being one of three Estates that compose the Legislature has obtained a Voice in the passage of all Acts that bear the title of Laws. But the Executive here have no distinct rights, nor is their President likely to have more understanding than the two Branches of the Legislature. Additional weight is thus unnecessarily given to the large States who voting by numbers will cohere to each other, or at least among themselves, and thus easily carry or defeat any measure that requires a Majority of two thirds.

S. 8. By the word Duties in this Section is meant Stamp Duties. This power may be exercised to any extent, but it has likewise this dangerous tendency it may give the Congress power, by establishing duties on all Contracts to decide on cases of that nature and ultimately draw the decision of the Federal Courts, which will have sufficient occupation by the other powers given in this Section. They are extensive enough to open a sluice to draw the very blood from your Veins. They may lay direct Taxes by assessment, Poll Tax, Stamps, Duties on Commerce, and excise everything else, all this to be collected under the direction of their own Officers, and not even provided that

they shall be Inhabitants of the respective States where they are to act and which for many reasons will not be the case, and should any Individual dare to dispute the conduct of an Excise Man, ransacking his Cellars he may be hoisted into the Federal Court from Georgia to vindicate his just right, or be punished for his impertinence. In vain was it urged that the State Court ought to be competent to the decision of such cases. The advocates of this System thought State Judges would be under State influence and therefore not sufficiently independent. But this is not all they would either trust your Juries (sic) for all matters of Fact are triable by Juries in the Inferior Courts. The Judges of the Supreme Court on *appeal* are to decide on *Law* and *fact both*. In this manner Mr. Speaker our rights are to be tried in all disputes between the Citizens of one State and another, between the Citizens and Foreigners, and between the Citizens and Foreigners (sic), and between the Citizens and these Revenue Officers of the General Government as to other cases the Constitution is silent, and it is very doubtful if we are to have the Priviledge of Tryal by Jury at all, where the cause originates in the Supreme Court.

Should the power of these Judiciaries be incompetent to carry this extensive plan into execution, other, and more certain Engines of power are supplied by the Standing Army unlimited as to number or its duration, in addition to this Government has the entire Command of the Militia, and may call the whole Militia of any State into Action, a power, which it was vainly urged ought never to exceed a certain proportion. By organizing the Militia Congress have taken the whole power from the State Governments and by neglecting to do it and increasing the Standing Army, their power will increase by those very means that will be adopted and urged as an ease to the People.

Nothing could add to the mischevious tendency of this system more than the power that is given to suspend the Act of Ha: Corpus. Those who could not approve of it urged that the power over the Ha: Corpus ought not to be under the influence of the General Government. It would give them a power over Citizens of particular States who should oppose their encroach-

ments, and the inferior Jurisdictions of the respective States were fully competent to Judge on this important privilcdge; but the Allmighty power of deciding by a call for the question silenced all opposition to the mcasure as it too frequently did to many others.

S. 9. By this Article Congress will obtain unlimited power over all the Ports in the Union and consequently acquire an influence that may be prejudicial to the general Liberty. It was sufficient for all the purposes of General Government that Congress might lay what Duties they thought proper and those who did not approve the extended power here given, contended that the Establishment of the Particular ports ought to remain with the Government of the respective States; for if Mary Land for instance should have occasion to oppose the Encroachments of the General Government Congress might direct that all Vessels coming into the Bay, to enter and clear at Norfolk and thereby become as formidable to the State by an exercise of this power, as they could by the Military Arrangements or Civil Judiciaries. That the same reason would not apply in prohibiting the respective States from laying a Duty on Exports, as applied to that regulation being exercised by Congress: in the latter case a revenue would be drawn from the productive States to the General Treasury to the ease of the unproductive, but particular States might be desirous by this method to contribute to the support of their Local Government or for the Encouragement of their Manufactures.

Article 2nd.

S. 1st. A Variety of opinion prevailed on this Article Mr. Hamilton of New York wanted the President to be appointed by the Senate, others by both Branches, others by the People at large, others that the States as States ought to have an equal voice. The larger States wanted the appointment according to numbers those who were for one Gen'l Government and no State Governments, were for a choice by the People at large, and the very persons who would not trust the Legislature to vote by States in their Choice, from a fear of Corruption, yet contended

nevertheless for a Standing Army and before this point was finally adjusted I had left the Convention.

As to the Vice President the larger States have a manifest influence and will always have him of their choice. The power given to these persons over the Army and Navy, is in truth formidable, but the power of pardon is still more dangerous, as in all acts of Treason, the very offence on which prosecution would possibly arise, would most likely be in favour of the President's own power. Some would gladly have given the appointment of Ambassadors and Judges to the Senate, some were for vesting this power in the Legislature by joint ballot, as being most likely to know the Merrit of Individuals over this extended empire. But as the President is to nominate, the person chosen must be ultimately his choice and he will thus have an army of civil officers as well as Military. If he is guilty of misconduct and impeached for it by the first Branch of the Legislature he must be tried in the second, and if he keeps an interest in the large States, he will always escape punishment. The Impeachment can rarely come from the second branch who are his Council and will be under his influence.

S. 3rd. It was highly reasonable that Treasons against the United States should be defined; resistence in some cases is necessary and a Man might be a Traitor to the General Government in obeying the Laws of his own State, a Clause was therefore proposed that when ever any State entered into contest with the General Government that during such Civil War, the general Law of Nations, as between Independent States should be the governing rule between them; and that no Citizen in such case of the said State should be deemed guilty of Treason, for acting against the General Government in Conformity to the Laws of the State of which he was a member: but this was rejected.

Article 6th.

The ratification of this Constitution is so repugnant to the Terms on which we are all bound to amend and alter the former that it became a matter of surprise to many that the proposition

could meet with any countenanee or support. Our present Constitution expressly direets that all the States must agree before it ean be dissolved; but on the other hand it was contended that a Majority ought to govern. That a dissolution of the Federal Government did not dissolve the State Constitutions which were paramount to the Confederacy. That the Federal Government being formed out of the State Governments the People at large have no power to interfere in the *Federal Constitution* nor has the *State* or *Federal* Government any power to confirm a new Institution. That this Government if ratified and Established will be *immediately* from the *People* paramount [to] the *Federal Constitution* and operate as a dissolution of it.

Thus Mr. Speaker I have given to the Honorable House such information, as my situation enabled me to do, on the Subjeet of the proposed Constitution. If I have spoke with freedom, I have done no more than I did in Convention. I have been under no influenee from the expectation of ever enjoying any Office under it; and would gladly yield what little I have saved by Industry, and the Emoluments of my profession to have been able to present it to the Public in [a] different form. I freely o [wn that it did not] meet my approbation a [wanting] this House will do [wanting] [I] believe that I have Conducted myself [wanting] freeman and a faithful servant of the [wanting] to the best of my Judgement for the Gen [wanting].

GENERAL SAMUEL SMITH TO THOMAS W. GRIFFITH.

Account of the Plan by Which the Committee of Safety at Baltimore, Intended Making Governor Eden Prisoner, in 1776.[1]

[From the Society's Collection of MSS.]

Washington 31 Decr 1821.

Sir—

Agreeably to your request I will give you a detail of the occurence on which you wish information.

On the 3 Janry 1776, Commissions issued to raise a Regiment for the service of the State of Maryland under the command of Col. Smallwood, three Companies of that Regiment under Major Gist were stationed at Baltimore, one of which I commanded. In May or June I received an order from Major Gist to embark with my Company on board a Sloop prepared to receive me and proceed to Annapolis, and there take such measures as I might deem proper to prevent the Escape of Governor Eden, and then to land and deliver a letter from Samuel Purviance (chairman of the Committee of Safety of Baltimore) to Thomas Johnson (President of the Council of Safety). I proceeded stationed the sloop and gave orders to my Lieutenant to prevent any Vessel or Boat from going out of the harbour until my return. I then landed and delivered the letter to Mr Johnson, the Council of Safety assembled & I was told that my services would not be necessary any longer, and that I must return forthwith, which order I obeyed. I understood afterwards that the letter conveyed information from General Charley Lee then at Charleston that a letter from Govr Eden had been intercepted, recommending that

[1] See "Proceedings of the Conventions of Maryland," pp. 126–152, and Griffith, *Annals of Baltimore*, p. 67.

a British Regiment should imm[ly] be sent to Maryland with which he could keep that Province in its Allegiance, for which General Charles Lee recommended to M[r] Purviance that he should be retained and made a Subject of Exchange. The Council of Safety differed in opinion with General Lee and permitted the departure of Governor Eden, this Course of Conduct was by some considered as an act of great magnanimity, by others an improper forbearance towards a Man who was desirous of shedding the Blood of people who had been but too indulgent towards him. On the meeting of the Convention of the State M[r] Samuel Purviance, Major Gist and myself were summoned to appear at the Bar of the Convention to answer for our Conduct in Assuming a power which belonged only to the Council of Safety. We did appear and I think M[r] Purviance received some slight coment, Major Gist was tenderly dealt with, and I was considered (as was the fact) as a Subordinate Officer acting under the authority of my Commanding officer

I am Sir
Your obed[t] Serv[t]
S. SMITH.

Thomas Griffith Esq[r]
Make what use you please of the above either
by giving the letter or its purport

N. B.—The fact was of notoriety that General Lee had more confidence in M[r] Purviance than he had in the Council, and he conveyed the information to M[r] P. when it would have been more proper to have put it to M[r] Tho[s] Johnson. At which the Council were justly offended, for there was no better Whig than M[r] Johnson was ever after that transaction.

If you should publish my letter, Let Robert Purviance (who knows my writing) copy it lest you should not be able to read it. Can I be of service on any other object of your publication.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EASTERN SHORE BRANCH OF THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY OF MARYLAND.[1]

Nov^{R} 30TH Dec^{R} 1ST & 2^{D}

1775

Sundry Depositions—Orders for deliv^{y} of Ammunition—Ord^{rs} for E. S. Treas^{r} to pay sundry Sums of Money &c.

At a Meeting of the Eastern Shore Branch of the Council of Safety of Maryland at Talbot County Court House by Adjournment on Thursday the 30th of Novr 1775 were present the following Members—Viz.—

James Hollyday
Richard Lloyd
Edward Lloyd
Thomas Smyth &
Henry Hooper Esquires

William Hindman having previously subscribed the Association was qualified as Clerk to this Council before William Hayward Esqr by taking the Oath prescribed by the Convention.

Capt Thomas Ennalls of the Cambridge Blues produced to the Council a Paper Writing hereunto annexed purporting to be a Committment of Abraham Gibbs & Benjamin Shockley, together with the Bodies of the said Gibbs & Shockley; And a Letter from the Committee of Observation for Worcester County & sundry Depositions relative to the said Gibbs & Shockley were communicated to the Council and read, & thereupon ordered that the said Gibbs & Shockley be committed to the Custody of the Committee of Observation for Talbot County to be kept under a safe Guard & produced to this Council at their Sitting at this

[1] From Executive Archives.

place to Morrow, & the said Capt. Ennalls is discharged of the Custody of the said Gibbs & Shockley.

The Board adjourn'd till to Morrow Morning 10 o'Clock.

The Board met according to Adjournment on Fryday the first Day of December 1775.

Present as yesterday.

Isaac Atkinson[1] who at the last Sitting of this Board at Chester Town was committed to the Custody of the Committee of Observation for Kent County was brought before this Board in the Custody of the Committee of Observation for Talbot County, and thereupon the Board proceeded to take the Depositions of Thomas Shiles William Dashiell George Ayres & Littleton Ayres, the only Witnesses who appeared against the said Atkinson, & took the Depositions of the said Thomas Shiles & William Dashiell, & then took the Deposition of William Stewart at the Request of the said Atkinson, which Depositions were taken in the presence of the said Atkinson and are hereunto annexed. The said Atkinson was then recommitted to the Custody of the Committee of Talbot County af^{d} to be brought before the Board to Morrow Morning at their sitting at this Place.

The Board adjourned till to Morrow Morning ten o'Clock.

Saturday the second Day of December 1775.

The Board met according to Adjournment.

Present as Yesterday.

Isaac Atkinson was brought before the Board in Custody as af^{d}

The Board took the Depositions of George Ayres & Littleton Ayres in the Presence of the said Atkinson, which Depositions are hereunto annexed: The Depositions af^{d} were then read to the said Atkinson, & he was informed that He might now make his Defence against the Charge exhibited against him as stated in the Proceedings of this Board at Chester Town, which Charge was now again recited to the said Atkinson. And the said Atkinson

[1] See also Proceedings of the Convention of the Province of Maryland, pp. 43 and 52.

having made his Defence withdrew in Custody of the Committee last afd

The Board then took into Consideration the Charge afd. against the said Atkinson, the Depositions afd taken Yesterday and this Day, and the Defence made by the said Atkinson. And after full consideration thereof the Board were of Opinion that the said Isaac Atkinson hath since the breaking up of the last Provincial Convention of this Province been raising a Company in Somerset County to oppose the Measures of the Continental Congress and Convention of this province; and hath declared He would protect any Sett of Men who would not sign the Association.

Resolved therefore that the said Atkinson hath thereby been guilty of an high & dangerous Offence tending to disunite the Inhabitants of this Province in their present Opposition.

Resolved therefore that the said Isaac Atkinson be closely imprisoned in the House of the Sheriff of Talbot County afd in the Custody of the said Sheriff untill the sixteenth Day of this Instant December, unless the next Convention shall soon rise, & if the next Convention shall sooner rise, then untill the Rising of the next Convention.

Ordered that the Committee of Observation for Talbot County do forthwith deliver the said Isaac Atkinson into the Custody of the Sheriff of Talbot County afd to be imprisoned as afd together with a Copy of the following Committment.

By the Eastern Shore Branch of the Council of Safety of Maryland the Second Day of December 1775.

Ordered that the Sheriff of Talbot County receive into his Custody from the Committee of Observation for Talbot County the Body of Isaac Atkinson to be by the said Sheriff closely imprisoned in the House of him the said Sheriff, & in his Custody, untill the sixteenth Day of this Instant December, unless the next Convention shall sooner rise, & if the next Convention shall sooner rise, then untill the Rising of the next Convention.

The said Isaac Atkinson was then ordered to be brought in and being before the Board, the Resolutions of the Board were

communicated to him, & a Copy of the Committment afd was delivered to the Committee of Observation for Talbot County.

Abraham Gibbs was brought before the Board, and upon considering the Affidavits transmitted to the Board by the Committee of Observation for Worcester County relative to the said Gibbs.

Ordered that the said Gibbs be discharged out of Custody.

The Board took into Consideration the Representation of the Committee of Worcester County against Benjamin Shockley and the Depositions transmitted by them to the Board relative to the said Shockley; and, thereupon Ordered that the said Benjamin Shockley be delivered by the Committee of Observation for Talbot County into the Custody of Capt. Greenbury Goldsborough of Talbot County to be by him sent under safe Guard to Capt Thomas Ennalls of Dorchester County, to be by the said Capt Ennalls sent under safe Guard to Capt James Campbell at Vienna, and by the said Capt Campbell to be sent under safe Guard to the Committee of Worcester County afd and that the said Committee of Worcester County keep the said Benjamin Shockley in safe Custody untill the next Convention shall take Order in the Premisses.

Ordered that a Copy of the above Order be delivered to the Committee of Talbot County afd to be transmitted with the said Shockley to Committee of Worcester County afd

Two Letters from the Committee of Worcester County dated the 17th & 20th of November last were read, & the following Answer was ordered to be forwarded to the said Committee.

By the Eastern Shore Branch of the Council of Safety of Maryland the second Day of December 1775.

Gent.

There being no Evidences sent up against Benjamin Shockley to prove the Charge exhibited by you against him, and it being now too late to expect such Witnesses, as the Powers of this Board determine by the Meeting of the next Convention which is appointed for Monday next, the Board have sent him back to you to remain in your safe Custody untill the Convention shall take Order relative to him.

The Board recommend to you to lay the State of your County before the Convention as speedily as possible. They doubt not you have already received the Powder & Lead sent you from Chester Town, and they have it not in their Power to do more at present.

Signed ℔ Order

Wᵐ HINDMAN, Clerk.

To the Committee of Observation
for Worcester County.

Two Letters from the Committee of Somerset County were read and the following Answer was ordered to be forwarded to the said Committee.

By the Eastern Shore Braneh of the Counеil of Safety of Maryland Deeʳ 2ᵈ 1775.

Gent.

This Board have reeeived your Letters, One dated the 20ᵗʰ November the other without Date.

The Board have direeted one Barrell of Powder and three hundred Weight of Lead to be forwarded as soon as possible to the Care of Mʳ Robert Harrison near Cambridge, where it is expeeted it may arrive by Thursday next, & it is reeommended to you to have some Person there to receive it, at that Time. This is all the Board ean do at present, but they doubt not you will make the earliest Representation possible of your Situation to the next Convention whieh is appointed to meet on Monday next.

As to Capᵗ Gunby's Company this Board do not think they have any Powers whieh will justifie them in granting Commissions, approving the Form of Inrollment, or Putting them into Pay; no sueh Power being given to the separate Branches of the Counеil of Safety; but They doubt not that the Convention upon Representation to them will immediately do what they shall think necessary and proper.

Signed by Order

Wᵐ HINDMAN Clk.

To the Committee of Observation
for Somerset County.

Ordered that one Barrell of Powder and three hundred weight of Lead be as soon as possible sent under the Direction of Thomas Smyth Esq[r] a Member of this Board to the Care of M[r] Robert Harrison near Cambridge to be delivered to the Order of the Committee of Somerset County afd.

Ordered that the Treasurer of the Eastern Shore pay to Thomas Smyth Esquire or his Order the Sum of sixteen pounds two Shillings and eleven pence out of the Bills of Credit in his Hands, for the Expence of sending Powder & Lead to Dorchester County & Worcester County, agreeable to the Order of this Board at their last Sitting at Chester Town, as ℔ Accounts produced.

Ordered that the said Treasurer pay to William Hindman for his Services as Clerk to this Board & for Paper, the sum of three pounds out of the Bills of Credit in his Hands.

Ordered that the said Treasurer pay to John Jackson for his Services as Door-Keeper fifteen shillings out of the Bills of Credit in his Hands.

Signed by Order
W[m] HINDMAN, Clerk

The Deposition of Thomas Shiles, taken before the Eastern Shore Branch of the Council of Safety of Maryland at Talbot County Court House on Fryday the first Day of December 1775 in the presence of Isaac Atkinson—Who being duly sworn deposeth & saith that in the Month of September last he was at a Meeting of Cap[t] George Day Scott's Company at the lower Ferry of Wicomico River in Somerset County, to which Company this Deponent & the said Isaac Atkinson had belonged, in Order to inroll under the Resolves of the late Convention & to choose Officers. That the Drummer was ordered to beat to Arms, & upon his beating to arms part of the Company drew up as usual under Cap[t] Scott, but that about one half or more of them drew up a part under the said Atkinson as their Captain wearing red Cockades instead of black which they had formerly worn.

That this Deponent had been informed that the said Atkinson had ordered his Men to bring sharp Flints in their Guns that

Day. That upon the Separation of the Company those under Capt Scott grounded their Arms, and this Deponent went up to the said Atkinson & told him he had been informed by one of his (Atkinson's) Company that he had ordered his Men to bring sharp Flints in their Guns that Day, and ask'd him whether he was raising his Company in Opposition to the Resolves of the Congress & Provincial Convention, to which Atkinson answered he was. That this Deponent repeated the Question & bid Atkinson answer boldly, & he again answered he was. This Deponent thereupon asked Atkinson if He expected to carry his point by that Hand full of Men, to which Atkinson answered he could have five Hundred Men to back him by that Day Week, & offered to bet a Doubloon of it; that thereupon William Hickman one of the Men that drew up under Atkinson, said yes, a thousand Men, ten to one if they are wanted, for he is the Man that has opened our Eyes & he is the man that ought to be upheld. That to this Deponent's Observation about the sharp Flints, Atkinson said he intended to burn powder that day, and shewed this Deponent a small Horn with some Powder in it. The Horn this Deponent supposes might hold a Quarter of a Pound of Powder when full but that it was not full. And this Deponent saith he saw no other Ammunition of any Kind among the Company that were with Atkinson & has no Reason to believe there was any. That at the Time of this Conversation between the Deponent & the said Atkinson, Atkinson appeared to be very cool & calm, & that this Deponent distinctly heard what the said Atkinson said. This Deponent further saith that when the said Atkinson was before the Committee of Observation for Somerset County he was asked by them whether he would make Concessions, & that if he would, the first Thing to be done was to sign the Association, & ask'd him if he would sign it—to which Atkinson answered, he did not choose to sign it, that he looked upon it, it must come to a Battle among themselves, & it was no Matter how soon the Day was appointed. This Deponent upon being asked by the said Atkinson, whether at the Time of the Conversation between them above related there was not a great Noise & Hubbub among the people present, answers that there was. This

Deponent saith that he does not know that all the People who joined the said Atkinson as afd had red Cockades but that most of them had.

Dorchester County Committee Chamber,

Cambridge 23rd Novr 1775.

Abraham Gibbs, and Benjamin Shockley (being by Order of the Committee of Worcester County) sent under Guard of Capt Wm Hopewell and part of his Company to be conveyed to the Council of Safety to answer Charges against them of opposing the present measures of the continental Congress and Convention of this Province acting a Part, inimical to the common Cause of America and endeavouring to Stir up Sedition and Disunion among the People, were delivered to the Care of Thomas Ennalls Capt of the Cambridge Blues, who this day produces them before this Committee; and thereupon it is ordered by said Committee that the said Capt Thomas Ennalls keep them the said Gibbs & Shockley in safe Custody so that he have them at Talbott Court House on Thursday next or as soon thereafter as he can, and then deliver them to the Council of Safety who are expected will be then sitting there, or if they should not be sitting to the Committee of Observation of Talbott County.

℔ Order of the Committee

Thos F. Eccleston, Clk.

The Deposition of William Dashiell, taken before the Eastern Shore Branch of the Council of Safety of Maryland at Talbot County Court House on Fryday the first Day of December 1775 in the Presence of Isaac Atkinson, who being duly sworn deposeth & saith that he was present at a Meeting of Capt George Day Scotts Company at the lower Ferry on Wicomoco River in Somerset County sometime in September last, in Order to choose Officers agreeably to the Resolves of the last Convention, that the Drummer was ordered to beat to Arms, & upon his beating to Arms part of the Company filed in under Arms & went thro part of the Exercise, that Isaac Atkinson now present, had been before that Time a Serjeant in Capt Scotts Company but did not

then join those who were drawn up as afd That a Dispute arrising between Thomas Brumfield a private in Capt. Scotts Company & the said Isaac Atkinson, Thomas Stiles the Adjutant to the said Company ordered the Men to ground their Arms, which they did, & Mr Stiles went up to the said Atkinson, with whom about one half of the Company that had mustered formerly under Capt Scott had separated themselves from those who were under Arms as afd and ask'd him what he was after, whether he intended to raise a Company to join the common Cause of America or to oppose the Resolves of the Continental Congress & the Provincial Convention, to which the said Atkinson answered that it was not to join but to oppose the Congress & Convention, for that he did not like any of their proceedings, or any thing they had done, which this Deponent cannot certainly recollect; that thereupon George Whitear step'd up & told the said Atkinson that if he gained his point it would not be with Honour, by which Expression gaining his Point this Deponent understood the said Atkinson's endeavouring to get Part of Capt Scott's Company to choose him for their Captain; that the said Atkinson thereupon put his Hand in his Pocket & offered the said Whitear to lay him a Doubloon that he would by that Day Week have three hundred or five hundred Men, which Number of the two Deponent cannot certainly say, to join him in his Opposition; that this Deponent told the said Atkinson, who appeared to him to be in a Passion, that he would be sorry for the Expressions he had used that Day, & that the said Atkinson without making any Answer turn'd about & walk'd away to his Company. That sometime about ten Days after, this Deponent was riding the Road with the said Atkinson, and having been informed that the said Atkinson had denied he had made use of the Expressions above related, at the Meeting at Wicomoco Ferry, Deponent ask'd the said Atkinson if he had denied it, and the said Atkinson thereupon said he did not remember that he had made use of the said Expressions. This Deponent upon being asked by said Atkinson whether any of the persons who joined him with different coloured Cockades than black, had formerly been of Capt Scotts Company, saith he

cannot say, having himself been for some Time prevented from attending the Company by Sickness, but that several of those who had been of Capt Scotts Company did join him the said Atkinson, and that a great Many of them have since come back, on Saturday last, to Capt Scott's Company; that after Atkinson left the Company at the Ferry, many of the people that had joined him inrolled in Capt Scott's Company, tho' they did not muster in his Company 'till Saturday last, but this Deponent has been informed that after their Inrollment in Capt Scott's Company they mustered under the said Atkinson. This Deponent further saith that he never heard the said Atkinson say any Thing disrespectful of the proceedings of the Congress or Convention but at the Meeting at Wicomoco Ferry afd, tho he hath had frequent Conversations with the said Atkinson upon that Subject, before the Meeting of the last Convention, but that he hath had no Conversation with him upon the Subject since the last Convention but as above stated. This Deponent being ask'd by said Atkinson whether there was not much Noise & Disturbance among the People at the Time of the Conversation & Transaction at Wicomoco Ferry above related, saith there was a good Deal of Disturbance and Confusion among the people, which he believes was occasioned by their different Sentiments, some desiring to choose Capt Seott & others the said Atkinson for their Captain.

The Deposition of George Ayres, taken before the Eastern Shore Branch of the Counеil of Safety of Maryland at Talbot County Court House on Saturday the seeond Day of December 1775 in the presenee of Isaac Atkinson; who being duly sworn deposeth & saith that sometime after the Association formed by the last Convention came over to Somerset County, & this Deponent believe in September last, he was riding the Road with Isaae Atkinson now present, & a Conversation arose between them concerning the said Association, that the said Atkinson told this Deponent, he, Atkinson did not approve of it, & that he should not sign it, & that he had had the Opinion of as knowing a Man & a Man of a great property as any in the County to go on in the Manner he was then in; that immediately after the

Conversation was broke off by other Company joining them; This Deponent saith he did not at that Time understand nor did the said Atkinson explain what he meant by the "manner he was then in," but from the said Atkinson's Conduct afterwards he imagined the said Expression was in Reference of the said Atkinson's Purpose to raise a Company: This Deponent saith he was present at the Meeting at Wicomoco Ferry mentioned in the Depositions of Thomas Shiles & William Dashiell taken yesterday & having been told that the said Atkinson had ordered the Men who appeared for him that Day to bring sharp Flints in their Guns, he went up to the said Atkinson & asked him what he meant by ordering his Men to appear there with sharp Flints in their Guns, to which said Atkinson answered he intended to shoot as a Huzza at the breaking up of his Company. This Deponent being asked by said Atkinson what he hath heard him say at any Time respecting the Disputes between Great Britain & America saith that he hath had frequent Conversations with the said Atkinson upon that Subject & that the said Atkinson hath always expressed his Opinion to be that it was a religious Dispute & a Presbyterian Scheme; that these Conversations have been both before & since the last Convention. This Deponent saith that at the first forming of Capt George Day Scott's Company the said Atkinson inrolled in it, & was chosen one of the Serjeants thereof, & often attended the Musters of said Company, before the new Regulation, & contributed to the Purchase of Colours & Fife for the said Company: That the said Atkinson hath mentioned to this Deponent his Opinion that the present Dispute between Great Britain & America was about Religion & was a Presbyterian Scheme, before his Inrollment in Capt Scotts Company as afd.

That this Deponent never heard the said Atkinson speak against the Interest of America otherwise than by speaking against the proceedings of the Convention.

The Deposition of Littleton Ayres, taken before the Eastern Shore Branch of the Council of Safety of Maryland at Talbot County Court House on Saturday the second Day of December 1775 in the presence of Isaac Atkinson; Who being duly sworn

deposeth & saith that soon after the Association formed by the last Convention was brought over to Somerset County this Deponent was at Wicomoco lower Ferry, in Company with Isaac Atkinson, now present & sundry other persons: That several persons then present had just been reading the said Association, & in Conversation about it, the said Atkinson said he never would sign it, & that he would protect any sett of Men that would not sign it: That the said Atkinson did not say how or in what Manner he would protect them, but that this Deponent did suppose he meant to protect by Arms any Persons against whom Force should be used to compell them to sign. That this Deponent was second Lieutenant to Capt Scott's Company at the first forming of it, & is now, & that between the Time of the Conversation with the said Atkinson above related, & the Time of the new Inrollment, the said Atkinson (who was a Serjeant in the said Company) did not attend the Muster so constantly, as many others did, tho he thinks as constantly as he used to do before: This Deponent saith he was present at the Meeting at Wicomoco lower Ferry mentioned in the Depositions of Thomas Shiles & William Dashiell taken Yesterday; that several Men that had not been at Capt Scott's Company, he thinks about eight or ten, appeared there with red Cockades in their Hats, & that Part of Capt Scott's Company appeared with Oak Boughs in their Hats, that the Drummer was ordered to beat to Arms, & did so, and thereupon part of Capt Scott's Company, about twenty or thirty men, filed in under Capt Scott on one Side of a Road, & that those with Oak Boughs in their Hats, about seven or eight, drew up with the Men who had red Cockades on the other side of the Road, with the said Atkinson: That Capt. Scott step'd up to Atkinson and asked the people in what he had offended them, that they should then refuse to muster under him, as they had formerly chosen him their Captain: That what answer Atkinson made or whether he made any Deponent cannot certainly say, as the Company presently crowded in about them, & there was great Noise & Confusion. This Deponent saith that among the Company that joined the said Atkinson there were not many Guns, & he thinks not more than six in the whole: This Deponent saith he has

heard of said Atkinson's mustering about fifty or sixty Men four or five Times since the Transactions above related, but never was present at any of said Musterings, but that he hath seen the said Atkinson and some Men, it may be about six, passing along with Guns, & understood but not from Atkinson, that they were going to muster under the said Atkinson: This Deponent saith that when the said Atkinson was before the Committee of Somerset County & under Examination upon the present Charge against him, a Number of Men, he thinks near thirty, assembled at the Court House of Somerset County, where the Committee sat, with short Clubs in their Hands, & that when said Atkinson came out of the Court House near fifty People crowded around him, & the said Atkinson said a Day must be appointed & they must fight it out; that the said Atkinson made use of the same Expression as he came out of the Court House, & Deponent thinks, but is not certain, before the Committee also: This Deponent being asked by the said Atkinson whether he ever heard him say any thing against the Proceedings of America or disrespectful of them, saith he never did, except the Expression of his Dislike to the Association and that he would not sign it.

The Deposition of William Stewart, taken before the Eastern Shore Branch of the Council of Safety of Maryland at Talbot County Court House on Fryday the first Day of December 1775 at the Instance of Isaac Atkinson—who being duly sworn deposeth & saith that he was present at the Time of the Meeting at the lower Ferry at Wicomico mentioned in the Deposition of Thomas Shiles, that there was great Noise & Confusion among the people then present, insomuch that he could not distinctly hear or understand much that was said, & does not now remember what was said; that some Time before that Meeting, he was on Board a Sloop of the said Atkinson's with the said Atkinson, to buy some Salt, & that the said Atkinson ask'd this Deponent what he thought of the Association; to which this Deponent said he did not know well what to think of it, but that as every Body was signing it why should they stick out; that the said Atkinson said he doubted it was a Presbyterian Scheme, tho he believed

this Deponent was an half way one, slapping this Deponent upon the Shoulder, & said he would not sign the Association unless he was forced; This Deponent saith that in a subsequent Conversation with the said Atkinson at Atkinson's own House, the said Atkinson mentioned his Doubts that the present Measures were a Presbyterian Scheme, & that he hath heard him express the like Doubts at other Times.

LAND NOTES, 1634-1655.

[These notes have been copied from the Land Office Records, Libers F, A, and B, 1634–1655, which records are described in Vol. I of the *Maryland Archives*, at page xv. All the essential facts as to persons and places will be printed in full, but legal and other purely formal matter will be omitted. The notes will appear in the *Magazine* serially, as space may permit.]

Liber L. O. R., I.

Entred by Mr Thomas Greene for the first year 1633—brought into the Province

Mr Thomas Green in his own right and of two Servants, Anam Benam, Tho: Cooper.

Thomas Wills in his own right āo 1634.

Came into the Province the 8th of August 1637—Mr Thomas Copley, and Mr John Knolls, who transported Robert Hedger, Luke Garnett, Walter King, Thomas Davison, Thomas Mathew, George White, Richard Cox, John Machin, John Tue.

Richard Garnett Senior who transported his wife. Richard Garnett his Son.

Came into the Province 28th Novembr 1637, in the Ship called the Unity of the Isle of Wight.

Mr John Lewger, who transported his wife, his Son John aged 9 years, Martha Williamson, Ann Pike and Mary Whitehead, Maid Servants, Benjamine Cobby, Phillip Linnis, Thomas ffurston and a Boy, Robert Serle, aged 12 years.

Robert Clerk, Servant to Mr Copley who transported [him.]

Mr Jerome Hawley, Esq., who transported Mary and Ellen Jermegan, Thomas Jermegan and Thomas Cullamore. Capt Cornwaleys bought out of the Ship, Charles Magnett, Stephen Gray, Alice Moreman.

Thomas Franklin bought out of the Ship, Mary Leese.

Thomas Pasmore bought out of the Ship, Joane Triggs and Frances Morgan.

Mr Copley bought out of the Ship, William Triggs a boy aged.

Came into the Province 22th Nov. 1638, Mr Pulton, Mr Morly, Mr Giles Brent and Mr Fulke Brent, his Brother, who returned in March following. Mrs Margaret Brent, Mrs Mary Brent, who transported Mary Taylor, Elizabeth Guesst, Mary Lawne, Elizabeth Brooks, Maid Servants, John Robinson, Goodwin, blacksmith.

Mrs [Mary] Throughton who transported Mr Winifride , gent, Birdgett , Ann Elton, Maid Servants, John Sheercliff.

Transported att the Charge of the Viscountesse Falkland[1] Joane Burgess, Maid Servant, Barnaby Jackson, Francis Thwaytes, James Moulins, and Henry Adams.

Came into the Province 13th March 1638.—Mr Richard Lee and his wife, Mr Owen Phillips, Mr Egerton.

Youth Servant to Marmd Snow, Mr Walter Broadhurst with 2 Servants.

Came into the Province 12th Janry 1637.—Capt Robert Wintour who transported Richard Brown, Arthur Webb, John Speed, Bartholmew Phillips, Thomas White, Morgan, George Tailor, a boy aged 15 years.

Mr William Britton who transported his wife, and William Nabbs aged near Sixty years, the wife of the sd William Nabbs aged likewise, William his Son, age four years, James Price, Williams, William Snype, Thomas Rouney, Humphrey , Servants transported, by Capt Wintr at the Charge of Mr Giles Brent.

[1] Probably Elizabeth Cary, Viscountess Falkland, 1585–1639, a devout Catholic.

Came into the Province in Aprill 1638.—Marmaduke Snow, Thomas Gerrard, Surgeon.

Came into the Province in Octo^{r} 1638, Baltasar Codd an Irishman.

Willis transported at the charge of Snow, May 8th 1639.

Richard Berwick demandeth 50 acres of Land to him and his heirs, having performed his Service to the Lord Baltemore according to his Indentures, and it is acknowledged Due to him or his assignes, whensoever he or they Shall come to take it up.

John Lewger Secretary.

Aprill 30th 1638.

Entred by Capt George Evelin for the Manor of Evelinton in the Baronie of St. Maries.

Thomas Hebden	Henry Lee	Matthew Roadham
David Wickcliff	John Wortley	Roger Baxter
Randall Revell	John Richardson	Thomas Orley
James Cloughton	John Hill	William Williamson
Hugh Howard	William Medcalf	Thomas Keane
John Walker	Philip West	Andrew Baker
	Edmond Parrie	Thomas Baker
		John Hatche
	Hoell Morgan	Samuel Scovell

Entred by John Lewger Secretary,—brought into the Province in the year 1637.

John Lewger Senior	Phillip Linnie	Barth^{o} Slater
Ann his wife	Thomas ffursdon	Wm Stiles
John Lewger Junr	Robert Serle	Deborah
aged 9 years	aged 12 years	Ann Eglesfield
Martha Williamson [1]	Xpofer Moreland	John Hatch
Ann Pike [1]	John Jones	John Askue
Mary Whitehead [1]	Ann Norris	Ann Reynolds
Benj^{a} Cobbie	Humphrey Chaplin	
	Hugh Nash	

[1] Maid servants.

Entred by Mr Coply—brought into the Province in the year 1633.

Mr Andrew White	Tho: Slatham	Mary Jennings
Mr John Althem	Robt Simpson	Mathias Tousa
John Hillierd	William Ashmore	Henry Bishop
Robert Sherly	Richard Lusthead	Thomas Heath
Mr Rogers	Nicholas Hervey	John Tomson
John Hill	Robert Edwards	James Thornton
Christopher Carnoal	Thomas Charinton	Lewis ffremonds
John Bryant	William Edwyn	Richard Nevill
	Thos Grigsta	John Hollis
	Richd Duke	Richard Cole
		John Eckin
		Thomas Hodges

Brought into the Province in the year 1637.

Mr Thomas Copley	Thomas Matthew	Edward Cottam
Mr John Knoles	George White	John Machin
Robt Hedger	Phillip Spurr	John Smith
Luke Gardiner	Richard Cox	John Tue
Walter King	William Empson	James Compton
Tho: Davison		

2d May 1644.

John Lewger Secretary, Administrator ex officio of the Estate of Peter Draper deceased, Sold the right of the Said Peter unto 1500 acres of Land upon Record, infra, pag. 81, unto Captain Henry ffleet Gent for the price of 10*l* Sterl. &c.

13th May eod.

The Said Henry ffleet demandeth 1500 acres of Land due by assignment of right of Peter Draper and 500 acres more in Consideracõn of five able men undertaken by the Said Henry ffleet to be transported at his Charge into the Province to plant and Inhabit here Sometime before Christmass next at the furthest.

Eod.

Lay out for Capt Henry ffleet 2000 acres of Land about the Plantation late belonging to Peter Draper deceased, and Certify the bounds thereof to Mr Secretary.

Giles Brent.

To Mr Surveyor or his Deputy.

22d Octobr 1643.

Edmond Linnen demandeth 50 acres of Land due to him by Conditions of Plantation for transporting himself into the Province this Last Month of September.

1st July 1643.

John Nott demandeth Land . . . for transporting himself into the Province this past year.

The Said John Nott assigned over all his Interest in the fforesaid demand unto ffrancis Posie.

7 April 1643.

Mary Trenton demandeth 2000 acres of Land due by vertue of a Speciall warrant from his Lordship bearing date at London 1st August 1638. And assigned all her right in the Said Warrant unto Nathanll Pope by me Mary Troughton.

4th Aprill 1643.

Nathaniel Orchard demandeth one hundred acres of Land . . . for transporting himself into the Province in the year 1640.

27th March 1643.

William Asiter demandeth 300 acres of Land . . . for transporting himself into the Province, and 2 men Servants in the year 1638. And assigned his Interest in 100 of the Said Acres unto Robert Kedger.

10th Janry 1642.

Thomas Weston Gent demandeth.

24th January 1642.

John Lewger demandeth ffifty acres of Land for transporting into the Province in the year 1637, one Maid Servant named Ann Pike. And assigned all the right in the Said 50 acres unto John Pike, now husband of the Said Ann.

15th November 1642.

Anthony Penruddock Esq., assigne of Edward Mr Robin[son] Esq., by his Attorney Thomas Carey demandeth 2000 acres of Land due . . . to the Said Edwd Robinson for adventuring in his Lordps hands 100ł in the first discent of the Colony for the transporting of 5 men.

12 Novemb 1642.

William Durford demandeth 150 acres of Land at the west Side of the mouth of Potomack . . . for transporting himselfe and his Son Joseph into the Province in the year 1640.

29th August 1642.

Thomas Weston demandeth twelve hundred acres of Land, . . . for transporting himself and 5 able men into the Province in the year 1640, whose names were: Richard Haniford, William Marshall, Wm Palmer, John Kelly, Jasper Collins.

George Pye attested the bringing in of the Said ffive men to his knowledge.

10th January 1642.

Thomas Weston further demandeth one hundred acres . . . for transporting William Hall into the province in the year aforesaid, and fifty acres more lately granted by Patent to George Pye and by him assigned to the Said Thomas Weston.

10th January 1642.

. . . Laid out for Mr Thomas Weston a parcell of Land lyeing on the East Side of St George's Creek bounding on the East with the Lands of George Pye, Isaac Edwards, Henry Lee, Richard Nevett, and with a line drawn by Marked trees, from the Northernmost marked tree of the Said Richard Nevett north into the Woods for the length of 265 perches on the North with a line drawn west and by South, by marked trees from the end of the former line into the head of St George's Creek, on the west with the Said Creek, on the South wth a Line drawn by marked trees Southwest from the Southernmost marked tree of George Pye, his Land unto a branch of St George's Creek called Weston's branch, containing 1200 acres or thereabouts.

Patent.— . . . Know ye that toe for and in consideration that Thomas Weston Gent hath in the year 1640 at his own charges transported into the Province . . . himself and Six other able men, Have therefore Given and Granted . . . unto the Said Thomas Weston, All that parcell of Land &c. And further Whereas the Said Thomas Weston is by Lawfull Conveyance from George Pye Seized in ffee of a certain ffreehold of fifty acres lately granted by Patent . . . to the Said George Pye and hath Surrendred the Said Patent into our hands to the Intent to have a Grant thereof from us again, Have therefore given and granted &c. All that parcell of Land lately Granted to George Pye, bounding &c. . . . To be holden as of our Honour of West St Maries &c.—Yeilding &c. at our usual receipt of our Said Honour ffive and twenty Shillings in money or Comodities—And We will that the foresaid two parcells of Land Shall be one intire Manor and be called by the name of Westbury Manor, and that he the Said Thomas Weston, his heirs and assigns, Lords of the Said Manor, Shall or may have hold, use and enjoy within the Said Manor, Court Leet and Court Baron with all powers, rights and profits to the Said Courts or either of them belonging by the Law or Custome of England. Given under our Great Seal of our Said Province this tenth January 1642.

29th November 1642.

Jane Cockshott, Widow, prayeth to have a Patent in her name of the ffreehold lately granted by Patent to Randall Revell by him Surrendred into his Lordship's hands for the use of the Said Jane.

Patent.—. . . Randall Revell being Seized in ffee of a Certain ffreehold part of o^{r} Manor of West St Maries by vertue of a Grant to him the Said Randall from us by Patent under our Great Seal bearing date the 17th October 1640 hath Surrendred into our hands the Said Grant to the use of Jane Cockshott, Widow, Doe therefore hereby Give Grant and confirm unto the Said Jane, All that neck of Land called Green's point &c. vt in Revells Patent. Given 29th Novr 1642.

5 July 1642.

John Cockshott demandeth 2000 acres of Land by vertue of his Lordship's Speciall warrant for transporting into the Province in the year 1641, himself and wife and 7 persons, vizt Jane his wife, Mary Cockshott, Jane Cockshott, Eleanor Clerk, Thomas Hardie, Gilbert Metcalf, Michael Hacker.

1st July 1642.

Francess White demandeth 1000 acres of Land . . . for transporting five men into the province in the year 1641, vizt Thomas Howard, John Howard, Rowland Mace, William Johnson, Thomas Lewis.

The Said ffrancesse demandeth 300 acres of Land for transporting her Self and two Maid Servants into the Province in the year aforesaid, vizt Elizabeth, Julian, Jane.

25th April 1642.

Margarett and Mary Brent demand 1000 acres of Land . . . for transporting 5 men into the Province afore the 25th March last, vizt Thomas Kidd, Samuel Pursall, Francis Stower, John Stephens, John Delahay.

Vide Margarett Brents assignment to John Brooke, Lib. GG., fol. 241.

18th Aprill 1642.

Thomas Pasmore demandeth 200 acres of Land . . . for transporting 2 men Serv^{ts}, called Thomas Price and Richard Williams, in the year 1635.

Thomas Pasmore hath entred upon Record a demand of 200 acres of Land . . . for transporting two Men Servants, called Thomas Price and Richard Williams, in the year 1634.

18th April 1642.

Thomas Copley Esq. demandeth 4000 acres of Land . . . for transporting into the Province himself and twenty able men at his own charge into the Province . . . in the year 1637, vizt

Thomas Matthews	Richard Cox	Wm. Empson
George White	Charles, a Welshman	Nicho. Russell
Edward Cottam	John Tue	James Compton
John Machin	Walter King	Edmd. Tetersel
Robert Hedger	Henry Hooper	Richd. Darsy
Phillip Spurr	Robert Sedgrave	
John Battam	Thomas Davisson	
Luke Garnett	3d Nov. 1643	

6th Aprill 1642.

Richard Lusthead demandeth 100 acres of Land . . . for transporting into the Province one able man Servant, called Edward Smith.

Warrant to Survey or to lay out 100 acres in any part of Patuxent River not afore disposed of and to certify the Survey before Mid-Somer next.

31 March 1641.

Thomas Copley Esq. demandeth 4000 acres of Land for transporting ten other able Men in the year 1633 besides those afore demanded for.

[This Entry (above) is Cross't out in the Originall Record book.]

Thomas Petit demandeth two hundred acres for him and his wife, Arthur Hay 100, and John Gay 100.

7th March 1641.

Lay out Some time before Mid Summer next at the furthest for Thomas Petit 200 acres of Land, and for Arthur Hay one hundred acres, and for John Guy one hundred acres in any part on the North Side of Patuxent River not afore disposed of.

CAPTURE OF FRENCH PIRATE IN THE CHESAPEAKE.

Baltimore Monday 31st Augt 1807

My dear Flora

I have been much gratified by hearing that you were well upon the Receipt of your different letters to Anne, and as her letters to you are more in the domestick style, I shall in this Instance, break thro the promise I made that you should not hear from me during your absence, this promise, I hope you will attribute to the proper Cause, not that I had a disinclination to write to my dear Sister, but that I had not anything material to say, more than she would hear from Anne, by way of amusement I shall now give you an Account of a little Cruize from which I returned yesterday. Information being received in Town a Week since that a French Pirate was in our Bay, boarding, plundering & insulting several of our inward bound Vessels, particularly the American Ship Othello from Liverpool, with Fall Goods, of whom she actually made a Prize, & was proceeding with her to Sea, but finding she could not get past our Capes without detcetion, she gave her up again. Upon this, a part of Capt. Samuel, & Capt. Jos. Steretts Companys, to the number of 50 men, Capt. Porter of the U. S. Navy, 15 Masters of Vessels & Crew, consisting of 100 men in all, volunteered their Services to take her. We embarked on board an American Schooner, armed & fitted for the occasion, with four six Pound Cannon &c. we proceeded down the Bay on Thursday Evening at 5 o'Clock. Nothing of consequence occurred, except hailing several Vessels we met, until 4 o'Clock next day, when a very heavy squall came on, which obliged us all except the Seamen to get below, about 5 o'Clock we got round the head land of Patuxent River, which is 10 miles from hence, it being now cleared away & calm, we discovered to our Joy the Pirate, laying at Anchor close in shore, with the French Flag

flying, we received orders to load with Ball, & hold ourselves in readiness to leap on deck when ordered. As soon as the Pirate saw us, five of his men leaped into their Boat & pulled for shore, upon which we fired a large Gun at him, with a Round & Grape Shott, which scattered about him but did not strike. The Volunteers were then ordered on deck, ranged in Company, with fixed Bayonets, ready to pour in a Volly of Musketry if requisite, our Boat was launched, the Schooner brought to Anchor. Within a short distance of the Pirate, a detachment from each Company with Lieu! Sullivan (of our Company) & Capt. Cowper, a Sea Captain at their Head, with Orders to board the Prize, while they were proceeding we gave her another six Pounder with Grape, upon which they struck the French Flag. Cap! Porter then hailed, telling them, that if the least resistance was made to the Boats Crew going on board, that no quarter should be given. Our Boat took possession of her immediately, & she proved to be a small Pilot Boat Schooner called the General Massena, with 50 Muskets ready loaded, about 18 Boarding Knives &c.ª only 3 men were found on board, who were brought Prisoners on board of us, we weighed Anchors & proceeded home again with our Prize in tow, all this time the French Ship Patriot of 74 Guns lay in Sight, at long Gun shot, without shewing any interestedness on the occasion. When opposite Annapolis yesterday morning (Sunday) at 9'oClock the Governor of the State & a number of Citizens came off in two armed Schooners, also the Barge belonging to the French Frigate L'Eole lying there, they fired Salutes & cheered three times, which was returned. The Governor communicated that 5 of the Pirates Crew had the day before been taken Prisoners & were in Annapolis Goal. We also met two other Schooners going down from Baltimore with Rifle Companys on board. Lieu! Calhoun went with them, & I have just heard that they have this morning returned with the 5 men who fled from the Prize whom they found in Chains on board the Patriot, having gone there for protection, but were disappointed, by being made Prisoners of. All this clearly proves that the French Ships did not sanction this Pirate, or plunderer of Neutral Property in our own Harbours.

Of 25 men which constituted her Crew at first 13 are now in our Goal & the rest most probably will be taken. We have received the thanks of our Officers &c. for our spirited Conduct on the Occasion and is a sure pledge that in the hour of real danger to our Country we may count with Confidence on the alacrity of the Volunteer Associations throughout the Union to stand forward in the support of her rights & her Honor, having delivered our Prisoners yesterday to the Commander of our Fort we landed about 2 o'Clock amidst the discharge of Cannon & Aelamations of Thousands of Spectators, marched thro the City and thus ended the Cruize.[1] Altho I have not a doubt of your having spent an agreeable time of it at Mr Jackson's I am happy in the Idea of so soon seeing you at home—it is a pity you did not see Cousin James, who I think much improved. I hope the Girls & he will return in the Fall & that we will enjoy ourselves together. I refer you to Anne's letter for other news. My Compts to Mr Jackson & all your Ladies.

My dear Flora, Your affec. Brother

John R. Caldwell.

Wednesday 22nd Septr The mail of to day brings the news of the total defeat of the Russians after excessive hard fighting and great Slaughter on both sides, Koningsborg & Memel in possession of the French. The Russians had sued for an armistice of one month which was granted & it was generally believed it would be followed up by a general Peace on the Continent, indeed it is said a Congress was called for that purpose. England will now have to fight her Battles single handed—it is also said that the Floridas are purchased by this Country for four Millions of Dollars, two of which have been already paid.

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[1] The pirates were finally discharged, as the crime charged was not committed on the high seas nor within the jurisdiction of any county. The incident is mentioned in Ridgely's *Annals of Annapolis* at p. 228 and in Griffith's *Annals of Baltimore*, p. 186. Another account, "An interesting criminal case," by Bernard C. Steiner, may be found in *Green Bag*, vol. 16, 172.

LETTERS FROM THE STATE PAPERS.

Governor Patrick Henry to Governor Thomas Johnson.

Williamsburg, January 26th, 1778.

Sir:

The extreme want of the Grand army in the articles of provisions, calls for immediate assistance. The most alarming accounts on this subject induce me to the utmost exertions to supply them. I order Salt, Pork &c. to be lodged at the head of Elk and beg that the place may be put into a state of defence. For otherwise a Barge or two may Destroy the Stores lodged there. I think much of the provisions necessary for the Army must go there, and the loss of it may be fatal. The particular degree of force to be stationed there, your Excellency will be pleased to judge of.

I beg the assistance of one of your Gallies to transport provisions from hence. Ours can carry but little. Yours I think is much wanted, and its service will be peculiarly convenient if your Excellency shall think proper to spare it on this important occasion, which calls for speedy succour.

With great Regard I have the Honor to be Sir, Yr. Excellency's most obedient & very hble Servant

P. Henry.

His Excellency Thomas Johnson,
Govr of Maryland.

[Endorsement.]

As the inclosed Letter to Gov. Johnson is to get a Galley to carry Provisions (a fine stout Vessell) & a request to have the Head of Elk fortifyd, 'tis recommended to Colo Aylett to forward it by Express. P. H.

General Washington to Thomas Johnson.

Head Quarters Valley Forge 17th May 1778.

My dear Sir,

From a number of concurring circumstances there is reason to believe that the enemy mean to evacuate Philadelphia. It is necessary therefore to draw together as great a force as can be provided for, with the utmost expedition. But as several of our out posts, covering magazines & the like, cannot be recalled without a body of Militia to act in their room, I am obliged to request of the neighbouring States a reinforcement for this and other purposes. The requisition of Congress extends to 5000 Militia from the Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

A large compact body of regulars are wanted, and several valuable intentions to be attended to at the same time. General Smallwood who lays at Willmington, covers a quantity of Stores at the Head of Elk. If he is withdrawn, the enemy may destroy our magazine at that place. I would imagine that five hundred militia of your State would be a sufficient security, and proper restraint upon the enemy on that quarter. I would therefore beg of you to embody and send forward five hundred of your militia, equipped, and the most contiguous to the Head of Elk. You may probably find it most convenient to send them by companies. The most expeditious way is certainly the best. And the sooner they get to the Head of Elk, the sooner shall I have it in my power to recall the Garrison from Willmington, and complete such a body of Continental troops as may enable me to act according to conjunctures.

I rely upon your particular assistance on this critical occasion, and am Dear Sir, with respect and esteem, your obedient and very humble servt.

G° Washington.

Govr. Johnson.

Governor Thomas Jefferson to Governor Thomas Johnson.[1]

Williamsburgh, June 30, 1779.

Sir

I beg you will be pleased to ascribe to the change in administration and to my not becoming immediately possessed of all the business which lay before the executive, your letter of the 7th of the last month remaining so long unanswered. It has happened very unluckily that this was among the latest of the several matters which have come to my hand.

I am to return you thanks for your obliging offer of a preference in the purchase of two of your gallies, but it happens that we cannot become purchasers, having already full as many as we can either man or maintain. We think the defence of our bay an object so important that we would spare nothing to effect it within the compass of our abilities. We trust that the same opinion prevails with you, so great a part of your state lying adjacent to the bay and its waters; and of course that strong motives of expediency must have induced you to propose to lessen your force there. The late depredations on our coast and captures in the bay have put us on the greatest exertions we can make to put our little fleet into order for action. The force however must be small to which that is competent.

I have the honour to be with great respect
your Excellency's most obedient and most humble servt.

Th. Jefferson.

His Excellency
Governor Johnson
of Maryland.

[1] These gallies were offered to Virginia in a letter from the Council to Governor Henry, Feb. 14, 1778. *Md. Arch.*, 16, 498.

Governor Joseph Reed to Thomas Sim Lee.

In Council.

Philadelphia November 16th, 1779.

Sir:

The very alarming prospects which present themselves to publick view, with respect to supplying the Army with provisions, will I trust make any apology unnecessary for troubling your Excellency on this occasion. Notwithstanding the importunity of the trading interest, in which the view of many of the farmers coincide, the sense of the Legislature of this State has steadily been, to prohibit the exportation of provisions, and we have on all occasions exerted ourselves to have this wholesome regulation observed. I need not enumerate the other temporary expedients which have been adopted for the reduction of prices, in which the goodness of intentions were sufficiently demonstrated, whatever arguments may be offered against them founded on commercial wisdom or propriety. These being removed or rather ceased, prices have not only increased very rapidly, but there is a general indifference almost amounting to disinclination, to sell even those commodities most necessary for the Army. The Commissaries seem to apprehend that no inconsiderable clandestine trade is carried on, in provisions which mutual vigilance in the three States on the Delaware and the Chesapeak, would do much to correct. We have therefore formed new regulations, added penalties, and are resolved to stop the pernicious practice, while the publick necessities continue, but unless your State coneur with us, such is the powerful force of private Interest that we fear our exertions will prove in a great degree ineffectual for the great purpose in view. A limitation of price, not having been deemed proper in Maryland, their example was followed by this State, but the inordinate desires of holders of provisions, soon raised them up to such a heighth that we thought it best to suspend the purchases of this State by the public Commissioners, which seemed the more necessary as New Jersey and New York having limitted the price of wheat to twenty dollars per bushell, while our Com-

missioners were left to give current prices & reached fifteen pounds. We further hoped that an indifference of purchase would give an alarm favourable to the reduction of price, of this we cannot yet judge, but I beg leave to assure your Excellency that every thing will be done in this State, as well to accomplish this desirable purpose, as to produce effectual supplies proportionate to the ability of the State.

Colonel Blaine whose assiduity in business is truly laudable having requested these observations from me as supposing they might be of some publick use, I could not refuse him, and beg leave to add that I am with much respect and regard

Your Excellency's most obedient and
very humble servant

Jos. Reed,
President.

His Excell^{y} Thomas S. Lee, Esq.
Govr of the State of Maryland.

Col. John Foncier to James McHenry.[1]

Philadelphia 13th 7^{ber} 1814.

Sir

The gratitude which I constantly preserve of your Kindness towards me, permit me not to go to France, without letting you Know my feelings on this account. You not only have supported me while you was secretary of war; but your satisfaction towards my conduct, has been a great encouragement for the exerting of all my faculties in the service of the United States; and I still keep alive the flattering rememberance of the Satisfaction of the citizens of Baltimore, while I was building fort McHenry. I always have done all that was in my power to show my zeal; and in this very moment notwithstanding my displeasure of not being employed since many years, I am happy to answer the desire of the Citizens of Philadelphia, who have applyed to me, in order to help them in the projecting and erecting some fortifications for

[1] From the Society's collection of MSS.

the defence of their city. I do it with the greatest pleasure, being extremely thankful for the protection I have enjoyed there during many years. But our French Government being returned to our old beloved sovereigns, it is my duty to go back to my country; and I request from you Sir, the favor of an answer, which might be wundered as an evidence of the approbation of the U. S. for my services, while you was secretary of war. Your letter will be a record which may be some day useful to my son; and I must not neglect to procure him such an honorable title. Besides I wish to retire from the United States in the most convenient manner. I shall be very thankful for your kindness, and beg your pardon for the trouble I give you.

I am with great respect
Sir
Your most humble and
obedient Servant

John Foncier.

P. S.—It is a painful idea to me, that the beautiful city of Baltimore be exposed to the disasters of War; but my mind will be a little solaced, if Fort McHenry does answer the purpose for which it was established, and affords me the Satisfaction of having contributed to your defence.

Col. John Foncier at Francis Breuil's Esqr
Philadelphia.

The Honorable James McHenry Esqr

HENRY CLAY TO JUDGE THOMAS KELL.

Ashland, 30th March, 1830.

Dear Sir

Upon my return home a few days ago from New Orleans, I found here your friendly letter of the 10th. Jan. I regretted that my absence deprived me of the pleasure of seeing Mr.

Steuart who bore it, and with whom I hope hereafter to have the satisfaction to meet. With his father's character I am well acquainted, and entertain for him the highest respect.

I am happy to hear that your health is improved and that you have got off that perilous ridge which separates the present from the future. May you long remain on the right side of it. I find my health too much better for the last years' rustication. It is beneficial both for man and beast to be sometimes turned out to grass.

It affords me much gratification to learn from you that my warm-hearted friends in Baltimore remain firm and steadfast in their attachment. Having enjoyed better opportunities of personal intercourse with my Maryland friends than with those of any other State, except Kentucky, I know well how to appreciate their worth and felicity. Whether their kind wishes about me shall ever be realized or not, I shall ever feel the warmest gratitude for their friendship and devotion.

My visit to the lower country was full of gratification. It is impossible that the friendly attentions, of which I found myself the constant object, could have been exceeded.

With great regard and respect
I am Your ob. servt.
H. CLAY.

Thomas Kell, Esq.

The foregoing letters, with the exception of that from Foncier and the one from Clay are taken from the Executive Archives. The Foncier letter is from the Society's collection of MSS. and that of Clay from the Bradford papers. The Washington letter at p. 179, has been printed in Ridgely's *Annals of Annapolis*, p. 263, which fact was not discovered until after this article was in type.

MARYLAND COMPILED LAWS OF 1700.

Mr. W. F. Dodd, Johnston Scholar at the Johns Hopkins University, formerly of the Law Division of the Library of Congress, has very kindly contributed the following collation and dedication of the "Body of Laws of the Province of Maryland." This is probably the collection referred to in the Preface to Bacon's laws and as one of the earliest and rarest of Maryland imprints, it is worthy of reproduction here.

Made title.

[Body of Laws of the Province of Maryland. Annapolis: Printed by Thomas Redding, 1700.] folio.

Probable collation: Title, 1 leaf [?], verso blank; Dedication, 1 leaf, verso blank: Index, 1 leaf; Text, pp. 1–119 [?]

Condition: Title page and pp. 117–119 are wanting; of pp. 101–116 there are small fragments only; pp. 49–62 badly damaged, almost a third of some of these pages being gone.

Identification.

Publication authorized, May 9th, 1700 (*Maryland Archives*, XXIV, 83). List of errata ordered to be printed, May 17, 1701 (*Maryland Archives*, XXIV, 198).

Prints laws as in force in 1700. See under contents.

Contents.

Act of June–July session, 1699 "Ascertaining the Laws of this Province," contains a schedule of laws in force; the acts enumerated in this list form pp. 1–48 of the printed volume, private acts being printed by title only, and two other acts being omitted, viz: "An Act for the Service of Almighty God and the Establishment of the Protestant Religion within this Province," and "An Act for keeping good Rules and Orders in the Porte of Annapolis." (*Maryland Archives*, XXII, 558–562).

Printed volume (1700), pp. 49–100 contains acts or titles of private acts as printed in *Maryland Archives*, XXII, pp. 461–553, 556–558; as far as can be discovered from fragmentary pages, pp. 101–119 contain laws as printed in *Maryland Archives*, XXII, pp. 553–555, 559–582.

Dedication.

. . . . indicates text wanting.

[ ] indicates probable word where text is partially wanting.

To my Honorable and Ingenious Friend William Bladen at the [Town] of Annapolis.

Sir:

It is certainly an argument of a most ingenious minde as well as . . . . Commonwealth, where a [Man] finds ways to advance his own interests [and the pub]licks together, which I doubt not but will be effectually done by your happy [undertak]ing of the printing and publishing the Laws of this Province, whereby the whole Body of them now in force will be to be had at so reasonable a rate that scarce any . . . . [are] willing but may have them, and is it [not a lau]dable principle for every Man to make himself acquainted with the Laws of the country he lives in, [so] it is very dangerous to be ignorant of them, by reason of that maxim that ignorance of the law shall not excuse, which though it may seem a harsh maxim . . . . yet when thoroughly understood is most just and reasonable, encouraging [Men thereby] to attain the knowledge of the Laws under which they live, and that by the two . . . . est springs of human nature hope and fear, hope of knowledge and understanding the nature and constitution of the government they live in, which is in the most liv[ely] manner discovered in the laws of the Country, [and fear] of being punished for the breach of any of them, that through a willful ignorance [they] know not: this maxim will appear [more] beautiful when compared with its co[ntrary] for if ignorance of the Law shall excuse, then the more ignorant the more s[afe] . . . . [no] one could be punished by the law but them that know it, for that [knowledge] be a dangerous thing,

and yet it is the experience of all ages that the more knowledge people have (which is to be more wise) they are the happier in their government and constitution. But this is but in general, this worthy undertaking as I conceive of it is pregnant, with many great benefits in the Province in particular, taking this to be granted (which I believe will hardly be denied) that very few Gentlemen of this Province, nay not all the Justices of the Provincial and County Courts have yet had the Body of Laws by them so as to read, meditate and digest them, without which it is impossible rightly to know them, for indeed they were not to be had but at a great charge and difficult to get at any cost, and then but in [a writ] ten hand.

I say supposing this, and now that the plain print and easy price will remove the former difficultys it cannot I think be doubted but that all the Justices of the Provincial and County Courts will have them in their Studies for the reasons aforesaid, and the better to enable them to give a right judgment of those laws when pleaded before 'em, and next to them, all other officers of what nature soever and others. and then

1st. In the first place it must needs prevent many tedious and changeable actions, that Men involve themselves in by ignorance, for the law will instruct them what to do and what to avoid, and it will prevent cunning ill Men from imposing on their Neighbors because their Neighbors will know the law as well as themselves, and that will make Men more peaceble, better Neighbors, and easier to the Courts of Justice.

Secondly, as it will prevent actions and injurys among private persons, so it will instruct the several Officers of Courts their duty, which will prevent many misfeazances in their Offices daily committed through ignorance, and which give great delays to the Courts, now the several Officers ready discharge of their dutys will be a furtherance to the business of the Court.

Thirdly, The Justices perfect knowledge of the laws will be a great means to facilitate the tryal of every such cause, and prevent the turning over books to find out the laws, when they shall know at first mentioning what the law is and how it stands related to other laws, and be able to direct the tryal by their own knowledge,

and distinguish on the different arguments of each Party which will be a happyness no less to themselves then the suitors.

Fourthly, The grand and petty jurys also being acquainted and knowing the laws will more readily and aptly discharge their several offices, more might be enumerated but if all these benefits, nay if but some of them answer expectation it will be a considerable advantage to the Province.

You can not but expect some who will censure and be ready to condemn both the undertaking and the reasons for it, such (I mean) who know no other way to raise their [own character] than by finding fault with and condemning other Mens actions, but th[ey] could not discourage any one from prosecuting a good design, which all good Men [do ap]prove and pray for the success of a[s does] the writer.

REPAIRS TO THE STATE HOUSE, 1792.

Among the Executive Archives is a small bundle of papers endorsed "Proposals for finishing the Stadt-House, June, 1792," containing four proposals for performing the contract, three of which are individual bids and the fourth a joint one. Whiddon, who submitted the earliest bid, made a joint bid with Dunn and two others, a month later, at a price lower than his individual bid; and Dunn submitted a lower individual bid on the same day of his joint bid with Whiddon. Unfortunately there is no indication on the papers as to the successful bidder.

The General Assembly at the November session, 1791, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, that the governor & council be and they are hereby authorised and directed to provide for the necessary repairs being made to the stadt-house for the accommodation of the judiciary, and other departments of government, provided that the expence thereof shall not exceed the sum of two thousand pounds.

The following advertisement appeared in the *Maryland Gazette* of May 3, 1792: "In Council, Annapolis, May 2, 1792. The General Assembly having appropriated a sum of money to repair the Stadt-House in the City of Annapolis, any person or persons wishing to contract for the same, may see the designs and particulars of all the work to be done, on the first Monday in June next, at the house of Mr. Joseph Clark, in this city, and on Thursday following, the governor and council will receive proposals for executing the carpenters and plaisterers work, together or separately. The contractor or contractors are to find all materials, and necessary advances of money will be made for the purchase thereof, on security being given."

By order T. Johnson, Clk.

PROPOSALS FOR FINISHING THE STADT HOUSE, JUNE, 1792.

Please your Excellency and Honours—

I will contract to Execute the Carpenters work at the Stadt according to the Designs and Particulars of Mr. Clark, for the sum of five Hundred and twenty six pounds twelve shillings and six pence. With the Highest Respect

I am Your obedt Servt

May 7th 1792. Oliver Whiddon.

To his Exelincey the Govennur and Cownsel of the State of Maryland

Gentlemen—

I have delibratly Considred the Padges wrote by Mr. Joseph Clearck conserning some Carpenter work to be don in the State Howse and will do and perform all the said worck therein contained for the sum of Five Hundred Pownds.

Wm Gilmour.

June the 8th 9th

Annapolis, June 18, 1792.

Gentlemen—

Wee the Subscriber will agree Jointly to contract with you to Execute the Carpenter work at the Stadt House according to the design & Particulars of Mr. Joseph Clark for £512–10.

Patrick his × mark Dunn,
John Garvis,
Edward Roper,
Oliver Whiddon.

His Excellency The Governor and the Hon. Council of Maryland.

Sir—

I take the liberty of offering to your Excellency and the Council my services to execute the Carpenters work of the Dome of the Stadt House agreebly to the design of Mr. Joseph Clark for the sum of five hundred and six pounds.

I am induced to make this proposal from my having lately met with two very good workmen whom I could readily engage if your Excellency and honors should think proper to favor my application.

I remain with respect Your Excellency &
honors Obedt. Humble Servt.

Patrick Dunn.

Annapolis, June 18th, 1792.

His Excellency the Governour & Council.

To his Excelency the Governour and the Honourable Counsel of the State of Maryland.

Genteelmen—

As I am one of the Carpenters that has bid for the State worck aggreable to your Advertisement and found that I was the lowest and still am I expect the preference I have been at considrible

Loss and time maeking out an Estamite as far as possible for the Good of the State I am still in waiting and would wish to know the determination of the Counsel.

And I am with great Respeet Your most
obedent and very humble servant
William Gilmour.

June the 30, 1792.

BALTIMORE RIOT OF 1812.[1]

Jacob Wagner to Alexander C. Magruder.

J. Wagner's best respeets to Mr. Magruder—sends him the proof against Hargrove as intimated in a former eommunieation, but with the same reserve, as the author has imposed upon J. W. He takes the liberty of suggesting, that it might be thought not improper to enable the Committee of Grievanees to have him (Cole) summoned.

Georgetown, 2 Deer.

Allow me to intrude a word respeeting T. W. Griffith, a Baltimore Justice. I have known him 12 or 15 years intimately. He has been unfortunate and is poor, but very exemplary. I know him to have always been a sound and zealous Federalist, but he was timid at the riots & did not do his duty. This was owing no doubt in part to his nature, but more to a consideration of the slight tenure by which he held his office, which is his only dependenee. Should representations have been made against him, I beg you not to ascribe too much weight to them. He is a good, assiduous Magistrate, & I pledge myself that he has been a valuable supporter of our eause with his pen. These hints may be unnecessary, but they are without his knowledge.

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[1] From *Executive Archives.*

Balt. 27th Novr 1812.

Dr Sir—

I shall most cheerfully comply with the request contained in your note of yesterday, at the same time permit me to request of you for reasons which must be very obvious to keep my name in the Back ground if possible.

Should however the annexed statement be denied I will most readily confirm it by the most solemn Oath which can be administered.

It was my Intention, in fact it had become my duty to furnish the Information for publication to clear a friend from the charge of Slander—to whom I had communicated the expressions—but being this day called upon by his Reverence I accompanied him to the House of my friend & there in his presence recited what I had communicated. He requested a statement which I have promised & it shall be coppied from the communication I now make you.

Without referring to dates it was on the morning of the day after the unsuccessfull attempt to defend your House in Chas Street that I learned from Major Willm Stewart that I was Implicated in as much as some person in the Mayors office at the time the Arms were brought in had offered to swear that a pair of Pistols then exhibited had been in my possession—the presumption therefore was that I had made myself an accessary—panic Struck as were then our Citizens, numbers proscribed & no man knowing what moment he might not expect a Cart at his door. It became me I thought to vindicate myself from this false charge I therefore went to the Mayors office & procured an Interview with Hargrove in front of the Mayors office in South Street at the moment when Judge Scott & I believe Mr Bland stopped in front of the building In a Hackney Coach, Judge Scott enquired for the Mayor and was Informed by Hargrove that he believed he had gone to the Jail, the Judge replied that was the object of his enquiry as the Mayor had promised to meet him the Judge at the Jail at 4 o'Clock. When the Stage drove off I made Known to the Register the object of my Visit & demanded a sight of the Arms he

accompd me & shewed a Case contain'g 7 or 8 Muskets 1 Blunderbuss 4 Swords & perhaps 2 pr of pistols among which was the more than all others Bloody the Pistol I had furnished for it was an odd one of a very elegant pair. After Assuring him I had never seen it before and obtained his promise that he would endeavour to suppress so dangerous a report. I told him I should not have been surprized If I had furnished not only that but the greater part of the other Arms as it was by means of sales we were enabled to pay the Mayor $750.00 pr Ann for our Licence he seemed to understand what I intended for a Sneer & I was about to leave him when we were met by another Jesuitical looking fellow whom I think I had never before seen, who expressed a wish to see the Arms, my curiosity was excited & I followed them when the following Dialogue took place

Stranger. It is possible what all these !
alluding to the Arms.

Register. O-Y-e-s and I Be-l-i-e-v-e a great many more which have not been brought here.

On seeing the man about to take hold of one of the Guns he exclaimed take care my Dr Sir they are all of them loaded & some of them very deeply ! !

It is impossible to describe the looks of this precious pair but a more compleat yoke of Caricatures I have never seen.

Stranger, lifting his eyes & hands.

Is it possible that Human nature can be so depraved, or that party feeling can cary People to such abominable Lengths.

Regr "Oh ! Yes Sir. But remove the cause and the effect must cease, and as partial evil, is calculated to promote general good, tis' pity but they cou'd have got hold of two or three of the Firebrands."

The above conversation you will understand took place about three Hours before the attack on the Jail.

At my Interview with the old Man this Afternoon he admitted every thing but said the account had been much exagger'd nay he went so far as to Justify the expression and then felicitated himself on the conversation having happened before & not after the

Massacre which I thought very extraordinary, the circumstance has created a considerable Scism in the Tabernacle and the little man is sitting on thorns.

Very Respectfully I remain Dr Sir
Your Obed^{t} Servt
Sam Cole.

KEY FAMILY.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON.

1. PHILIP KEY,[1] the first American ancestor of this family, thus begins his will:—"I Philip Key of St. Mary's County in Maryland, son of Richard and Mary Key, born in the Parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, in London, ye 21st March 1696, O. S." In the Register of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, published by the Harleian Society, this date is entered as that of the baptism, not the birth, of "Philip son of Richard Key and Mary his wife," but the entry confirms the fact of his parentage, in spite of the slight discrepancy as to the date. Philip Key, who is said to have been educated in the Temple, came to Maryland about 1720, and settled near Chaptico in St. Mary's County. In 1723 he witnessed the will of Mrs. Martha Dansey of St. Mary's County (Annapolis, Lib. 18, fol. 256), and in 1725 Charles Ashcom of the same county left a bequest to him and to Richard Ward Key, his young son (Annapolis, Lib. 19, fol. 127). It appears therefore that in 1725 he had been married for some years and had at least one child. Philip Key practiced law in the Courts of Maryland with marked success, his name frequently appearing upon the records, and he soon became prominent in the affairs of the Province. He was one of the Representatives of St. Mary's County in the Maryland Assembly, 1728–32, 1735–38, and 1746–54 (*House Journals*). From 6 June, 1744, to 5 November, 1745, he was High Sheriff of the County (*Commission Book*), and from 1754 until 1764 he was its Presiding Justice (*ibid.*). In 1763 he was appointed a member of the Council of Maryland. Governor Sharpe, who had repeatedly urged Philip Key's

appointment to that position (*Maryland Archives*, xiv, 25, 45, 70, 77, &c.), thus alludes to him in a letter dated 21 August, 1763: "In consequence of His Lordship's pleasure signified to me, I have advised old Mr. Key of his being appointed a Member of the Council & shall, when he comes hither next month to the Provincial Court, introduce him to the Board to be qualified" (*Md. Archives*, xiv, 110). The following year Governor Sharpe writes (18 Sept., 1764): "I am likewise to inform you that we have lately lost Mr. Key one of the Members of His Ldp's Council" (*Md. Archives*, xiv, 177). He died in the preceding month. The Annapolis *Maryland Gazette* of 30 August, 1764, has this obituary notice: "On Monday the 20th of this Instant, Died, at his Seat in St. Mary's County, in the 68th Year of his Age, the Hon'ble Philip Key Esq; one of the Council of this Province. He was a truly pious and devout Christian, an affectionate and tender Husband, an indulgent and fond Parent, a humane Master, a warm Friend, a friendly Neighbour, and a most agreeable and chearful Companion. His Death is sincerely lamented by his Family, and all his numerous Friends and Acquaintance." In his will he disposes of a very large landed and personal estate. Philip Key was twice married. His first wife was Susanna, daughter of John Gardiner of St. Mary's County, and Mary his wife, daughter of Major William Boarman. Her father in his will (dated October, 1717, proved in December following) mentions her as "my daughter Susanna Gardiner," so that she was then unmarried. Her brother, John Gardiner, in his will (dated 9 December, 1742, proved 4 August, 1743) appoints "my brother Philip Key" residuary legatee and executor, and leaves a bequest to "my cousin (*i. e.*, nephew) John Key." The second wife of Philip Key was Theodosia, widow of Rev. John Humphreys, who was rector of St. Ann's Parish, Annapolis, from 1725 to 1739, and died 8 July, 1739, aged 53 years (Rev. Ethan Allen, *History of St. Ann's Parish*, p. 60). Her maiden name was apparently Lawrence. She had no issue, and died in April, 1772. The *Maryland Gazette*, 16 April, 1772, has this notice in regard to her: "From St. Mary's we hear that Mrs. Key, relict of the late Philip Key Esq., died there a few days ago." Philip Key and Susanna (Gardiner) his first wife had issue:—

i. Capt. Richard Ward Key,[2] Clerk of St. Mary's Co.; d. 10 April, 1765; mar. 1°. Rebecca Hammond, 2°. Hannah Clarke, and had 2 daughters.

ii. EDMUND KEY, Attorney General of Maryland 1763; Mem. of Assembly 1765; d. 4 May, 1766.
iii. JOHN KEY, M. D., d. August, 1755; mar. Cecilia, dau. of Dr. Gustavus Brown of Charles Co., and left issue. She mar. 2°. Major Thomas Bond.
2. iv. FRANCIS KEY, d. November, 1770, of whom further.
v. THOMAS KEY, d. March, 1772; Mem. Assembly 1766, &c.; mar. ..... Llewellyn. His son, Hon. Edmund Key (b. 1771; d. 19 February, 1857) was for many years Judge of the Circuit Court of Maryland.
vi. PHILIP BARTON KEY, High Sheriff of St. Mary's Co. 1754–55; d. at Chestertown, Md., November, 1756.
vii. SUSANNA GARDINER KEY, b. 17 May, 1742; d. 11 April, 1811; mar. 19 November, 1761, Norman Bruce, High Sheriff of St. Mary's Co. 1761–64, and of Frederick Co. 1768–71.

2. FRANCIS KEY[2] (Philip[1]) was born about 1731–2. He was appointed clerk of Cecil County in 1757 and held the office until his death. He died in November, 1770. The Annapolis *Maryland Gazette* of 22 November, 1770, thus notices his death: "A few days ago died at Charles Town, of an inflammatory fever, Mr. Francis Key, Clerk of Cecil County." Francis Key was a vestryman of the Parish of St. Mary Ann, Cecil County, from 16 April, 1759, to 12 April, 1762, and again from 20 April, 1767, to 16 April, 1770 (*Vestry Book*). He was married 12 December, 1752, and the *Maryland Gazette* two days later had this notice: "Tuesday last Mr. Francis Key, of St. Mary's County, was married to Miss Arnold Ross, eldest daughter of John Ross, Esq., of this City, a well accomplish'd and deserving young Lady, with a pretty Fortune." Her father, John Ross, was Lord Baltimore's Deputy Agent for the Province, and her mother, Alicia Arnold, was maternally descended from the Wolseleys of Staffordshire, and the Zouches and Lowes of Derbyshire. Francis Key and Anne Arnold (Ross) his wife had issue:—

i. JOHN ROSS KEY, b. 19 September, 1754; d. 13 October, 1821; an officer in the Revolution. He married 19 October, 1775, Anne Phoebe Penn Dagworthy Charlton, daughter of Arthur Charlton of Frederick Co., and their son, Francis Scott Key (b. 1779, d. 1843), was the author of the Star Spangled Banner.
3. ii. PHILIP BARTON KEY, b. 12 April, 1757; d. 28 July, 1815; of whom further.
iii. ELIZABETH SCOTT KEY, b. 10 August, 1759; d. 1832; mar. 26 July, 1781, Henry Maynadier (b. 31 March, 1759; d. 1849).

3. HON. PHILIP BARTON KEY[3] (Francis,[2] Philip[1]) was born 12 April, 1757. He was educated in England, and after the Declaration of Independence, entered the British Army. In 1778 he held a commission in Lieut.-Col. Chalmer's

Maryland Loyalist Regiment, and in 1782, then holding the rank of Captain, he went to Jamaica with his troops. He served in Florida, where he was taken prisoner, and upon his release on parole went to England. After peace was declared he retired on half pay, and in 1785 returned to Maryland. In 1787 he was practicing law at Leonardtown, but in 1790 he removed to Annapolis, where he soon became prominent in his profession. In 1794 he was elected a Delegate to the Maryland Legislature and held his seat until 1799. He removed to Georgetown, D. C., in 1801, and in 1807 he made a formal resignation of his claims to the British Government in a letter to the British Minister at Washington. In 1806 he was elected to Congress as a Federalist, and his seat was contested on the ground that he was not a citizen of Maryland. On this occasion he said in a speech: "I had returned to my country like a prodigal to his father, had felt as an American should feel, was received and forgiven, of which the most convincing proof is—my election." He sat in Congress from 1807 to 1813, and died at Georgetown 28 July, 1815. He married 4 July, 1790, Anne, daughter of Hon. George Plater of St. Mary's County, Governor of Maryland 1791–92, and Elizabeth Rousby his wife. The Plater family record gives her birth as 23 September, 1772, but her tombstone in Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown, states that she died 18 December, 1834, "in the sixtieth year of her age," which would place her birth in 1774. Her husband is buried beside her (*Md. Historical Mag.*, ii, 372; iii, 188–9). Philip Barton Key and Anne (Plater) his wife had issue:—

i. GEORGE BARTON KEY, b. 1793; d. in infancy.

ii. ELIZABETH ROUSBY KEY, b. March, 1796; d. 21 November, 1860; mar. 1 October, 1829, Hon. Henry Johnson, Governor of Louisiana.

iii. MARY LLOYD KEY, b. August, 1801; d. 8 November, 1834; mar. 13 November, 1822, Rev. William Nevins (b. 17 October, 1797; d. 14 September, 1835) of Baltimore.

4. iv. PHILIP BARTON KEY, b. 2 September, 1804; d. 4 May, 1854; of whom further.

v. REBECCA ANN KEY, b. 2 June, 1809; mar. 1°. 14 May, 1828, Dr. William Howard of Baltimore; 2°. 28 September, 1837, Alex. H. Tyson of Baltimore.

Twins { vi. LOUISE EMILY KEY, b. 22 December, 1811; d. in Louisiana 7 March, 1830.

Twins { vii. EMILY LOUISE KEY, b. 22 December, 1811; d. in New York 10 January, 1891; mar. 19 January, 1835, Dr. Philip Rogers Hoffman of Baltimore.

viii. ANNE ARNOLD KEY, b. 28 December, 1814; d. 18 August, 1895; mar. 21 October, 1835, William E. Thompson of Louisiana.

4 PHILIP BARTON KEY[4] (Philip Barton,[3] Francis,[2] Philip[1]) was born at "Woodley," Georgetown, D. C., 2 September, 1804, and died at his plantation, "Acadie," near Thibodeaux, Louisiana, 4 May, 1854. He was graduated at Hamilton, N. Y., in 1823, and studied law under his cousin Francis Scott Key, writer of the Star Spangled Banner. He practiced his profession for a time at Annapolis, and in 1835 went to Louisiana where he engaged in planting. He was a member of the Louisiana Legislature, and of the State Constitutional Convention of 1850. He was twice married. His first wife, married 4 December, 1828, was Mary Brent, youngest daughter of Robert Sewall of Poplar Hill, Prince George's County, Md. She had no issue, and died at Poplar Hill 1 January, 1831, aged twenty-two years. Philip Barton Key married secondly, 25 April, 1833, Maria Laura, youngest daughter of Nicholas Sewall of Cedar Point, St. Mary's County, cousin german of his first wife. She was born 7 June, 1812, and died in Baltimore, Md., 10 December, 1897. Philip Barton Key and Maria Laura (Sewall) his second wife had issue:—

i. FRANCES EUGENIA KEY, b. 11 February, 1834; mar. 1854 Melchior George Klingender of Liverpool, England.
ii. PHILIP BARTON KEY, b. 10 March, 1836; mar. 1861 Anna Thornton.
iii. NICHOLAS SEWALL KEY, b. 21 May, 1838; d. unmar. 1863. A soldier in the Confederate States Army.
iv. HENRY JOHNSON KEY, M. D., b. 27 February, 1840; surgeon in the Confederate States Army.
v. WILLIAM THOMPSON KEY, b. 27 November, 1841; mar. Josephine Baltzell of Frederick, Md.
vi. MARY CATHERINE KEY, mar. 17 November, 1868, George Carrell Jenkins.
vii. FRANCIS SCOTT KEY, b. 21 September, 1846; killed 1858, by accidental discharge of his own gun.
viii. ELIZABETH ROUSBY KEY, b. 29 August, 1848; d. in infancy.
ix. EDWARD KEY, b. 28 March, 1850; mar. Florence Gross Horwitz of Baltimore, Md.
x. VIRGINIA PEYTON KEY, b. 2 May, 1853; mar. 1873 Henry Daingerfield of Alexandria, Va.

KEY ARMS.

Philip Key, in his will, leaves to his son Richard Ward Key "my steel seal with my coat of arms." An impression of this seal on a letter from Philip Key to his son, then in England, is in the possession of McHenry Howard, Esq., and the crest, which is partly obliterated on this impression, is found on old silver belonging to the family. According to these sources the arms and crest used by the Keys of Maryland were:—

Arms.—Argent, two bendlets.
Crest.—A griffin's head erased argent, holding in its beak a key or.

The bendlets in the arms are generally given as sable, but this is not quite certain. In 1899, Mr. Howard Payn, a retired English Barrister, undertook some researches in regard to the Key arms with the following result:—

John Key of Milcombe, in Oxfordshire, had two sons, Richard and Josiah. The latter, Josiah, applied in 1688 for a grant of arms, and his petition was supported by Lord Clarendon in whose service he was, and by John Thornicroft who married Josiah's daughter and heir, Elizabeth Key. Josiah is described as a man of good repute and ample fortune, well able to support the charges and position of a gentleman. The petition was granted, the coat conferred being: argent, two bendlets humetty purpure. Josiah Key died in 1695, leaving a sum of money to his brother Richard, and his estate to his son-in-law John Thornicroft. In 1701, the latter petitioned to have the bendlets in the arms granted to his late father-in-law changed from purpure to sable, and his petition was granted. But Sir Arthur Kay of Yorkshire, who bore two bendlets sable, opposed the grant as the new arms resembled his own too closely. Accordingly in 1704, the Earl Marshall granted to the Keys: argent two bendlets pean (black and gold fur), the bendlets being no longer humetty. Mr. Payn is inclined to identify Richard Key, brother of Josiah, as the father of Philip Key, and he is probably right, though the proof is not altogether conclusive. Richard Key seems to have been living in Covent Garden until 1710, when, according to Mr. Payn, he gave up his house there.

Burke's General Armory gives the arms of Keys of Milcomb, Co. Oxford, granted 1688, as: Argent two bendlets hummetty purpure, and adds the crest: A griffin's head couped at the breast, wings addorsed argent, holding in the beak a key or. The similarity of the crest supports Mr. Payn's contention that the Keys of Maryland are a branch of the Keys of Milcomb.

Appendix.

Baptized—21 March, 1696 7, Philip, son of Richard Key and Mary his wife.
Buried—2 August, 1693, Richard Key.
Buried—15 December, 1694, Isaac, son of Richard Key.
Buried—27 December, 1706, Mary, wife of Richard Key.
Register of St. Paul's, Covent Garden (Harleian Society).

Key, Francis, son of Richard, of London, pleb. Queen College, matric. 11 December, 1696, aged 16; B. A. 1700, M. A. 1703.

Foster, Alumni Oxonienses.

Genealogies of the Key Family are to be found in Hayden's "Virginia Genealogies," pp. 167–69, and in Mackenzie's "Colonial Families."

NOTES.

Mr. H. Houston Ball, 27 Glenmore Road, Haverstock Hill, London, sends the following interesting items in regard to Robert Brooke, the Maryland immigrant. In the *Magazine* (i, 67) reference is made to a MS. in the British Museum, which states that "this Robert is a minister." He is also described as "clerk" in the license for his marriage to Mary Mainwaring (Harleian Society), so that it is quite clear that he was a clergyman of the Church of England. In his family register he notes that his daughter Barbara was born "at Whickham 1634," and it is evident that his first wife, Mary Baker, died about the same time. Now, on the 23rd of December, 1628, the Rev. Robert Brooke was instituted to the Rectory of Whickham, Co. Durham, by the Bishop of that diocese, and in 1635 another incumbent was instituted, so it would appear that he left on the death of his first wife. The following year (1636), Robert Brooke was presented by his father-in-law, the Bishop of St. Davids, to the Prebend or Incumbency of Trallong, Co. Brecon. It is an interesting question, under these circumstances, why he is designated as "Esquire" in Lord Baltimore's Commission to him in 1649 (*Md. Archives*, iii, 237, 240), and it would seem to be a probable answer that he resigned his preferments and became a Roman Catholic, in which case he would be a layman again and Esquire. His sons Baker and Thomas were certainly of this faith, and his sister, Susan Brooke, married a Roman Catholic, William Havers of Thelveton Hall, Co. Norfolk. Robert Brooke himself says

that he was born on 3 June, 1602, "being Corpus Christi day," a fact not likely to be noted by any but a Roman Catholic.

The *Grafton Magazine* for November, 1909 (vol. 2, No. 2, at page 105), contains an article on "The Ancient Churchyards of Baltimore, I., St. Paul's Church," by Mrs. Helen W. Ridgely.

The April number of the *New England and Genealogical Register* (vol. 64, No. 2) on pages 106 to 115, in a list of "Emigrants from England" to America in 1774, prints a great number of names of persons, whose destination was Maryland. Many of these persons were indented servants and quite a number of them sailed from the Port of London on the *Peggy Stewart* in the last week of July, 1774.

At page 158 of the same magazine may be found the names of some emigrants to Maryland in 1697.

An interesting article by Albion M. Dyer of Cleveland, Ohio, on "First Ownership of Ohio Lands" at page 167 of the same magazine discusses at considerable length Maryland's influence on the Western land policy of the United States.

In the *Southern Historical Society Papers*, vol. 37, at page 152, is a contribution from Lieut. Fielder C. Slingluff on the Burning of Chambersburg and the part taken therein by the First Maryland Cavalry.

In the same periodical, at page 235, appears "Marylanders in the Confederate Army," and at page 309 John R. Stonebraker's "Mumford's Marylanders never surrendered to foe."

Zeisberger's "History of the Northern American Indians," published in the *Ohio Archæological and Historical Quarterly*, vol. 19, contains some mention of the Nanticoke Indians at pages 126 and 132.

Col. Edmond Scarborough's account of his adventures in establishing the boundary line between Maryland and Virginia in 1663 is published in the *Journal of American History*, vol. IV, at page 303.

In the same journal is printed a reproduction in colors of the flag of the Third Maryland Regiment.

The second part of the first volume of Documents of Father Thomas Hughes' History of the Society of Jesus in North America, containing documents 141–224 (1605–1838), was published in April.

Miss Amy Eleanor E. Hull has called attention to a document in the collections of the Society, which is of interest in connection with the "Petition of Sundry Roman Catholics against the Imposition upon them of a double tax," published in the March number of this *Magazine*. It is headed "List of Lands held by Papists for the year 1758" and may be found on the next to the last page of a Dorchester County Rent Roll (unindexed).

"List of Lands held by Papists for the year 1758," viz.:

Patrick Byrn, - - - -	67
Charles Carroll, - - - -	1500
Henry Darnell (Portland Manor), -	1500
Joseph Griffith, - - - -	634¾
Joseph Gontie, - - - -	695¼
Robert Griffith, - - - -	777
Hannah Griffith, - - - -	167
Francis Harper, - - - -	148
Joseph Harper, - - - -	438
John Meekins Jun., - - -	574
Abram Meekins, - - -	186
Mark Meekins, - - - -	90
Godfrey McGraw, - - -	153
Felix Summers, - - - -	245
Ramond Shenton, - - -	474
Ramond Stapleford, - - -	651¼
Joseph Shenton, - - - -	391
Richard Tubman, - - -	730
William Shenton, - - -	267
	9,688¼

"Keeper of the Rent Rolls of Dorsett Co. 1756–57–58.

Charles Dickinson, Farmer."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

March 14th, 1910. Regular meeting of the Society, 48 members present.

The following named persons hitherto nominated were duly elected to active membership: Mrs. E. H. McKeon, Mrs. Jordan Stabler, Jordan Stabler.

Mr. Albert G. Keith's resignation was presented and same was laid on the table.

Resolved, that the thanks of the Society be sent to Rear Admiral Gherardi Davis for the presentation of his book "Regimental Colors in the War of the Revolution."

The Necrology: Julian J. Alexander, February 20th, 1910; Marion DeKalb Smith, March 14th, 1910.

A resolution endorsing the bill offered in the General Assembly by Mr. McQuade, to purchase and restore the house of Charles Carroll of Carrollton on Lombard and Front Streets.

The address of the evening by the Hon. James A. C. Bond, was entitled: "Dr. Thomas Bond, something of his ancestors and kin."

April 14th, 1910. Regular meeting, 40 members present.

The following named persons heretofore nominated were duly elected to active membership: Mrs. William Skipwith Hull, Dr. Arthur B. Bibbins, Mrs. George S. Jackson, Walter B. Norris, Allen S. Will, Thomas E. Bond; and to associate membership, Mrs. James C. Lewis.

The Corresponding Secretary read an invitation to the President from the Pennsylvania Historical Society to attend the opening of its building. The President gave an interesting account of the entertainment and the new building.

The report of the auditing committee was made by Mr. William H. Greenway, chairman, and on motion the same was ordered

filed and the thanks of the Society were tendered to the committee.

The paper of the evening was then read by Mr. Robert F. Brent, written by Gen'l Joseph L. Brent, entitled "The Capture of the Indianola."

May 9th, 1910. Regular meeting, 33 members present.

The following named persons heretofore nominated were duly elected to active membership: Mrs. Priscilla N. Bridges, Rev. Jesse R. Bicknell, Mrs. P. A. M. Brooks; and to associate membership, Mrs. Ira F. Archer.

On motion of Mr. Mullen, it was resolved, that the Committee on the Athenæum are authorized to have the windows wired and the building painted.

The Necrology was then read: Charles E. Mann, May 5th, 1910.

Mr. Richard D. Fisher read a list of the publications in regard to the events of the Nineteenth of April, 1861, and requested that any one who knew of any other publications on that subject would advise the acting Librarian.

The paper of the evening, "An episode of 1645, Facts *vs.* Myths" was read by Mr. Edward Ingle.

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DEFENCE OF FORT MIFFLIN.

LETTERS OF LIEUT.-COL. SAMUEL SMITH TO GENERAL WASHINGTON.

[*Editorial Note.*]

General Samuel Smith was born in Lancaster, Pa., July 27th, 1752. Early in the struggle for independence he joined a volunteer company and in January 1776 was appointed captain in the 1st. Md. Rgt. under Col. Smallwood. He participated in the battle of Long Island and was distinguished at Harlem and White Plains, where he was slightly wounded. In the retreat through New Jersey he attracted the attention of Genl. Washington, and on Dec. 10, 1776 was given a Major's commission in Gist's batallion ; in 1777 he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel in the 4th. Md. Rgt. commanded by Colonel Josias C. Hall ; was at the attack on Staten Island and at Brandywine. Immediately after the latter affair, he was detached for the defence of Fort Mifflin, from which place the following letters were written. The last letter, dated Nov. 11th, was unfinished, as Col. Smith was severely wounded while answering a letter from General Varnum. A ball passed through the chimney of the barracks and being struck by the scattered bricks, he for a time remained senseless, and the same day retired to Red Bank.

The answers to these letters may be found in Sparks' ed. of Washington's writings, vol. 5, at pp. 90, 107, 120, 135, 143 ; and Washington's letter to the President of Congress announcing the evacuation of the fort, at p. 151. Other letters may be found in the Ford ed. of Washington's works, vol. 6.

For his gallant defence of the fort, Col. Smith received the thanks of Congress and a handsome sword. At the close of the Revolutionary

war he was commissioned brigadier-general of the Maryland Militia, and commanded the Maryland troops engaged in the suppression of the "Whiskey Insurrection." He served as Major-General of the state troops during the War of 1812; was a representative in Congress from 1793 to 1803 and from 1816 to 1822; was U. S. senator from 1803 to 1815 and from 1822 to 1833. Was appointed Mayor of Baltimore in the autumn of 1835 and held the office until his death on April 22, 1839.

Some further interesting details of the defence may be found in Genl. Smith's autobiography, published in the *Historical Magazine*, vol. 17, pp. 81 and 242; and in two letters from Baron d'Arendt to Col. Hamilton, same Journal, v. 21, p. 77.

Nancokees [1] ferry 26th Sept. 1777.

Sir

I Have the pleasure to inform your Excellency that I have just arriv'd here with my party & expect to throw myself into fort Mifflin this Night, the want of provisions has detain'd us much, & the Men not being properly Chosen for such an expedition has been a great stop to our March, few of them have Shoes or Stockings, many of them without Coats or Blankets & scarcely any who have more than one Shirt, without their Cloathing it will be very injurious to their Constitution & disagreeable to hear their Constant Murmurings. I have been oblig'd to send 36 down by water to Coopers ferry who could not march farther, many of these Men have their Clothes in the Waggons but as it will be difficult to Collect them & take up much time will it not be better to send what we want immediately from the Clothiers especially the Shoes & Stockings. A List I inclose which I expect your Excellency will order to be forwarded immediately to us. Col. Steward [2] supplied us last Night with Rum & Some Bread & I believe we shall be provided with other provisions at the fort.

I have the Honour to be His Excellv. Gen. Washington
Your Excellency's M. o. S.

S. S.

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[1] Ancocas.

[2] Major John Stewart, 2d. Md. Rgt.?

Fort Mifflin 27 Sept. 1777.

Sir

I last Night threw myself into this Garrison where I am sorry to inform your excell^y that I find everything in the utmost Confusion, not as many Cartouches as will last one day & the very necessary Cartouches for the Black Houns not sufficient for an Hour, 60 centries & Militia are all the Artillery Men in the fort, the provisions almost out. The Militia refus'd Obedience to Capt. Treat & have underwent no sort of training. This day one of the frigates was taken by the Enemy which effectually Cut off our Communication with Trenton, as Commodore Hazlewood[1] thinks it will be very imprudent to attempt an Attack on her. So well guarded as she is by their Batteries. So that the stores I send for by this Express to Trenton must Come by Land, which will take up much time, Should the Enemy in the mean time make a vigorous Attack on the *Cheveaux de frize*, & the frigate Come down on our Backs where we have no Battery & No Cover but pickets, the fort & Garrison may probably fall into their Hands, Gen. Newcomb[2] with 500 Militia is now at Woodberry. I expect they will garrison Billingsport, we cannot spare time to dismantle it. I am endeavouring to put this fort into the best posture of defence I can, for which purpose I have drafted 50 of my Men to Serve the Cannon, who Capt Treat has taken Charge of, & if they will give us Some time to prepare we shall be able to make a tolerable Defence. I have sent the Commissary to provide for us at Gloster, where I am inform'd there are Some provisions belonging to the Continent.

A Flag just appears from Ld Cornwallis demanding to know why the Commodore wishes to fire on the defenceless Inhabitants of the City, that should a Repetition of the Kind happen, he must expect that he would retalliate on the prisoners in his Hands & further observ'd the folly of a future Attempt as he had Sufficiently fortified Approaches by water to the City. He further

[1] John Hazelwood of Pennsylvania.

[2] Silas Newcomb. See Washington to Prest. of Cong., Ford's ed. W.'s works, v. 6 : 157, and W. to Gov. Livingston, v. 6 : 169.

added that he still held up the Hand of Clemency & Mercy to all that would Submit & beg'd he would Consider the Situation we were in, that in a very few days he would be able to attack us with such a formidable force that would be impossible for us to resist. Capt. Robinson [1] of the Navy for Answer, inform'd that L.d Cornwallis must have been misinform'd with the Intention of the Ships being sent up as the Commanding Officer had orders from the Commodore to prevent any works being thrown up.

I have the Honour to be

Your Excy M. O. S.

His Excy Gen. Washington. L. S.

Fort Mifflin 27th Sept.r 1777.

Col. Flower

or his Duputy

Sir

I enclose you a Return of Cartouches wanting for the use of fort Mifflin which I now Command, the greatest Expedition must be us'd to send them down as we have not now in Garrison more Cartouches than we can expend in one Day, the Service requires your utmost Exertions & I make no doubt you will use them. Waggons must be provided as I do not think it will be safe to send by water, to Mantua Creek will be the best place to send it all the Boats being Collected there, the Militia will forward it from there, or the Guard must inform us of its Arrival.

I am Sir

Your obed.t Serv.t

S. S.

Fort Mifflin 2.nd Oct.r 1777.

Sir

Col. Nichola [2] with the advice of the Officers in Garrison withdrew his Invalids before the arrivall of your Excellency's Letter, so that the Command remains with me. The Enemy yesterday

[1] Isaiah Robinson.

[2] Lewis Nichola.

landed a Number of Men below Billingsport & incamp'd last Night within Nine Miles of it, some say 400, others 600, my opinion is the first. as we had Intelligence of that Number having march'd from Wilmington for that purport. There are now about 250 Militia in that Garrison. It was the opinion of the Officers yesterday not to give up that fort untill the last Extremity to remove the Heavy Ammunition & if oblig'd to leave the fort (which from this Disposition I believe will be the Case) to spike up the Cannon & retreat by water which is safe & easy. Our Reason for not dismantling Billingsport was the great discontent in the State fleet, who already are scar'd & from whom the Greatest Desertion of Captains, Leiut & Men has been. So general a discontent & panic runs through that part of the fleet that Neither Officers nor Men can be confided in. They conceive the River is lost if the Enemy get possession of Billingsport. Nothing can convince them of the Contrary & I am persuaded as soon as that part is taken that almost all the fleet will desert, indeed from their disposition I am induc'd to believe they will openly avow themselves & desert officers with their whole Crews which has been the Case w. two perhaps with their Gallies. The Officers & Mens wives have been permitted to remain in the City who have been sent down to the fleet to whom they have told dreadful Stories of their force & sweet pretty promises added to these, have I am of opinion caus'd this very general Dissaffcetion & panic, we permit now to land on this Island, from this Description your Excellency will find there is little dependanec to be put in the fleet, and with 400 Men the Enemy will take the River without Endangering one of their Ships, for after they have weigh'd the obstructions at Billingsport which will soon be done, they will then fortify Red Bank & drive all the Shipping from between us & it, their Guns will rake & of Course break our Pickets & lay us open to being attack'd on every side unless the fleet which I scarce expect will assist us. We have now in Garrison 3 weeks provisions & this day expect to get more (I believe the fleet is not so well supplied). I have secur'd the Battery from the Rake of their Shot from Red Bank, and am in Hopes to defend the Garrison if our Ammunition arrives. I only can get

so much assistance from the fleet as will hinder the frigate from coming down our Backs for two weeks. Your Excellency may depend on every thing being done that is in my power, or the power of this Garrison, perhaps it would be in your Excellency's power to spare 3 or 400 Continentals who with the assistance of the Militia might hinder the Enemy from taking possession of Red Bank from which they will be able to damage the fleet & annoy us much. The Garrison is in high spirits.

I have the Honour to be your M. O. S.

S. S.

Fort Mifflin 3rd Oct. 1777.

His Excell. Gen. Washington

Sir

I sent yesterday an Express to your Excell. with an Acco. of the Enemies having landed near Billingsport, which place they have now possession of; Our Militia evacuated it after bringing off all the Stores and Spiking up the Cannon, this Event as I foresaw has struck the fleet with Panic, last Night 5 officers and 13 Men deserted & a great part of the Rest only wait for opp. the Enemy have not yet taken possession of Red Bank.

This Morning the Officers of the Navy met & Came to this Resolution, to keep this post as long as possible, & when we are oblig'd to leave it either through want of provisions or otherwise, then to force our way by the City with the fleet & land the Garrison on the first Convenient place, should your Excellency have sent any Continental Troops to hinder them from getting Red Bank, then we may still keep the River, but if they do not arrive in time, the Enemy will have this pass, all we can do will be to prolong the time, which will be I suppose about one week, for I fear unless (after they get Red Bank) we do not attempt soon to make our Retreat, we shall not have Men to work the Ships.

I have the Honour to be

Your Excell.

M. O. S.

Fort Mifflin 3d Oct. 1777.

Sir

This will be deliver'd you by Major Boyce, who has reconnoited the Enemy now in Billingsport & reports their Strength to be at least 1500 Men, 1300 of whom went from Philada. He will inform you of particulars. This evening the Enemy have been reconnoitring us from the Meadows, what they intend I know not, certainly their force scatter'd in this Manner must weaken them much, their shipping have not yet come as far as the lower Chevaux de frize, they are busy throwing up works on Billingsport to annoy our fleet, should they attempt to fire on the Ships, the Panic still encreases in the fleet in every Instant New fears are started & false stories told of the Enemies erecting Batteries on this & that spot. I am of opinion we shall not be to remain long here.

I have the Honour to be
Your Excellcy

His Excellcy Gen. Washington. M. O. S.

Fort Mifflin 6th Octr 1777.

Sir

From the last Intelligence the Enemy withdrew all their Men from Billingsport the Night of the 4th Inst. except two Hundred who seem much discourag'd, your Excellency's Success (on which I sincerely congratulate you) has been of the utmost Service, we have now no more desertions, on the contrary some who went from the fleet have return'd, had we a few Men to Station we might with Ease cut off those few which are left in Billingsport. One of their Ships has just now come in Close to the Chevaux de frize, with Intention I suppose to weigh it. The Gondolas are down to annoy her. Our Men are very sickly. The Commodore & other Officers of the Navy think Red Bank of the utmost Consequence. I presume from its Situation 400 Men might defend it, with the assistance which might be given from the Shipping without it the Enemy possess it they never can get the River.

I have the Honour
to your Excellcy M. O. S.

Fort Mifflin 7th Octr 1777.

Sir

Yesterday Evening the Enemy entirely evacuated Billingsport, after having destroy'd our Works burnt the platforms, Houses, Gun Carriages, &c. They have left all our own Guns. One of which a twelve pounder they had taken out the Spike & left it open. The works they threw up are entire. We shall destroy them. The Commodore engag'd their Shipping last Night and Chac'd them down to Chestor, where Nine of them now lay, & when they landed their Troops from Billingsport, I presume from their destroying everything at that Garrison, that they do not mean to return they have made an Attempt on the Chevaux de frize & found it almost impracticable to raise them. I flatter myself tis their last.

Our Spies from the City say, that the Enemy are very scarce of Ammunition. All the accots from there agree, that one Hessian & one Brittish General were killed. Our last Spy brings Acct that a party attempted to Cross the ferry to go to their Ships for Ammunition & could not for want of Boats; he says that the Soldiers publickly found fault with their officers not supplying them properly. This Garrison is very sickly.

I have the Honour to be your Excellys

Mo O. S.

Sam Smith.

His Excelly Gen. Washington.

Fort Mifflin 9th Oct. 1777.

Sir

I recd your Excellys Letter of the 7th & have read it to the Officers of the Navy which assists not a little to keep up their Spirits. Yesterday a large Scow was brought down the Schuylkill which we Secur'd, after wounding one of their Men. Our Intelligence informed me that Six Boats were ready to come down from the Lower ferry, and in the Evening we heard that a large Body with 20 pr of Artillery & Boats on Carriages from the City were

marching down to Webs ferry. In Consequence of these Accots the Commodore sent some Arm'd Boats & Gondolas in the Mouth of the Schuylkill who discover'd the Enemy at work, along the Bank the Boat kept up a fire on them all Night, in the Morning they open'd a small Battery & fir'd briskly for some time, the Commodore intends attacking them at High Water & try if possible to silence them, they will answer two purposes by erecting Batteries so as to keep the Gallies out of the Schuylkill, one, that in Case your Excelleney defeats them they may have a Safer Retreat by Webs ferry, on a Bridge of Boats than any other, or they may bring over their Artillery & annoy us much in the fort, indeed it will be impossible for us to live in it. I shall in that Case be oblig'd to Cover my Men, & should they keep up their fire at Night, it will oblige us to Sleep in the open Air, which will soon destroy my small party. I have already sent away 6 Men & an offieer sick, & this day shall send off 12 & 2 officers besides 7 More in Garrison unfit for duty, however if they keep their Men in the Marshes two or three days, they must in this Weather become equally sickly, from the Number we see on the shore, I am of opinion they have at least 750 Men, perhaps 1000 with them. I have now 200 effective Men in Garrison. Every Accot from the City say that the Enemys wounded in the late Engagement [1] exceeded 1200.

I have the Honour to be your Excellys
M. O. S.
Sam. Smith.

Fort Mifflin 10th Octr 1777.
5 oclock.

Sir

The Enemy have just now Cross'd and are Crossing in very Considerable Numbers to Province Island, already they have began to throw up works & tomorrow Morning I suppose will open on us, which will oblige me to draw my Men out of the fort & Cover them the best in my power. They have about 20 Boats & if the Number of Men we have seen on the opposite Shore are

[1] At Germantown.

to Cross there must at least be 800 or 1000. If they bombard the fort at Night I shall not be able to live here long, the Natural unhealthiness of the Situation added to the Night Air sleeping without Cover, will very soon send all my people to the Hospitals. Yesterday I could not send off the Sick, & instead of 12 twenty of my small party must go to the Hospitals besides many Convalescents.

We are now Cannonading them from our Block Houses, which will do but little Execution. The floating Batteries are firing on them, but all will not hinder them from throwing up their Works.

I have the Honor to be

Your Excell^{cys}

M. O. S.

Fort Mifflin 11 Oct. 1777.

Sir

Last Night the Enemy threw up a Battery in the Rear of the fort Close to the Banks of the Meadow within Musket Shot of us & had already got one p^{e} of Artillery in it, we attack'd it with the floating Batteries, Block Houses, Gallies & our 32 pounder from the Battery & in short time oblig'd them to hoist the white flag, as we were bringing off the prisoners another party ran down which the officers on shore expected were also going to Surrender, I saw their Officer encouraging the Men to Come on & their did not seem to me to be any Appearance of that Intent, I fir'd two shot on them & Ceas'd on being told they would Surrender, however they took possession of their Battery & refus'd to deliver up the p^{e} of Artillery & Capt Blackmear with 12 Men who we had not got off, notwithstanding they had Surrender'd themselves prisoners & the party who rescued them came down under the Sanction of the flag thus flying, I conceive your Excellency has a Right to demand them, or to Charge them to Gen. Howe.

We open'd a heavy fire from all Quarters on them, they have yet obstinately refus'd to Surrender, we shall give them another Attack & try if possible to drive them out. I am erecting a

Battery of two Guns to oppose to theirs & hope if they will give me assistance from Red Bank to keep them at least from taking possession of the Island.

The party we secur'd consists of 1 officer, 1 Ensign & 56 Serj^{ts} & privates, which are sent to Trenton, they belong to 6 or 7 diff^{t} Regiments from which I conclude the party set apart for the Reduction of this Garrison is pretty large, I have been able to get very little Intelligence from the City, they have threw Bridges over the Causeway & on filling up the Banks of the Schuylkilns, they will lead us a disagreeable Life.

I have the Honour to be

Your Excell^{cys}

M. O. S.

Fort Mifflin 14th Octr 1777.

Sir

I wrote your Excell^{y} the 12th on which Night the Enemy threw up a long Breast work on the high Ground at Province Island, which Enfilades our principal Battery. I got some small assistance from Col. Greene[1] yesterday & threw up a Blind on the Platform which with two others I intend throwing up to Day will in some Measure make the Men who work the Guns Secure. I presume they have open'd a Communication from Lenicom to Philad^{a} along the Bank of Province Island, as we every Night hear their Waggons going, they are giving all the force in their power to this Affair, I am persuaded a Brigade at least. Their Shipping are every Day at work on the Chevaux de frize & I fear will effect their purpose unless we had Men Sufficient to annoy them from Billingsport, for as soon as the Commodore drives them down they return & begin their work, it takes much Ammunition to make them drop down & we have not too much. I expect as soon as they raise the Chevaux de frize then I expect they will open all their Batteries & try if possible to drive us out of our Works, perhaps after they have knock'd down our Pallisades & destroy'd our Block Houses they will attempt a

[1] Christopher Greene, of Rhode Island, who succeeded to the command of the fort after Genl. Smith was wounded.

Storm as we shall then have our fleet to protect our Rear, if they do I fear they will Carry it as we have no Men to act against a Storm nor anything more Sufficient to work the Guns in Garrison. Had the Regt of Col. Angel[1] come forward we might have been able to have made a good Defence, for out of the two Regiments they could have spar'd 100 Seamen to the Commodore & to me near as many Men, for without more Men in this Garrison I shall be able to do little. I have now in Garrison but 19 Serjts and 156 privates including the Militia, which are scarce more than Sufficient to work the Guns, your Excellcy will see the Necessity of sending me more Men, at least 100, indeed 150 will not be too much, for every day our Men fall sick. I have now within 4 days 34 Men sick in Garrison, the remaining will soon be worn out with fatigue as I am obliged to keep them on Constant Duty, should you think proper to send Col. Angel, can he with Col. Green[2] spare many Men after supplying the Commodore, I do not know their Numbers, this you may assure yourself that no dependance is to be put on the Militia, whatever Men your Excellcy determine on Sending no Time is to be lost. I sent a Return of Ammunition wantg for the fort to Col. Flower, which we shall want if we are able to sustain a Seige, & which had better be sent to Hattonfield there to wait our orders. If Gen. Maxwell[3] (who I am inform'd is on this side the Schuylkill) should move down towards the Blue Bell, it would perhaps prolong the Time for us. Gen. Newcomb says he has never recd any orders to use all his Endeavours inspecting to defend this port.

I conceive one Chief Reason of my Men being so very sickly is their want of Clothing & Blankets, your Excellys order to the Clothier has never been complyed with. I have at least 60 of this small Number without Breeches, many of whom have scarce so much oznS as will Cover their Nakedness, never were poor wretches in such situation as they are had it not been for some Clothing Capt Brewer lent me they must all have perish'd before

[1] Israel Angell.
[2] Lt.-Col. John Green of Virginia.
[3] William Maxwell.

this, the Ships are making another Tryal on the Chevaux de frize this Morning. Major Henry is arriv'd.

I have the Honor &c.

S. S.

Fort Mifflin 18 Oct. 1777.

Sir

I wrote your Excell^{y} the second day the Enemy open'd their Batteries, they have since continued a fire from their two Bomb Batteries & Red Hot Balls from their work at the Port Houses, as yet without much Damage yesterday an unlucky shell fell in a Barrack where the Soldiers had gon Contrary to orders which kill'd one & wounded 3 others, two of them very slightly, they have last Night thrown up another Bomb Battery, between these two first it is not yet open'd—they have been kind in permitting us to sleep at Night. We are making every preparation against a Storm, for which purpose we are intrenching within the fort to annoy them even should they get Possession of the outworks.

I wrote your Excell^{y} that the Commodore had remov'd his fleet under Red Bank, since which he had sent us no Guard but four pound Boats, which we think insufficient to guard the Defenceless part of the Island. Your Excell^{y} knows that the side of the fort next Red Bank has nothing but a wall & Narrow Ditch for its Defence, and that it would be easily defended in Case of Storm by a few Gallies who would rake with Grape Shot all that Bank & sink any Boats that might attempt to land on that side which if Left defenceless will be the most probable place of their Landing, the Landing in front & Rear of our Mud or Grand Battery is also very good & the very probable place for Boats which may come up from their fleet & which Landing will most likely be cover'd by their Gondolas & Tenders against which the four pound Boats cannot lay, this was the opinion of all the Gentlemen in Garrison which I wrote to the Commodore, his answer is—

"I rec^{d} yours this morning & have provided such a Guard as is thought consistent with the opinion of a full Council of War held Octr the 16th & carried by the whole of them, that all the Gallies could do for you should be done & that they should not be sent

to be sacrific'd, when they would have no Chance of annoying the Enemy, but lay & look at your Garrison & be of no use to you nor the Country, but fall a sacrifice to your pleasure."

The Commodore has promis'd that as soon as we are attack'd he will come over with all his fleet to our Assistance, my opinion that his Assistance will be too late & I can't help thinking that the fleet will run as great a Risk coming over to us as if a Guard from it was to lay in the Night out of the Rake of their shot & Bombs & where they might be of the utmost service to us. I have stated our situation to your Excell^{y} who will I presume determine whether the Commodores support it as much as he can give consistent with the good of the fleet.[1] I am still of opinion the Enemy have not more than 500 if so many on Province Island. I have the Honor to be

Your Excell^{ys}

M. O. S.

P. S.—Two Gallies could lay quite Safe from both Bombs & Shot under the piers. I mean entirely Cover'd. Certain it is that the enemy have a Communication with their fleet from Phil^{a} along the banks of Province Island, as large numbers of waggons are heard to Pass & Repass every night.

An Acco^{t} of Clothing rec^{d} from Head Quarters 27th Octr 1777 for the use of the Garrison of fort Mifflin.

Names deliver'd to	Regim^{t}	Comp^{y}	Coats	Vests	Breeches	Shirts	Shoes	Stockings	Great Coats	Blanketts
Capt. Treat										
Capt. Walls			4				8		4	4
Capt. Will. D. Beall			1		1		5			18
Capt. Blackwell							5			8
Capt. Hazzard			1	1	1		10		1	6
Coll. Sim							1			
Coll. Smith							1			
Major fleury							1			
from Gen. Forman			131	36	20	16	18	9		1

[1] See Vol. V, *Writings of Washington*, by Sparks, in note to p. 154. J. S. S.

An Accot of Clothing receiv'd for the Use of Capt George Walls Company in Coll. Sam Smith's Detachment, Octr 27, 1777.

Names	Regt	Company	Coat	Vest	Breeches	Shirts	Shoes	Stockings	G. Coat	Blanketts
William Collins	6 V. Regt	Hopkins					1			
Sergt Williams	Do	Masseys					1			
Dennis Bass	4 Virginia	Lucas					1			1
John Simpson	8 Do	Berry					1			1
George Taint	Ditto	Westfall								1
Matthew Plumbey	Ditto	Hite	1				1			0
Jacob Dennis	Stewarts	Moore					1			0
Henry Carheart	Do	Robb					1			
Peter Cashmire	Pattons	Redmon					1			1
			1				8			4

An Acco^{t} of Clothing deliver'd Capt Will D. Bealls Comp^{y} 27th Oct. 1777.

Names	Regt.	Company.	Coat	Vest	Breeches	Shirts	Shoes	Stockings	G. Coat	Blankets
John Lill	Congress.	Olliver					0			1
Chelver	Do.	Ditto					1			
Ezebell	Do.	Ditto								1
John McGay	Do.	Ditto								1
Enock Crager	Do.	Slattery								1
John Burk	Do.	Ditto			1		0			1
George Claphat	Do.	Ditto								1
Michael Anderson	Do.	Thompson								1
Benj. Davidson	Do.	White	1							1
Edwd. Cassey	Do.	Carlisle								1
Charles Hayton	Do.	Parmelee					1			
Serjt. Cochran	Do.	Fellows								1
Jon^{a}. Rollings	2nd Md.	Davidson					1			
Thos. Webster	Do.	Stewarts					1			
Edwd. Wright	4th Md.	Lansdale								1
Richd. Clark	Do.	Burgess								1
John Hyde	Do.	Lansdale								1
John Henry Hesser	Do.	Norwood								1
Thomas Smith	Do.	Dorseys								1
Chas. Martin	6th Md.	Harris's								
William Malone	Do.	Dobson's								
James Rattican	Do.	Harris's								
Thomas Ennis	4th	Dorsey's					1			
			1		1		5			18

An Accot of Clothing deliver'd Capt Thomas Blackwells Division under the Command of Lieut Coll. S. Smith 27th Oct. 1777.

Names	Regiment	Compy.	Coats	Vests	Breeches	Shirts	Shoes	Hose	G. Coats	Blankets
James Burley	14th Virga.	Hawkins								1
Haller	ditto	Marks							1	
Samuel Coleman	ditto	Marks								1
Thomas Dunn	ditto	Ditto					1			1
John Gravell	2nd Virga.	Hawn					1			1
Clayburn Duratt	Do.	Do.					1			1
Patrick O'Hara	Do.	Jones					1			1
George Lennox	Stewarts	Anderson								1
William Butler	Ditto	ditto								1
James Arnold	10th Virga.	Gillisons					1		1	1
							5		1	8

An Acco^{t} of Clothing deliver'd Capt Hazzard's Division of Lieu^{t} Coll. Smith's party Oct. 30th 1777.

Names	Regiment	Company	Coats	Vests	Breeches	Shirts	Shoes	Hose	G. Coats	Blankets
Lt. John Courts Jones	7th Mary^{ld}			1			1		1	
Edwd. Murray	ditto	Williams					1			1
John Taylor	1st Md.	Winders								1
John Turbot	3d do.	Griffiths					1			1
John Anderson	Do.	Lower					1			1
Barney Henny	Do.	Brices					1			1
John King	Delaware	Holland					1			
Jacob Storm	7th Md.	Williams					1			
Danl. Dugan	Do.	Do.								
John Osborn	3d. Md.	Hindman					1			
Rich^{d}. Casey	do.	Brooks					1			
Francis Burke	1 Maryld	Ford	1							
James Gwin	do.	Harwood			1					
Philip Dayley	3d Md.	Lower					1			
John Gulley	5 Maryd	Henry								1
			1	1	1		10		1	6

October 1777.

Sir

About the 20th Inst if we are not attack'd sooner I am of opinion we shall have put this fort into a good posture of defence, at which Time the officers of the Virg^a Reg^t & my party hope your Excell^y will relieve them & their Men. Your Excell^y will see the propriety of this Request when I assure you that out of 200 Men completely officer'd, which my party Consisted of there are not now in Garrison more than 4 officers & 65 privates, the 6th Virg^a Reg^t brought 120 Rank & file & this Morning return'd 46 fit for duty, the first in proportion & the party from Gen. Varnum have already sent off 4 officers & 16 privates besides Convalescents, for some time past there has not been one Night without one or two allarms. One Half the Garrison are Constantly on fatigue & Guard, these Reasons will I hope induce your Excellency to send the Relief they request. As it will be a difficult Matter to Garrison this place properly while I remain I shall be much oblig'd if your Excell^y will also relieve me. I shall expect to stay 7 or 8 d^s after the Relief arrives to shew the officers the advantages & weakness of the place. This Garrison will require 500 Rank & file during the Winter beside 80 Artillery Men, they will perhaps not be so sickly as we have been as the fatigue will Chiefly be finish'd & the sickly season over. A large stock of salted provisions ought immediately to be laid for in the winter, they will not always be able to Cross for provisions &c., a want of Rum has occasion'd our late very extraordinary sickness. A Quantity sufficient for a Gill each Man ℔ day ought to be provided for the Winter.

October

Sir

I rec^d your Excell^ys fav^r of the 18th in which I observe you have thought proper to send the Baron d'Arend^t[1] to take the Command of this Garrison. There will therefore be no further Occa-

[1] See Vol. V, *Writings of Washington*, by Sparks. J. S. S.

sion for me hear, as the party of Infantry left of what I brot here, does not now exceed 80 Men which will scarce be a Command for Major Ballard & farther Draft must be made for the Artillery. I can no longer be of any service here, as should any accident happen the Baron Col. Green will take the Command the Regt to which I belong I am certain must want me much, the Colonel being wounded. I shall therefore be much oblig'd to your Excellv if you will recall me. Had it not been for the situation in which the fort was & the near Approach of the Enemy I should have ere this ask'd permission to join my Corps. I am much oblig'd to your Excellv for your favourable opinion, it shall be my Study while in the service to merit it.

Yesterday a Red Hot Ball enter'd our Laboratory where were two Boxes of Ammunition (abt 30 Cartouches) which blew up the Barracks & had it not been for the activity of Capt. Walls (of the 4th Virg.) & Capt. Treat in putting out the fire, would have done much damage. Province Island has been overflow'd with very high Tide which most undoubtedly must hinder their work much. The Commodore sent proper Guard last Night & I believe will Continue them. We have nearly Completed a Redan in the Center of our fort for our Dernier Resort. In case of a Storm it will be necessary to have the Barrack Masters House (without the Garrison) burnt, as it will Cover the Enemy & intercept the Rake of one of our Block Houses, if your Excellv thinks proper we will burn it. This Night we will attempt Cutting the Banks, indeed with the Reinforcement I think the Siege might be rais'd.

I have the Honor to be
Your Excellv
M. O. S.

Fort Mifflin 30th Octr 1777.

Sir

I recd your Excellys favr of the 28th I am happy to hear of a Sufficient Reinforcement, if they arrive in Time I have no doubt we shall keep the fort. The Enemy have been afloat for three

days, the Weather must have done them much Harm, their Bridge on Schuylkill broke & we secur'd 12 of their Boats with the plank on them which composed part of the bridge, this must stop whatever were their Intentions, for some time, their Howitz are now up to the Hubs in Water altho: they have themselves cut two large places near their Works to let it run out, they are oblig'd to wade knee deep to mount their Guards, however they still seem determin'd to keep their works, tis very difficult to keep open the Banks of the Islands, from their fires I am inclin'd to believe they have sentrys all along the Banks, at low water tis very difficult to land & at high water we cannot Cut deep enough, however we shall attempt it & perhaps we may discover some Method of raising the siege. This Night we intend Cutting down the Causeway which leads from the ferry Wharf to our Banks, which will effectually hinder them from making a Lodgement there & impede them if they attempt a Landing. I shall do every thing in my power to keep in Amity with the Navy, last Night was quite Calm, we had no Guard, however when the Gallies are mann'd by Soldiers, then we may expect every assistance, & then the fort will be impregnable, they may destroy the Barracks but never can take the fort.

The Baron stays near Red Bank & will return whenever his Indisposition will permit him, till then I shall take the Command.

I have the Honor to be
Your Excell^{y}
M. O. S.

Fort Mifflin 3 Novr 1777.

Sir

I this Instant have the Honor to receive your Excell^{ys} Letter of the 1st Gen. Varnum has arriv'd & will send me 200 Men this Morning. Gen. Foreman [1] has some Clothing of small Consequence which I am to have this Day. We by order of Gen.

[1] David Forman.

Varnum began this day to take the Inhabitants Cloths, I fear it will be a very poor Resource, this Garrison ought to be well Cloth'd or they must perish. I always keep the part of the Island you mention under water & Hope now to be able to maintain the Post.

The Industrious Enemy turns their Misfortune to Advantage, these two Nights they have been employ'd raising the 64 which was burnt & have this Morning shew'd a floating Battery almost Complete. I presume tomorrow they will open it, unless Gen. Varnum takes Billingsport from them, I think that one of the most effectual Strokes which can be struck in our favour & have recommended it to him, if he takes it, they then will have no alternative but storming the Island which they appear to be much afraid of.

I have the Honor to be
Your Excell^{y}
M. O. S.

Fort Mifflin 4th Novr 1777.

Sir

I wrote you yesterday am happy to find I was mistaken the Enemy have not Constructed a Battery on the wreck. I was deceived by the Low water leaving it on shore which made her appear much higher than usual. Gen. Varnums Reinforcement arriv'd yesterday. Last Night about 8 o'Clock we were allarm'd with the Rowing of Boats between us & Province Island. We at first conceiv'd that they intended an Attack, but found they pass'd us with the Ebb they had Come out of Schuylkill & row'd Clear along the Shore of Province Island to their ships, with this flood they return'd & went we suppose into the Schuylkill. We inform'd the Galleys that lay near us, unless some Method is taken to stop that Communication they will without much Risk supply themselves with everything from their ships.

I have the Honor &c.

Fort Mifflin 9th Novr 1777.

Sir

I recd your Excellys favor of the 4th I presume you must have mistook Major fleury's[1] Meaning, he has since he arriv'd acted fully in his Department of Engineer, when I propos'd anything he has generally been so polite to approve of it, he writes & I presume will acknowledge that his Ideas have been adopted as far as the strength of the Garrison would permit.

The Enemy since my last have been fortifying their Island for an advanc'd post & for a pass to the City, they have strengthen'd the first work which they made on the Height with Pickquets & Abbateis & yesterday threw up a Breast work or Redoubt, a Quarter of a Mile below that, I presume to defend some Narrow part of the Creek where you might pass to repossess the Island. Within these two Nights they have thrown up a long Breast work to the left of their first Bomb Battery, it is not yet open'd, but we can distinguish 5 Embrasures & Ship Carriages for their Cannon. I presume their Intention must now be to knock down all our pallisades on that side to destroy our Block Houses & then Storm us, we had your Excellcys Notice last Night & prepar'd but I conceive they will not attempt anything until they make a Breach. The Honorable the Congress have done me too much Honor, perhaps the Enemy may give us an oppy to merit the high Approbation they are pleas'd to express of mine & my officers Conduct.

Fort Mifflin 11th Novr 1777.

Sir

This Morning the Enemy open'd their Battery in the Rear of our N. West Block House about 500 yds. dist. from it of 6 pieces of Cannon & one Howitz & one other Howitz opposite the Right of our Battery, they were so fortunate to strike one of our 18 pr in the two Gun Battery on the Muzzle by which she is render'd unfit for service. Their Shot from the Battery rakes the

[1] Lt.-Col. Louis François de Fleury.

Pallisades fronting the Meadow & Cuts down 4 or 5 at a time. They have laid open a great part of that side & destroy'd all that Range of Barracks, they also keep up an Incessant fire from their Hospital, they have dismounted 3 of our Block Houses & injur'd the Houses very much. We cover our Men under the Wall & have the good fortune as yet to escap'd unhurt, in 5 or 6 days (unless the siege can be rais'd) the fort will be laid open & everything destroy'd, if they Continue to Cannonade & bombard as they have done. Our Men already half jaded to Death with Constant fatigues will be unfit for service. Gen. Varnum has promis'd to prepare for us New Pallisades, we will replace at Night such as are destroy'd in the Day & endeavour to keep the fort as long as in our power, as the principal object I presume of your Excell^{y} is to hinder the Enemy from raising the Chevaux de frize this winter. I am of opinion it could be done nearly as well from the other Shore as from this fort had they our Cannon. Gen. Varnum has inform'd you of the two Gun Battery he erected with which they might be hinder'd from raising the obstructions with the assistance of the fleet & 2 Guns that might be placed on Bush Island, my opinion & the opinion of the officers in this Garrison is that unless the Siege can be rais'd that the Enemy must in a short time reduce this place. We are determined to defend it to the last Extremity, but are of opinion that it would be for the Common Good to destroy the whole of the works & take the Guns to the Jersey Shore where they might serve to guard the River & in Case we could get possession of Billingsport to mount on it, had on that part it would secure the River effectually. Should the Shipping come up the Gallies, we shall bear the whole of their fire, a sailor taken this Morning says they are prepar'd to Come up & act in Concert with their Batteries. Our present Situation Strikes us in the Light I have describ'd. Should we have Occasion to alter it & find that we are mistaken, I shall inform your Excell^{y} immediately.

[This letter was unfinished, as in the meantime he was wounded, and on the same day removed to the Jersey shore. He had just

received a letter from Gen. Varnum, in command on that shore, and was writing an answer, when he received the wound which disabled him.[1]]

FRENCH TROOPS IN MARYLAND.

[Extract from the Journal of Baron de Closen, Vol. II, *Rochambeau Papers*, Library of Congress.]

Baron Jean-Christophe-Louis-Frédéric-Ignace de Closen was born August 14th, 1752; entered as sub-lieutenant the regiment of Royal-Deux-Ponts September 10th, 1769; Captain *en second*, April 4th, 1780, and made the expedition to America as aid-de-camp to Rochambeau.

Juillet, 1782.

Le 25, après six miles de marche, nous arrivâmes au ferry de la rivière de Patapsco, que les troupes passèrent en batteau, le passage n'y etant pas large; l'artillerie et les équipages passèrent à un mile plus haut au gué qui est très aisé. Il y a une superbe fonderie et des forges pas loin du gué; la mine de fer est à deux miles de eet endroit. Nous eûmes encore huit mortels miles par un chemin abominable, nouvellement coupé au traves des bois, avant d'arriver à Baltimore, où Royal Deuxponts prit la gauche de Bourbonnais, et les autres Régiments se placèrent successivement sur une ligne, faisant face à la ville et à la partie de la baie qui forme le port.

Je fus le soir occuper mon logement en ville. Soissonois arriva le 26 et St. Onge le 27. La Legion de Lauzun prit son camp un peu en avant de la gauche de celui de l'armée.

Le 28 M. de Rochambeau revint de Philadelphie.

Il eut le soir, des dépêches de M. de Vaudreuil, qui avait passé le 25 devant les eapes de la Chésapeak avec 13 vaisseaux de lignes, faisant route pour Boston, où il va ravitailler son escadre.

[1] See Vol. V, pp. 154–155, of *Writings of Washington*, by Sparks. J. S. S.

Le Nereide, frégate de 40 canons est entré dans la baie et a envoyé ses paquets a Hampton, après quoi elle a rejoint l'escadre. Nous eûmes encore d'autres détails de la malhereuse affaire du 12 avril, deja trop conu M. de Choisy, marechal de camp, ayant 2 officiers du génie et 3 officiers d'artillerie avec lui, partit le 2 pour se rendre à Boston, afin d'y prendre le commandement de 2000 hommes de troupes de débarquement, qui sont repartis sur l'escadre de M. de Vaudreuil, le cas échéant, (mais cela, n'eut pas lieu).

On ferra remettre aussi en état tous les ouvrages qui servent à la défense de la rade de Nantasket dans la baie de Boston (?). (J'emporte un beau plan de Boston ; voyez dans le receuil No. 2.) Nous apprenons que la Hollande avait aussi acculé la declaration de la liberté et de l'Independance de l'Amérique, M. Adams ayant été reçu à la Haye comme Ministre plenipotentiaire des Etats-Unis.

Par une lettre que M. de Lauzun a écrite à M. Nayan (Lieutenant-colonel de sa Legion) il l'informe que la Gloire, sur la quelle il comptait repasser en Amérique était sorti le 22 Mai de Brest ; mais qu'un coup de vent l'avait demâtée et obligée de relacher à L'Orient.

Le départ de M. de Choisy a donné occasion aux politiques d'exercer leur esprits de conjectures "que ferrons nous cette campagne?" où portera-t-on le corps français? rejoindra-t-il l'armée ameriçaine? etc. Ceci selon moi est ce qu'il y a de moins vraisemblable ; car je doute que nous soyons en état d'agir offensivement où d'entreprendre le siège de New-York, où il doit y avoir 12,000 hommes au moins ; et certainement, sans une escadre formidable (chose à la quelle nous n'osons pas songer après nos desastres aux Isles) il est impossible de rien entreprendre sur cette place, qui fut si souvent l'objet de la conversation.

Il parait certain dès ce moment cy, que l'armée ne se remettra plus en marche, que quand notre artillerie l'aura rejointe. M. de Rochambeau, lui destine une position, nommé West Stone point, a peu près semblable à celle de West Point comme on pourrait voir sur le plan de Baltimore.

Nous venons de recevoir les détails de l'affaire que le General Wayne eut le 12 May, dans la Georgie—(voyez les . . . .).

Le 5 M. de Rochambeau passa la revue de son armée. Je ne puis me taire sur l'étonnement que sa beauté et sa tenue occasionèrent et cela me parut d'autant plus naturel, que les troupes ne pourraient pas être mieux en France; le coup d'œil en fut charmant.

Le camp couronne la ville du côté de la Virginie, et toutes les troupes étaient sous les armes en avant du camp, quand le géneral parut. . . . Toute la ville s'y trouva. Il n'y avait une infinité de voitures très jolies, aussi que des Dames, parfaitement bien mises dans une enceinte peu grande, ce qui augmenta la beauté du coup d'œil.

Je me permettra de remarquer ici, que selon mon goût, les femmes de Baltimore ont plus de charmes que le reste du beau sexe en Amérique. Le pluspart ont la peau très blanche, il est vrai que pour conserver la delicatesse de leur teint, elles se servent de capuchons d'une taille énorme. Aussi ravissent-elles par leur fraîcheur et par leur brillante vivacité dans les yeux. On en voit beaucoup qui ont des tailles svelles et parfaitement bien prises, de très belles petites mains blanches et pottelées; des pieds mignons et chaussés à merveille (miéux que partent ailleurs). Elles se coiffent avec infinement de goût et font tres grand cas des modes françaises; celles surtout qui ont de beau cheveux longs ont le talent de les faire valoir en les attachant très bas et faissant flotter une tresse, légèrement faite, et des boucles qui tombent nonchalamment, sur de belles épaules, et sur d'autres charmes d'une blancheur d'Albâtre ! ! ! !

Elles sont on ne peut pas plus folles d'odeurs; mais quand à cela, elles l'ont de commun avec tout le beau sexe de ce continent: (Je pourrois dire, il me semble, des deux continents).

Comme j'étais très répandu dans leur société, elles me demandaient de les faire danseur chez-moi, ayant une très belle salle que mes hôtesses m'offirent pour cette effet; je ne pas me refuser à leur insistance et à l'example de plusieurs personnes de l'armée, je donnai le 8 un petit bal; j'y invita toutes mes con-

naissances; mes hôtesses inviterent les leurs, et j'engageais mes amis et un certain nombre de danseurs de l'armée, a y venir.

Messieurs les generaux et chefs de corps me firent aussi l'honneur d'y assister et je tachaî de faîre passer la soirée à cette charmante et aussi grande compagnie, aussi agréablement et gaiement qu'il dependait de moi.

Y ayant plusieurs pièces attenantes à la salle où l'on dansait il y eut assez de place pour les spectateurs sans faire foule; le soupé s'en suivit, très médiocre, à vrai dire, mais la gaieté y regna et c'est principal. La danse et les parties continuerent jusqu'à 3 heures du matin que chacun se retira chez soi.

On aime a rendre des honêtetés aux personnes qui vous temoignent, journellement et c'est ce qui me dans le cas d'inviter beaucoup de personnes de l'armée dont j'en avais reçues.

Je fas le lendemain chez toutes les dames de mon bal qui eurent l'honnêteté de m'assurer qu'elles s'y étaient beaucoup amusées.

Mme Lee, la femme du Gouverneur, était du nombre.

Le neuf nous eumes la nouvelle de l'évacuation de Savannah du 11 Juillet (voyez le rapport du Genl. Wayne).

Ce jour-là les Régiments exercerent à feu l'un après l'autre devant M. de Rochambeau, chacun de ces manœuvres attira une quantité de monde incroyable.

A celle du Régiment de Soissonois, une femme eut une balle au travers de la cuisse; cet accident arriva pour avoir fait rentrer les gardes du Régiment à fin de mettre plus de monde sous les armes, et les plus beaux hommes. Il valut les arrets au commandement du Régiment (le Ch. de St. Maine) qui en fut désespéré.

Le 10 j'accompagnai M. de Rochambeau. Nous passâmes un ferry du Patapsco, à 2 miles de Baltimore; et fûmes diner à Kings Tavern, qui en est à 15 miles, de là nous repartimes après le diner et arrivâmes le soir à Annapolis.

Le pays que nous avons traversé est assez couvert de bois. On passe par quelques petites plaines qui sont bien cultivécs. On trouve beaucoup d'habitations sur la route, dont quelques unes assez jolies. Nous mêmes pied à terre à Annapolis chez M. Lee, le Gouverneur de l'état de Maryland. La maison qu'il occupe est

parfaitement bien entretenue, mais peu jolie. Elle donne sur la rivière qui se jette près de là dans la baie. Il y a un grand jardin derrière, mais qui n'est pas des mieux tenu. Chaque Gouverneur sachant qu'il ne peut en jouir que pendant les 3 ans qu'il est honoré de cette charge. La ville est assez jolie. L'assemblée des Etats de Maryland s'y tient deux fois par an. Il y a deux édifices publies de toute beauté, savoir le Statehouse et une grande église. La maison des Etats est très vaste, a trois étage, très bien divisé. Il y a trois salles immenses. L'une est pour les senateurs ; l'autre pour les délegués et la troisième renferme les archives. On y voit des très beaux tableaux, entre autres ceux des anciens Lords Baltimore, premiers possesseurs de cet Etat, dont après cela sous George II ils n'ont conservé que le titre de Gouverneur. La vue du haut de la platteforme est superbe. On voit toute la baie jusqu'à 6 lieues plus bas et à 4 plus haut. Plusieures habitations charmantes se trouvent sur ses deux bords elle n'y a que quatre lieues de large. La ville est sur une langue de terre formée par les deux rivières du Patapsco et Romeco ? qui se jettent à un mile dans la baie. N. B. M. de la fayette avait placé son corps de troupes en avant de la ville entre ces deux Creeks, quand il fut obligé d'y rester pendant quelque temps pour attendre l'issue du projet du debarquement des troupes de M. le Marquis de Vilomenil que l'escadre de M. Destouches devait y porter de New Port en Mars 1781 (voyez le comptes no. 81). Deux bâtiments anglais se tenèrent bloequés dans cette position pendant quelque temps, jusqu'à ce qu'il prit le parti de marcher par terre en Virginie.

Les comments et les époques des changements successifs de la propriété et de souveraineté, qu'ont subi les differents provinces de l'Amérique septentrionale depuis l'an 1540 sont très curieux a lire, voyez le numero 56 de mon receuil de pieces detachées.

Annapolis était très commerçant avant la guerre ; mais depuis quelques années tous les commerçants se sont établis à Baltimore. Cependant les particuliers les plus riches de l'Etat ont préferé Annapolis, cequi fait qu'il y a une société charmante et de très jolies femmes, très bien élevées, assez bien mises et amant les

divertissements. Ccla engagea le General a en inviter quelques unes un bal que M. les aides Marechaux de logis de l'armée avaient projet de donner, le mercredi d'après ; Mme Loyd, principalement qui est la plus belle femme que j'ai vue sur ce Continent, elle est née à Londres ; son mari riche particulier du Maryland, ayant passé en Angleterre pour y faire ses études, s'amouracha d'elles et ne l'obtint qu'à condition qu'il passerait 2 ans en Angleterre avec elle en france. Il y consentit et c'est ce séjour qui lui a donné tant de grâces et tant de charmantes manières françaises qui lui sont parfaitement. Dans sa maison toute est à la française et elle s'habille avec un goût et une recherche, qui nous ont enchantés, avec cela elle parfaitement le Français et l'Italien ; en un mot elle est reputée la beauté de l'Américaine. Le General fit plusieurs visites ; celle du General Smallwood fut très interessante, en ce qu'il nous expliquer toutes les particularités sur la malhereuse affaire de Camden du 16 août, 1780, où le General Gates fut battu par Lord Cornwallis et où le General Kalb s'est tant distingué à la tête des troupes continentales qu'il commandait. Après la mort de celui-cy, le commandement étant devolu un General Smallwood : il tâche de rassembler le plus de fuyards qu'il put ; les joint au restant des continentaux et prit une position derrière un creek, où il arrêtu les progrès de la cavalerie de Tarleton qui poursuivit vivement l'armée en déroute.

Plusieurs des membres de l'Assemblée, le Gouverneur en tête, presenterent une addresse très bien écrite au general, elle est très flatteuse pour l'armée aussi que pour M. de Rochambeau en particulier.

Le 12 nous retournâmes par la même route à Baltimore. Nous laissames M. de Dillon en arrière pour accompagner Mme de Loyd un bal a fin de prévenir les empechements que M. son cher époux jaloux du premier ordre, pourroit faire survénir.

THE BURNING OF THE "PEGGY STEWART."[1]

[*Editorial Note.*]

The burning of the brigantine "Peggy Stewart" just off the City of Annapolis on the nineteenth of October 1774 having been chosen by a number of organizations as an event in the history of the State worthy of commemoration, it occurred to Mr. Richard D. Fisher, a member of this Society, to ascertain whether there existed documents bearing upon the matter, not previously published or generally known. His investigations, begun in the latter part of 1904 and continued in the years 1905, 1906 and 1907, brought to light from among the British Government Archives a memorial and several affidavits relating to the event. These were printed in 1905 in *The Evening News*, of this city, at considerable intervals; but such publication was, necessarily, ephemeral, and these contributions to the history of the period immediately preceding the outbreak of the Revolution, seem of sufficient importance to justify the reprinting in more durable form. The memorial and affidavits are here given without comment.

[March 10th 1777.]

To the Right Honble
the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury &c. &c. &c.

The Memorial of Anthony Stewart and Thomas Charles Williams, late of the City of Annapolis in the Province of Maryland in North America, Merchants.

Humbly Sheweth.

That your Memorialist Anthony Stewart was Owner of the Brigantine Peggy Stewart on a Voyage from Annapolis to London in the year 1774. That your Memorialist Thomas Charles Williams, who was in London in the year 1774 did ship on board the said ship at the Port of London, Among other Goods, seventeen Chests and half Chests of Tea consigned to, and the Property of your Memorialist Thomas Charles Williams and his Brothers Joseph and James Williams his Partners, then Resident in the City of Annapolis aforesaid.

And your Memorialist Anthony Stewart begs Leave to represent to your Lordships that on the Arrival of the Brigantine Peggy Stewart at the Port of Annapolis which was in the Month of October 1774 he did regularly enter the said Brigantine and Cargo at the Custom house, paying the Duty on the abovementioned Tea, as imposed by Act of the British Parliment. That this Step gave great Offence to the People of Annapolis who had entered into divers Combinations to prevent the said Act from taking Effect and a Town Meeting (as it was called) being summoned immediately to take this Matter into Consideration it was there debated in what Manner your Memorialist should be punished for the Crime, but at Length it was agreed that this being a weighty Business no further Proceedings should be held on it til the sense of the County could be taken at large, or in other Words til' the Mob might be gathered from all quarters. That printed hand-bills were accordingly dispersed in the Country for that Purpose, and on the Day appointed a Number of disorderly People under different Ringleaders (as set forth in the affidavit hereunto annexed) did repair to Annapolis and joining with the Inhabitants of the Town did meet in a tumultuous Manner, and calling your Memorialist the said Anthony Stewart before Them, then and there with Threats both against his Person and Property for paying the Duties on Tea abovementioned, did require Him to sign a Paper which they presented to Him declaring Himself sorry for the Offence he had given and voluntarily offering to destroy both the Tea and the Vessel as an Atonement. That your Lordships Memorialist at first refused to sign such Paper, but his Wife being then ill in Child Bed, apprehensions of the Consequence to Her and His Family, should he expose Himself any longer to the Fury of a lawless Mob, prevailed on Him to sign. That he was then carried by the said Mob in Triumph aboard the Brigantine and there in Conjunction with Joseph and James Williams Brothers to your Memorialist Thomas Charles Williams were obliged with their own Hands to set Fire to the Brigantine and Tea which were in Consequence soon consumed to the Waters Edge and wholly destroyed. The amount of this Loss to your Memorialist

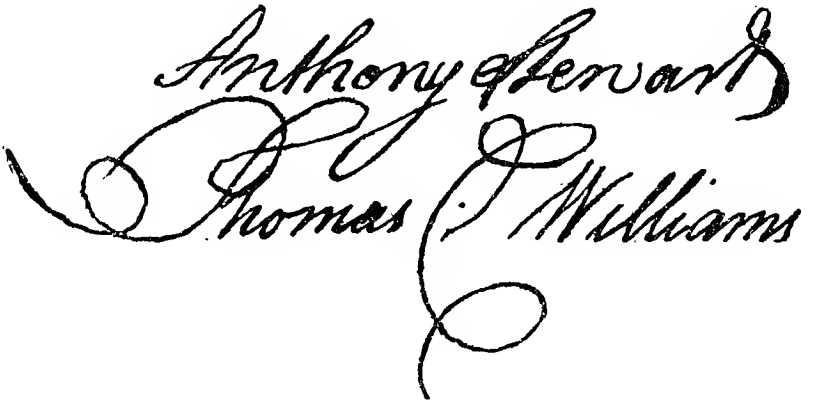
Thomas Charles Williams valueing the Tea at First Cost, Freight, and Duty being Three Hundred and Ninety six Pounds. And the Loss to your Memorialist Anthony Stewart valueing the Brigantine at Cost, as it was her first Voyage, being Fifteen Hundred Pounds—makes in the whole Eighteen Hundred and Ninety six Pounds.

That your Lordships Memorialist Anthony Stewart after this Sacrifice was suffered to remain undisturbed for some little Time, but as he continued on all Occasions strenuously to oppose the Measures of the Enemies of Government he at Length became so obnoxious to Them that they sought every Opportunity to harrass and disstress Him, that he even could not without being insulted travel in the country about his lawful Business, that he was hanged and burnt in Effigy in different Parts of the Province and many Threats thrown out against both his Person and Property, and at Length, after open Hostilities were begun against Great Britain, being put to the Alternative of either taking up arms or subjecting Himself to such Punishment, as the Provincial Convention should think proper to inflict, he was fain to fly from the Country leaving his Wife Family and Property at the Mercy of the Rebels.

That your Memorialist Thomas Charles Williams arrived from London at New York on the very Day the Account came there of the Entry of his Tea, that finding the Populace highly irritated and threatening to proceed with the greatest Violence against Him, he fled out of Town in Disguise and concealing Himself in the Woods, for that Time escaped their Fury. That Parties were sent out after Him to take Him and a Price set upon his Head in the public Papers. That thus hunted about for near three Months he was at last obliged to surrender Himself to the Committee of Philadelphia upon a Negotiation begun by his Friends, by which he agreed to sign a Paper such as they chose to dictate to Him. That from this Time your Memorialist continued in America till the open Rebellion broke out, when he was obliged to fly or take up arms against his Country. That a due sense of his Duty determined Him to the first and that accordingly

he contrived to make his Escape in the Night leaving all his Estate Debts &c. behind Him.

That your Lordships Memorialists having thus represented to your Lordships the signal sufferings they have undergone purely from their Obedience to an Act of Parliament relateing to a Matter of Revenue, and that their having actually paid a Duty to his Majesty's Collector as imposed by said Act directly produced to your Memorialists a Destruction of Property to the amount of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety six Pounds, besides great Disstress and Injury in its Consequences to Them and their Affairs as set forth in the above Memorial, They Humbly pray your Lordships will be pleased to take their Case into Consideration and order Them Indemnification for the heavy Loss they have so sustained and such further Relief in the Premises as your Lordships in your Wisdom shall think meet.



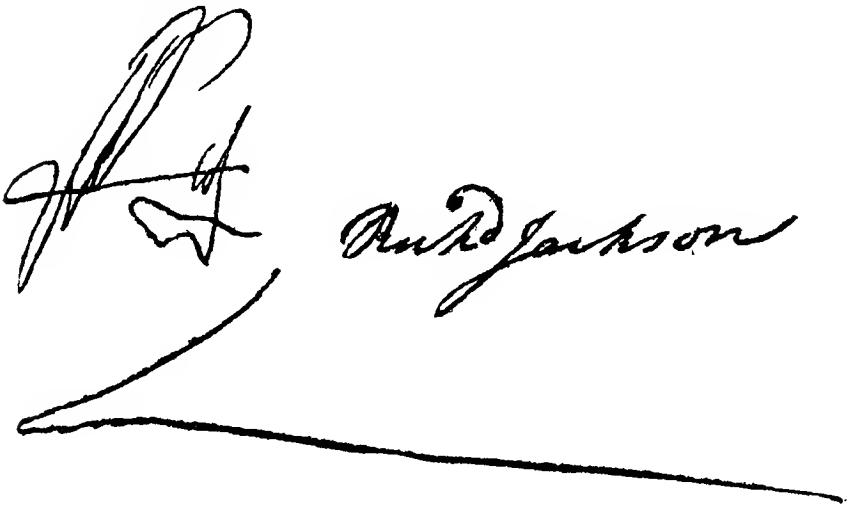
March 10, 1777.

Richard Jackson late of the province of Maryland in North America Mariner Voluntarily make Oath that he the said Richard Jackson was Employed by Mr Anthony Stewart of the City of Annapolis in the year 1773 and 1774 as Master of a Vessell and he commanded the Brigantine Peggy Stewart belonging to Mr Anthony Stewart and Co. on a Voyage from Annapolis to London, and on or about, the 14th Day of October 1774. This Deponent arrived at the Port of Annapolis aforesaid in the said

Brigantine from London, having on Board upwards of Fifty Indented Servants under Engagements to the Owners of the said Brigantine and a Cargo of Goods upon Freight Consigned to Messrs Thomas Cha: Williams & Co. Merchants in Annapolis. And the Deponent saith that among other Goods Consigned to Messrs Thomas Cha. Williams & Co. there were Seventeen Chests and half Chests of Tea and this Deponent Sayeth that Immediately on his arrival he waited on Mr Anthony Stewart and told him that the people were Murmuring about Tea being on Board the Brigantine, as it is liable to a Duty imposed by the British Parliament and threatned that it should Neither be Entered or landed and on being Informed of this, this Deponent Sayeth that Mr Anthony Stewart went Immediately with this Deponent to the Custom house and there entered the said Brigantine and her Cargo, and lodged with the Deputy Colleetor, a Bill of Exchange for the payment of the duty on the Tea, and this deponent Saith that on the Evening of the Day on which the Brigane Peggy Stewart, was entered at the Custom House the Committee of Annapolis called a Meeting of the Inhabitants to enquire into the Transaction at which Meeting Mr Anthony Stewart, Mr John Muir the Deputy Colleetor and this Deponent were Ordered to Attend that accordingly Mr Muir and this Deponent did attend but Mr Stewart did not attend and this Deponent saith that after the Meeting had Chose John Hall a Lawyer their Chairman they proceeded to enquire into the Circumstances of the arrival and the Entry of the Brigantine and this Deponent saith that John Muir the Deputy Collector being Called upon was asked by the Chairman who paid the Duty on the Tea whereupon Mr Muir informed the Meeting that Mr Anthony Stewart had paid on the Tea and this Deponent saith that the said Mr John Muir added that it was much against his Inclination to do anything against the Interest of the Colonies but as Mr Stewart had Insisted on the Brigantine being entered he was Obliged to Receive the Duty on the Tea and this Deponent saith that the Meeting was much enraged at Mr Stewart's Conduct and some of the Meeting proposed that the Tea should be Immediately landed and burnt under the Gallows

and this Deponent Saith that Mr Mathias Hammond Objected to that proposal alledging that it was not proper to do any thing in the Matter untill the County was Assembled and this Deponent saith that a Day was proposed and that the Wednesday follows being the 19th was fixed on for a Meeting of the People Notice of which was given by printed hand Bills being dispersed through the County and this Deponent saith that at the Meeting abovementioned a Guard was appointed on the said Brigantine to prevent the Tea from being landed or Removed from on Board and that the Guard came on Board every day untill the Brigantine was destroyed, and this Deponent saith that on Wednesday 19th of October a Number of people from different parts of the Province met at Annapolis and that he this Deponent being present heard a great many threats uttered against Mr Stewarts Life and Property on Account of his having entered the Tea and this Deponent saith that it was proposed at the Meeting that the Tea and Register of the Brigantine should be burnt and the Brigantines Name Altered from Peggy Stewart to Wilks and Liberty, that Doctor Warfield proposed that the Brigantine and Tea should both be burnt and Mr Stewart Obliged to Build another and Call her Wilks and Liberty and this Deponent saith that soon after the people assembled that he this Deponent went on Board the Brigantine Peggy Stewart and that about two hours after he had been on Board several Ringladers of the Mob Came on Board and brought Mr Stewart and also Messrs Joseph and James Williams with them and this Deponent saith that soon after a Messenger came from the Shore and told Mr Stewart that some of the people were against burning the Brigantine but that Mr Rezin Hammond and Mr Charles Ridgley who were then on Board told Mr Stewart in this Deponents hearing that if he did not Immediately set fire to the Brigantine that his House and Family would be in danger that night and added that if he did set fire to the Brigantine they would protect him from any further danger and that this deponent saith upon these threats and Assurances Mr Stewart and Mr Joseph & James Williams jointly set fire to the Brigantine and Tea which were Consumed to ashes and this

Deponent saith that the said Brigantine was burnt with all her Sails and Riggin standing and Colours flying and that he this Deponent was not suffered to remove any of the Apparel or Furniture Belonging to the said Brigantine.



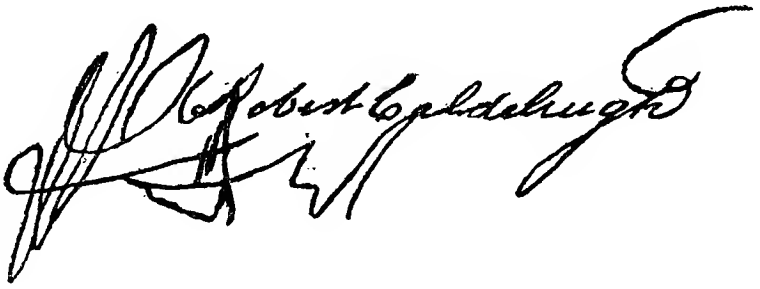
March 10, 1777.

Robert Caldeleugh late of the City of Annapolis in the Province of Maryland in North America Rope maker voluntarily maketh Oath, That he the said Robert Caldeleugh did for many years previous to the breaking out of the present Rebellion in America, live in the Employment of Mr Anthony Stewart of the City of Annapolis as Manager of a Rope Manufactory carried on by the said Stewart and Company and thereby had an Opportunity of being intimately acquainted with many other Transactions in Business carried on by the said Mr Stewart, particularly that the said Mr Stewart and Company were Owners of a Brigantine called the Peggy Stewart whereof Richard Jackson was Master That the said Brigantine arrived at Annapolis aforesaid on or about the 14th Day of October 1774 having on Board to the Deponents certain Knowledge upwards of fifty Indented Servants under the usual Engagements as this Deponent verily believes to the Owners of said Brigantine and also a Cargo of European and East Indian Goods upon Freight Consigned to and as this Depo-

nent verily believes the Property of Thomas Charles Williams and Co. in Annapolis aforesaid, And this Deponent saith that among the Goods belonging to Thomas Charles Williams & Co were several Chests said to contain Tea, which this Deponent verily believes did so, and this Deponent saith, that on the Day the said Brigan^{e} arrived at Annapolis aforesaid, Mr Anthony Stewart did enter the said Brigantine at the Custom house and secured the Duty on the Tea to be paid to His Majesty's Collector as this Deponent was informed by Mr Stewart, and this Deponent saith that on the Arrival of the said Brigantine and it being Known that the said Vessell was entered at the Custom house, and the Duty of the Tea paid or secured to be paid, the Committee of Annapolis called a Meeting of the Inhabitants to enquire into the Transaction, and the Deponent saith that the Meeting of the Inhabitants of Annapolis aforesaid was on the Evening of the Day on which the Brigantine Peggy Stewart Arrived, and that he this Deponent being present at the said Meeting, had an Opportunity of observing Everything which passed, and this Deponent saith, that after the people then Assembled had chosen John Hall a Lawyer Chairman of the Meeting, they made Enquiry, who was the Person that had entered the Tea Imported in the Brigantine Peggy Stewart whereupon John Muir the Deputy Collector who attended at the Meeting was called upon, and declared that the Brigantine Peggy Stewart was entered at the Custom House by Mr Anthony Stewart, and that the Duty on the Tea on Board the said Brigantine was secured to be paid by the said Mr Stewart, and this Deponent saith that s^{d} John Muir the Deputy Collector likewise said that he said Muir did not like to do anything against the Liberties of America, but as Mr Stewart had insisted upon entering his Vessell he was obliged in Virtue of his Office to enter the Tea and demand Security for the Duty thereof which Mr Stewart readily granted and this Deponent saith that after the Meeting had received the abovementioned Information from Mr Muir the Deputy Collector, Mr Mathias Hammond made a Motion to the following Effect, as near as the Deponent can recollect, That as Mr Stewart had acted in Defiance of the Resolves of the Committee in Entering of the Tea, and had

made such a daring Infringement on the Liberties of America It was proper that a Meeting of the County should be called before they proceeded any further in the Matter then before them. Accordingly the Meeting was adjourned till the Wednesday following being the 19th Day of October and printed Hand Bills were dispersed through the Province giving Notice thereof to the Inhabitants, and this Deponent saith that he was present at Annapolis on Wednesday the 19th Day of October, and that a great Number of people from different parts of the Province of Maryland met at Annapolis on that Day, and that many of them threatned Mr Anthony Stewart with Death to burn his House and himself in it, and such other punishment as their Rage dictated, and this Deponent saith that the parties from the different parts of this province were headed by the following persons Viz. A Party from Prince George County headed by Walter Bowie a Planter, a Party from Baltimore headed by Charles Ridgly Junr a Representative in Assembly for that County, a party from Baltimore Town headed by Mordecai Gist and John Deavor, a party from Elk Ridge in Arundel County headed by Dr Ephraim Howard, another Party from same place by Dr Warfield, a party from the Head of Severn River headed by Rezen Hammond son of Philip, And this Deponent saith that when the Mob was Assembled Mr Mathias Hammond and Mr Charles Carroll (Barrister) did Propose as an Attonement for the Crime Mr Stewart had Committed that the Tea Should be taken out of the Brigantine Peggy Stewart and carried under the Gallows and there burnt, but this was objected to and not deemed Satisfaction enough by the above Ringleaders, and nothing would Satisfy the Mob unless the Brigantine and Tea were both burnt, and this Deponent saith that after the Mob had rejected the Proposal of Mr Hammond and Mr Carroll, they sent Mr Charles Wallace and Mr Mordecai Gist for Mr Stewart who brought him from his own House to the Place where the Mob was Assembled, and this Deponent saith, that Messrs Joseph Williams and James Williams Partners with Thomas Charles Williams were present also, and this Deponent saith that a Paper was produced to Mr Stewart and Messrs Williams which they

were Ordered to read separately to the People then Assembled which they did accordingly purporting that they were sorry for the Offence they had given the People Messrs Williams in importing the Tea, and Mr Stewart in having paid the Duty and that they now voluntarily Offered to destroy the Tea as an Atonement for their Crime, and this Deponent saith that he verily believes if Mr Stewart had not complied with the Order of the Mob that his Life would have been in imminent Danger their Rage was levelled particularly against him for having paid the Duty on the Tea, and this Deponent saith that after the abovementioned paper was read Mr Stewart together with Messrs Williams were carried off in a Boat and were obliged to set Fire to the Brigantine with all her sails Rigging and Tackle of every kind and also the Tea belonging to Messrs Thomas Charles Williams & Co all which were consumed in a few Hours, and this Deponent saith from what he heard among the people that day, he verily believes that if Mr Stewart had not agreed to set Fire to the Brigantine, that his House and other property in Annapolis would have been destroyed, and this Deponent further believes that Mr Stewart's person would have been much Maltreated and his Life in imminent Danger, if he had not complied with the Requisition of the Mob.



MEMORANDUM.

In the year 1905, the preceding memorial and the accompanying affidavits were discovered by Messrs. B. F. Stevens and Brown of London in Vol. 6 of the Loyalist Series of the British Public Record Office. They were copies, and were undated; but a foot-note was appended to the memorial, reading: "Two affidavits respecting burning of the Peggy Stewart annexed to this Memorial each sworn to before Sir John Fielding" and a foot-note was appended to each

affidavit, reading: "Sworn to before Sir John Fielding, The Original Deposition will be found in the Treasury annexed to the Memorial of Anthony Stewart and Thomas Charles Williams."

It was then determined to examine the Treasury Papers; and among these after a long and laborious search, the three signed originals were disinterred from Bundle 533, with two sets of copies one of which was endorsed by John Robinson, the then Secretary of the Treasury, "Rx 10th March 1777, J. R.", thus fixing the date. From the originals were traced the signatures of Stewart, Williams, Jackson and Caldeleugh and the attesting scrawl of the blind magistrate Sir John Fielding, as given above.

It may here be mentioned that transcripts of all the British Papers bearing on the Peggy Stewart affair are in the possession of the Maryland Historical Society.

For other contemporary accounts of this incident, see *Pennsylvania Magazine of Biography and History*, Vol. 25, p. 248.

RICHARD D. FISHER.

June, 1910.

MORE FRAGMENTS FROM THE ENGLISH ARCHIVES.

BERNARD C. STEINER.

In the *Magazine* for 1909 (vol. 4, p. 251) was printed an article entitled: "New Light on Maryland History from the British Archives." Since that time a number of additional copies of manuscripts in the English Archives have been received at the Library of Congress and some of these have a little interest for Marylanders.

Additional Manuscript 25302, f. 96, contains the proceedings in the Chancery Suit brought in 1640 by Cecil Lord Baltimore against Sir Thomas Reynell, Henry and William Sandys, Trustees under deed made by Lord Arundell of Wardour, and Henry Swetman, Roger Gourd and John Browne, Tenants of the Manor of Semley in Wiltshire. Unfortunately, the decree in the suit is not found together with the bill, answer, replication and abstract of the evidence, which are contained in the manuscript.

Lord Arundel, who was Baltimore's father-in-law, was a large land owner, possessing estates in Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, and Somersetshire worth about £25,000. On June 13, 1529, on receipt

of £3,000, paid by Dame Alice, the wife of Sir Robert Dudley, who by act of Parliament had been enabled to act as a *feme sole*, Arundel sold her the Manor of Semley, or Semleigh, for ninety-nine years, at a rent of a penny yearly. Just a week later, she bargained and sold the manor back to Arundel for ninety-eight years, on condition that he pay her £300 per annum for thirty years and. if she survive that period, that he pay her the same sum yearly, so long as she live. Four years later, on June 2, 1633, Arundel, desiring to pay his debts and raise marriage portions for his daughters, by fines, granted Semley and other lands to Edward, Lord Gorges, Sir Thomas Reynell, and Henry and William Sandys as trustees for the use of Arundel for his life, with remainders to his wife, the Lady Anne, and then to the trustees, subject to a power of Arundel, during his life, to appoint the lands to new uses. Still later, on May 25, 1637, Arundel with his wife executed an indenture with four men, probably all his servants, as parties of the second part, and the trustees, as parties of the third part, by means of which he conveyed the same lands, except Semley, provided still that he might change the uses to which the lands were appointed. He made this revocation of uses on July 2, 1637, when he appointed the uses to himself for life and then to the defendant trustees, their heirs and assigns, Gorges being omitted, with power to lease for twenty-one years, or for one, two, or three lives. Out of the proceeds from the lands, the trustees should pay Arundel's debts to the extent of £3,000 and then £80 yearly to each of his three younger daughters: Frances, who married the Earl of Shrewsbury; Margaret, who married Lord Fortescue and predeceased her father; and Clare, who married Humphrey Weld. When these daughters attained the age of 25 years, the sum of £12,000, or as much as had been raised, should be divided among them. If they should marry during Arundel's life, their shares in this sum should be paid them, at such time as Arundel should appoint. The trustees should then pay the rest of Arundel's debts, if any, and finally divide the residue to such persons as Arundel should appoint. The daughters were all married before the father died and Baltimore alleged that the debts were paid in other ways and that the

lands, which were worth at least £30,000 above any possible debts, should be discharged of the trust. Baltimore also declared that his wife received a smaller wedding portion than her younger sisters. On October 12, 1638, Arundel directed the trustees not to sell Hooke farm, the prineipal messuage in Semley Manor, but to convey it at Arundel's death to Baltimore and heirs. As Semley Manor was eharged with the payment to Dame Dudley and the farm would yield a small return during the time of this payment, Arundel further direeted the trustees to pay Baltimore £3,000 out of the profits of the other lands so as to disengage Hooke Farm and Semley Manor from the payment to Dame Dudley, or to be used for Baltimore's support, if he cared not to do this. The trustees were further directed to pay Lady Baltimore £2,000 and the same amount to eaeh of two other married daughters, Lady Mary Somerset and Mrs. Katharine Eure, and £1,000 to Lady Margaret Forteseue, whieh direetion was revoked on January 15, 1638/9, after her death.

The Earl of Shrewsbury on February 28, 1637/8, agreed to receive a marriage portion of £10,000 with his wife, while Arundel gave £4,000 to Lady Forteseue and, in the summer of that year, £6,000 to Mrs. Weld.

Arundel, desiring to show further favor to Baltimore, on August 16, 1639, gave him Semley for the residue of the ninety-eight years and delivered him the old evidenee with his own hands. Three days later, Baltimore entered upon the Manor and by Mr. Lewin, his steward, held court at Hooke farm house, at which time the tenants attorned to Baltimore. Arundel followed these proceedings by a letter to the trustees, on September 13, telling them to eonvey Semley to Baltimore and his wife and the heirs of their bodies, and by executing two deeds poll. By the first, on October 1, he gave Baltimore the Manor, and by the second, on October 9, he forbade the trustees from making any disposition of Semley. Finally, on November 1, Arundel finding that he had but little money left at the last audit of his accounts, gave Baltimore a bond on all his lands except Semley to pay him £5,000 and, at some unknown date, wrote to Lord Coventry (who was dead before the suit was brought), asking him to pro-

tect Baltimore in the quiet enjoyment of Semley, if the trustees protest against it, for Arundel "doubted lest Reynell put Baltimore to much trouble and charge."

In the beginning of October, Lord Arundel fell sick and kept his bed for three weeks before his death on November 7. Both while in health and during his last illness, the evidence was that Arundel made many great expressions of affection to Baltimore and his wife. He commended Baltimore that "he never importuned me in anything" and, towards the last, said he intended to do so much for Baltimore that "he might be able to live like himself" after Arundel's death, "commiserating much the Lord Baltimore's weak fortune that he had sunk himself in a Plantation." Baltimore was absent from his father-in-law for two or three days during the illness and Arundel was much troubled at this, sending almost hourly to know when he was come home. After his return, Arundel sent for him, by day and night, at almost all hours, and would do nothing without him, being troubled that he had no more to give him and ordering William Knipe, his solicitor, to follow Baltimore's causes, as faithfully as he had Arundel's.

After entering on Semley, Baltimore paid Dame Dudley her rents and received a letter from William, Arundel's second son, congratulating him on receiving the Manor, the demesnes of which were worth from £240 to £280 a year: but, after Arundel's death, the trustees refused to transfer the Manor to Baltimore, or pay the £5,000, questioning whether Arundel had power to limit the land to Baltimore. It was suspected that they had granted part of it to secret uses to pay debts and charges of the trust, which they ought not put on Semley; while the tenants on the Manor, by the trustees' advice, now gave out that they would not pay Baltimore rent.

The trustees alleged that Arundel left debts of considerable amount, two of which equalled £1,600, and had not paid £1,000 of the Countess of Shrewsbury's marriage portion. They doubted whether Arundel had power to exempt any part of his manors from the payment of a debt and charge it on the residue, whether he could limit Semley to any use, whether Lady Fortescue's

portion was revokable, they also alleged that the present Lord Arundel made titles to all or most part of the manors and had served Reynell with process in the Court of Wards, while William Arundel, the second son, "challengeth the use of divers of the manors, and had served process on the trustees." They denied that they had made any grant of Semley. Baltimore filed a replication and testimony was taken but I have no knowledge of the final decision.

Additional Manuscript 29553, f. 208, 271, 399, 421, treat of an arbitration in 1671 by Cecil "Baltemore" and Col. Mer. Tuckett or Touchett of a claim by a lawyer, named Langhorne, against Christopher, Lord Hatton. Baltimore writes from "Merswell Hill," or from London, and, in one letter, asks to have a paper delivered to "bearer, my daughter Blackiston's footboy."

Additional Manuscript 3276, f. 100, is a letter from Frederick, Lord Baltimore, dated at Paris, February 14, 1752, stating that he soon expects to leave that city for Italy and thanking "your grace" for civilities.

Additional Manuscript 32858, f. 110, consists of extracts from three letters written in 1755 by Governor Horatio Sharpe to his brother John. Parts of these letters are printed in the first volume of the Sharpe Correspondence, at pages 251, 259 and 267.

WAR OF 1812.

Tenders of Service and Acceptances.

[From the Executive Archives.]

Gov. Bowie to Major William Barney.

Council Chamber
May 22d 1812

Sir

The Executive have to acknowledge the receipt of yr Patriotic tender of service as Major of Cavalry in the quota of Md Militia

called for by the P. of the U. S. which will have due consideration when the Officers of the quota are to be selected

W[t] Great respect y[r] Ob[t] S[t]

R. B.

Major William Barney.

GOV. BOWIE TO COL. JAS. BIAYS.

Council Chamber
Annapolis May 22[d] —12

Sir. The Executive have to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 16th Inst covering the patriotic tender of services of the Maryland Chasseurs commanded by Capt[n] James Horton. You will be so good as to inform the Captain the tender of services of his troop as a part of the quota of the Maryland Militia called for by the President of the United States is accepted. We have the honor to be with high consideration

Your ob. s[t]

R. B.

Col. James Biays

TOBIAS E. STANSBURY TO GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL.

Annapolis June 16th 1812

Gentlemen.

In the quota of Maryland, under the requisition from the General Government, for one hundred thousand Militia, I hereby tender to your Honors, my services; and beg Leave to inform you, it would be gratifying, that this Tender, should meet the approbation of the Executive of Maryland.

I am Gentlemen, with consideration of high respect

Your Humb[l] Serv[t]

TOBIAS E. STANSBURY

The Hon[ble] Executive of Maryland.

COL. DAVID HARRIS TO GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL.

The Honble the Governor & Council of Maryland.

Gentlemen.

If an officer, of the rank I hold, should be required in the quota of Artillerists supplied from the State of Maryland, under the present Act of Congress, I beg leave to make a tender of my services, & am, very respectfully

DAV. HARRIS,
Lieut Col. Regt of Artillery,
attached to the 3d Brigade of Md. Militia

Baltimore 17 June 1812

MAJOR WM. H. MARRIOTT TO GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL.

To the Honourable the Governor & Council

Gentlemen.

Having had the Honour of receiving a Commission as Brig. Major to 8th Brigade of Maryland Militia, Commanded by Brig. Genl Williams, I avail myself of this opportunity to assure the Executive that I am conscious of the Honour confered on me. I have to request that the Governor and Council will accept a tender of my services, and to assure them that I am ready to March at a moments warning in the Capacity which I now hold as Brig. Major & Inspector.

I have the Honour to be Gentlemen with High
Consideration & respect your obt H. Servt

WM H. MARRIOTT.

July 11th 1812

CAPT. W. HUGHLETT TO COL. THOMAS ENNALLS.

Sir.

You are hereby Authorized and Requested to inform the Executive of Maryland, that we tender our services as Volunteers, as part of the State quota of Militia.

W. HUGHLETT,
Capt of a troop of Horse, Caroline County

L. SLAUGHTER,
1st Lieut.

August 29, 1812

NANTICOKE MANOR.

STATEMENT, ETC., BY LUTHER MARTIN, ESQ.

[From the Executive Archives.]

Under the different Acts of the State of Maryland the Nantikoke Manor being the land formerly held by the Nantikoke Indians, situate in Dorchester County was sold. The Sales Amounted to $16.833. 96 cts. The State by the laws of October 1780, chap. 51, sec. 7, warrants the Purchasers the land.

A certain Gotlieb Shober of North Carolina obtained and recorded in the General Court Office of the Eastern Shore an instrument Purporting to be a Deed from the Nanticoke Indians for all the Aforesaid lands, dated April 8th 1801 and recorded in time, acknowledge before G. Duvall Judge of the General Court of this State by Cornelius Mills appointed their Attorney for that Purpose. Shober has brought an ejectment against all the Purchasers from the State for the Lands. Depositions have been procured by the Plaintiff to be read at the trial, taken as required by the laws of the United States to Prove the Grantors to belong to the Nantikoke tribe of Indians and entitled to sell. These depositions we believe to be founded in forgery or Perjury, for one

Valentine Arnel, who is now dead, and who Acknowledges himself to have been an instrument of Shober in Procuring the Indians to whom he had been an interpreter to execute this Deed, Voluntarily declared to myself and Gen! Winder, that not one of the Indians who signed the Deed, were of the Nantikoke tribe, but were procured to Assume that character.

We have taken out a Commission to disprove the facts in their depositions, returnable to the next Circuit Court in May, when the Cause will be tried. M.r Steele is the only Defendant who has given himself any trouble; the others say they care little about it, as if they loose the land the State must repay them. It would be improper to oblidge M.r Steele to employ Counsel to go and attend to the execution of the Commission, and unless that is done there is little hopes of its being executed in time or to any effect. L. Martin Appears for Defendants. And he will engage to go and Attend the Execution of the Commission if the State will Advance a reasonable sum for expences and his time.

Baltimore Feb.ry 10.th 1814.

Dear Sir

I enclose you a Resolution, which I obtained to be pass'd this last Session. I am concerned for the Defendants in the Case in the Circuit Court, and engaged if appointed by the Executive, that I would go to the State of New-York to attend the Execution of the commission. The cause stands for Trial on next May.

If I go, I must set out within a fortnight. It rests with your Excelleney & the Council whether you appoint me or any other person; but you will perceive, that it will be necessary to act speedily upon the resolve, or it will be of no use. It may therefore be necessary to send for one of the Council to make a Board, if none are attending but Mess Ridout and Magruder. Should the Executive appoint me under the resolve, they will be pleasd at the same time to draw the order for the sum of three hundred

Dollars for which sum I agreed to perform the services, and which will be wanted for the Expences.

I am, Dear Sir, with great regard & Esteem

Your very obed^{t}

LUTHER MARTIN.

His Excellency
Levin Winder
Governor of the State of Maryland.

Whereas it is stated to this General Assembly that a certain Gotlieb Shober hath commenced an ejectment in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland for the recovery of Nantikoke Manor in Dorchester County against the tenants thereof to whom the said Manor was sold by the State of Maryland. And whereas this Assembly are informed that a commission hath been ordered by the said Court for the examining witnesses who reside in the State of New York in behalf of the Defendants, and that it will be necessary that their Counsel should attend the execution of the said commission. Therefore, Resolved that the Governor and Council be and they are hereby directed to employ counsel to attend the execution of said Commission and to defend the said suits.

Resolved that the treasurer of the Western Shore pay to the order of the Governor and Counucil a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars for effecting the purpose of the aforegoing Resolution.

I certify that the above is a true copy from the original Resolution assented to by both branches of the Legislature of Maryland at December Session 1813.

UPTON S. REID,
Clk of the House of Delegates.

REVOLUTIONARY LETTERS.

[From the Executive Archives.]

PATRICK HENRY TO THOMAS JOHNSON.

W^msburgh August 30th 1777

Sir

Your congratulation on our success was most welcome. You have mine most sincerly. I am happy to think that the disaffected, both on your eastern shore & ours, are not so numerous as the Enemy expected & I once feared. Some people, a considerable number, in Northampton, who had refused the Test, upon the Appearance of the Fleet, took it with Alacrity. The Enemy having landed in your State, will give you some Trouble, in which my most ardent wish is to give you Assistance. One third part of the Militia of Eight countys, is ordered to march to Frederick Town in Maryland, to act under Genl Washingtons Orders agreeable to a Resolution of Congress. I've ordered to the eastern shore two Galleys, two companys of Regulars, two field pieces a few Indians with Col^o Gist, & I must think, a considerable Force there might greatly distress the Enemys Rear, while the main Army shall press the Front.

Two small Battery's are nearly finished at Chengoteague & Matompkin, where the Trade of this & your State may receive some Assistance. Is there any Method by which Virginia can annoy the Enemy & thereby assist you? I must beg you will please to give me the most early Intelligence of every Movement of theirs from Time to Time that so this Country may be on its Guard. With very great Regard I am

Sir Y^r mo. h^ble Servt

P. HENRY

His Excellency Thomas Johnson
Governor of Maryland.

THOMAS JEFFERSON TO THOMAS SIM LEE.

Williamsburg Dec. 15. 1779.

Sir

The inclosed letter which came by a flag of truce from New York, will, I imagine, inform you that prisoners from your State are sent here for the purpose of exchange. A copy of a letter from the master of the flag I also take the liberty of enclosing, as it will give you further information of their arrival here & escape from the flag. The Master is to await the return of the prisoners whom your Excellency may think proper to give in exchange for these.

After expressing my satisfaction at your Excellency's appointment to an office, a second time so worthily filled I take this my earliest opportunity of asking leave to trouble you from time to time with such communications as may be for the good of either state, of praying that you will be pleased to render me instrumental to their common service by honoring me with your commands, & of assuring you how earnestly I wish to see a perfect cordiality maintained between two sister states to whom common interests, manners, & dispositions have rendered a cordial intercourse so easy & necessary.

I am with the utmost respect & esteem

Your Excellency's most obedient
& most humble Servt

TH: JEFFERSON

His Excellency Governor Lee
Maryland.

Mary Ann Flag of Truce in Cherrytons
Decr 3d 1779

Sir

I have to inform you that on my passage to York with the Flag under my Command I have had the misfortune of loosing all the sails as also all the Anchors. I had no other Choice left then but to endeavour to run the Vessel on shore in some safe place so as to save the Lives on board and it was happily effected

in the above named Creek. I am now Sir without any kind of an Anchor and no sails excepting a main sail the Bolsprit is also gone in this situation Sir should be glad to be supplied with those necessaries so as I may be enabled to proceed to the place where my instructions Direct. without having contrary orders from you I have here taken a receipt from Colonel Robins the Commanding Officer, for the prisoners in number thirty eight one having died through the inclemency of the weather It was out of my power to keep the people on board they having taken the boat by force, should be glad to have your answer to this as soon as convenient.

I am Sir your most humⁱ Servᵗ

ANDREW STALKER

The Commissary of Naval prisoners
Virginia.

JOSEPH REED TO THOMAS JOHNSON.

Philadelphia February 21ˢᵗ 1779.

Sir

The severe depredations lately committed by the enemy upon our Coasts and in our river has very justly alarmed the Authority of the State as well as the Merchants who are more immediately interested. And as we apprehend a seasonable and vigorous exertion will give them a Cheek, we are resolved to make it with all possible dispatch. In the present scarcity of seamen we apprehend it will be indispensibly necessary to seeure them, by laying an embargo on all outward bound vessels until we can man the vessels necessary for the purpose. But this will be a very partial and ineffectual remedy unless the neighbouring states coneur with us in the measure.—

I am therefore to request your Excellency to lay the proposition before the proper Authority of the State over which you preside, and to request a Union of Councils and force, as far as circumstances will admit. Assuring you that our operations will be extended beyond the immediate local views and reach of the

State, if thereby the designs of the enemy may be more effectually counteracted and defeated.

I have now only to acquaint your Excellency, that from late Advices we are not likely to receive any Assistance from the Deane Frigate on this occasion, as she has gone to cruize in the latitude of Bermudas instead of keeping the Coast as was expected.

I shall be glad to hear from your Excellency on this Subject as soon as possible and am Sir with much respect

Your Excellencys most obedient
and very humble Servant

Jos: Reed
His Excell^{y}. Govr. Johnson President

Joseph Reed to Thomas Sim Lee.

Sir

I am to acknowledge the Receipt of your Excell^{s} Favour of the 21st Ult. respecting the Embargo. The Evacuation of New Jersey by the Enemy, their subsequent Retreat from the Vicinity of West Point, & Retirement to New York, are such material Changes, that we have not thought it necessary to embarass the Trade by a Continuance of the general Embargo. At the same Time in relaxing on this Point, we have enforced the Prohibition of exporting Provisions in the strongest Terms.

We shall with great Satisfaction improve every Opp^{y}. to cultivate a Correspondence of Sentiments & Information, & Harmony of Measures with our Sister States & that of Maryland in particular.

I am with Sentiments of the greatest Respect & Regard
Your Excell^{ys}. most Obed^{t}. & Very Hbble Serv.

Jos. Reed
Philad. July 1. 1780. President

Joseph Reed to Thomas Sim Lee.

In Council

Philad^{a} August 2nd 1780.

Sir

Agreeable to your request on the twenty first Ult, I have the honor to inclose your Excellency the last embargo Law of this State.

You will observe that it expires on the first of September next, but as the Assembly of this state will meet before that time, I think there can be no doubt but that it will be renewed.

I have the honor to be with much respect and regard

Your Excellencys most obedient
and very humble servant

Jos. Reed
President

His Excellency Thomas Sim Lee Esquire
Governor of the State of Maryland.

Jeremiah Powell to Thomas Johnson.

State of Massachusetts Bay
Council Chamber Jan^{ry} 14th 1779.

S^{r}

We have wrote a Letter to Congress of this Date, praying that they would be pleased to recommend to the Southern States a Suspension of the Embargo, as far as relates to the Exportation of Grain to these Eastern States, we are really in great want, & have just cause to fear an alarming scarcity unless your State should relieve us in this respect, divers Causes have concurred to produce this scarcity, a severe Drought & a great Blight during the course of the last Summer, the absence of our Husbandmen in the time of Tillage, the Consumption of the Convention Troops more than their supplies from the British Commissaries, the want of the usual supply to our Sea Ports arising from the Embargo are among these Causes:—We are not contriving a Scheme of

Profit to our Merchants, but are anxious for a supply of Bread, at a time when the Want of it begins to be felt.

If it is more agreable to your State to permit the Exportation of it by your own Merchants & in your own Vessels we shall be thoroughly content. We are not Sollicitous for the mode of supply, if we are but supplied, you will excuse our Earnestness & believe us to be ready at all times to reciprocate Acts of Benevolence & Friendship with you.

In the name and behalf of the General Court I am Sir,

Yr very Hble Servt

Govr Johnson. JERE. POWELL, Presidt

JEREMIAH POWELL TO THOMAS JOHNSON.

State of Massachusetts Bay
Council Chamber Boston February 15th 1779.

Sir

We wrote to your State, a few Days since, informing of our Application to Congress relative to the Embargo, the Scarcity of Provisions with us (more especially of Grain) together with the Causes thereof, and earnestly requesting that friendly Aid and Assistance herein which we trust the Sister States will be ever ready to grant to the mutual Comfort and Advantage of each other. We have since directed the Board of War of this State to Import Grain or Flour from your State, provided we may be permitted so to do; which favor, if we may be so happy as to obtain, we shall feel peculiar Obligation at this Time, and be ready on our Part, at all Times, to reciprocal Acts of Friendship and Benevolence. And we flatter ourselves that the late Conduct of this State in a similar Case, will be a sufficient Apology for our present Application.

In the Name & Behalf of the General Court I am,

With great Esteem, Sir, Your most Obedt Hble. Servt

JER: POWELL, Presidt

His Excellcy Thomas Johnson Esqr

State of Massachusetts Bay

To His Excellency Thomas Johnson Esqr

Council Chamber May 7th 1779.

The Council of the State of Massachusetts Bay would represent to your Excellency that the Board of War of this State are in great want of Flour & have employed Mr Cumberland Dugan or in his Absence Messrs Hoffman and Mey to purchase a Load of Flour for the Armed Vessels belonging to this State—and would therefore Recommend the said Cumberland Dugan or in his Absence Messrs Hoffman and Mey for your Excellency's permission to purchase & export from the State of Maryland to this State a Quantity of Flour in the Schooner Benner, Commanded by Capt Stiles, for the use of the said armed Vessels The Genl Embargo on Provisions Notwithstanding.

By Order of Council

JOHN AVERY D. Sec^{y}

LAND NOTES, 1634-1655.

[Continued from p. 174.]

Liber L. O. R., I.
7th March 1641.

Thomas Cornwaleys Esq. demandeth 2000 acres of Land for transporting into the Province five able men Servants in the year 1633—vizt

John Hallowes	Roger Walter	and Josias that was
John Heldern	Roger Morgan	drowned afterwards.

More demandeth 3000 acres of Land for transporting into the Province 15 able men Servants Since ye year 1635 vizt

Morris ffreman	Richard Cole	Richard Brock
Nicholas Guither	Xpofer Martin	John Medley
Richard ffermor	John Norton elder	ffrancis Van Eynden
Edward Matthews	John Norton Younger	Walter Walterlin
Wm Porescourt	Richard Brown	Stephen Gray

7th March 1641.

Lay out Some time before Michaelmas next at the furthest 4000 acres of Land in any part of Patowmeck River upward of Port tobacco creek for Capt Thomas Cornwaleys Esq. . . . .

4th March 1641.

Lay out for John Cockshott, Joyner, fiftie acres of Land upon the Hill next beyond the hill Creek, called St Joseph's hill and certifie the bounds thereof unto our Secretary without delay.

28th ffebruary 1641.

Simon Richardson demandeth 100 acres of Land for transporting himself into the Province in the year last part.

Warrant to Surveyor &c.

Lay out 100 acres in any part of St Clements hundred not afore disposed of.

18th ffebry 1641.

Robert Kedger demandeth 300 acres of Land for transporting into the Province Anno 1640, himself and his wife and able man Servant called Miles Ricketts, and one hundred acres more assigned ℔ William Asiter. Sup: pa: 33.

Warrant to Surveyor to lay it out upon the South Side of Brittains Bay in any place not afore disposed off.

30th March 1643.

Warrant to lay out 100 acres more on the North east branch of the Herring Creek close adjoyning to the other.

17th ffebry 1641.

Leonard Calvert Esq demandeth 5000 acres of Land due by Conditions of Plantation for transporting 25 able men into the Province Since the year 1633—vizt—John ffridd a boy that he bought of Thomas Steg of Virginia āo 1637. Thomas Cooper, Richard Smith, a boy called York, Sold to Thomas Bradnock, a purbline youth, Sold Mr Brainthwt one called Small, Sold to him self Thomas Onley, Sam: Scovell, Nicholas Polhampton, Matthew Rodam, one that Served the later part of his time with Hales, William Harrington, Daniel an Irishman, Will. Pinley,

Samuel Barrett, Edward Ebbs, Thomas Mosse, Six New hands bought out of Virginia this year, and Thomas Oliver Smith.

The said Leonard Calvert assigned one hundred acres thereof unto John Robinson Barber and fifty acres of it unto Richard Hills.

Dear Brother

I would have you to pass to Mrs Margarett Brent, and her Sister Mrs Mary Brent and their heirs and assignes, for and in Respect of four Maid Servants besides themselves which they transport this year to plant in the Province of Maryland a Grant of as much Land in and about the town of St Maries and elsewhere in that Province in as ample manner and with as large priviledges as any of the first Adventurors, have for and in respect of the transportacon thither of five men in the first year of that Plantation, reserving only to me and my heirs the like quitt rents also which are reserved from the first Adventurors, and for Soe doeing this Shall be your warrant Given under my hand and Seal at London in the Realm of England this Second of August 1638.

Signed C Baltemore.

To my Dear Brother Mr Leonard Calvert Esq
My Lieutenant General of the Province of Maryland

Mem. In the Margin of the last foregoing Instruction is thus Entred vizt

This warrant was assigned over by Mrs Margarett Brent unto James Clifton October 12th 1663, Vide Lib AA: fo: 324.

Brought into the Province of Maryland the 22nd Novemb 1638, by Mrs Margarett and Mary Brent, 4 Maid Servants, 4 men Servants

Thomas Ted,	Francis Slaver,
Samuel Pursall,	John Stephans,
Mary Taylor,	Mary Lawne,
Elizabeth Guesse,	Elizabeth Brooks.

6th Octob 1639.

Mr Surveyor

I would have you to Set forth a Portion of Town Land for Mrs Margarett and Mrs Mary Brent containing to the quantity of Seventy acres or thereabouts lyeing nearest together about the house where they now dwell and for Soe doeing this Shall be your warrant.

Signed Leonard Calvert.

7th October 1639.

Sett forth for Mrs Margarett and Mrs Mary Brent a Portion of Town Land being in figure nearest a Parallellogram whereof, the North Side bounding upon the Town Land of Mr Giles Brent Esq &c is laid out for one hundred and ten perches, the South Side bounding upon the Town Land of Mr Thomas Green, and Beginning at a Markt tree called St Adauctus tree upon the bank of St Georges River and running upon a right Line South East and by East into the West Side of St Andrews Creek is laid out for one hundred ffifty Six perches, the East end bounding upon St Maries fforest and ending in one of the first heads of the Said Creek, is laid out for one hundred and ten perches, and the west end bounding upon St Georges River is laid out for three score perches, So that the whole Area thereof containing to the quantity of Seventy acres and a half or thereabouts.

John Lewger Surv^r

In Consideration that our well beloved Mrs Margarett and Mrs Mary Brent, have adventured themselves, and 4 Men Servants and 4 Maid Servants into our Said Province, Have . . . Granted . . . unto the Said Margaret and Mary Brent, All that parcell of Land lyeing nearest together abt the house where they now dwell commonly known by the name of St Thomas's, Set forth for Seventy and a half English a or thereabouts be it more or less, and bounding on the East with St Maries fforrest, on the North with the Town Land of their brother Giles Brent Esq &c on the West with St Georges River and on the South with a right line drawn South East and by East from a tree on the bank of the Said River called St Adauctus tree, to the neerest part of St An-

drews Creek, . . . Yeilding therefore yearly to us and our heirs at our usual Receipt Seventeen pence, in the Comodities of the Conntrey at the ffeast of the Nativity of our Lord.

St Maries, October 10th 1639.

Brought into the Province in the year 1637, by Giles Brent Esq &c 5 Servants.

Hnmphrey ffullford	William Knipe	Thomas Williams
James Price	Thomas Rowney	

In the year 1638 Six Servants with his own person

John Warren	Edward Berry	John Robinson
Devereux Godwin	Richard Cotesford	Richard Pinner

9th October 1639.

Mr Surveyor

I would have you Set forth a Portion of Town Land for Capt Giles Brent Esq containing to the quantitie of Sixtie acres or thereabouts lyeing nearest together about the Smiths fforge lately bnilt by the Said Giles Brent.

Signed Leonard Calvert.

Patent.—Cæcilins &c and in consideration that Giles Brent Esq Treasurer and one of the Councell of our Province hath adventured himself in person and at his own charge in the years of our Lord 1637, and 1638, hath transported into our Said Province Eleaven men Servants to plant in our Said Province, have granted &c lyeing nearest together about the houseing lately built by the Said Giles Brent, Set forth for Sixty and Some odd acres of English measures, be it more or less bounding on the South with the Town Land of his Sisters Margarett and Mary on the West with St George's River on the North by a right east Line drawn from the Top of the hill on the Southern Side the Swamp called the Key Swamp to above the head of the Swamp, on the East with St Maries ffforrest, and all woods &c, yeilding &c at onr usual receipt, fifteen pence in money Sterling or the Comodities &c.—Vt Supra

Dear Brother

[locus + Sigilli] I would have you to pass a Grant unto Mr John Lewger and his heirs of one hundred acres of Land within the Plotts assigned for the Town and ffields of St Maries, and also to Grant him any two Manors, where himself Shall chuse, (not afore disposed of) either upon the firm Land, or any Peninsula codd, neck, or point of Land upon any river, that may with most ease and Speed, be enclosed, and not exceeding the Quantity of three thousand acres in the two Manors and further to grant unto him and his heirs any one Island in the Bay of Chesopeack, lying between the Mouths of Patuxent and Patowmeck River, and for All and every of these Grants, this Shall be your Sufficient Warrant.

Signed Cecilius Baltemore.

29th Augst, 1636.

To my Dear Brother Mr Leonard Calvert Esq

My Lieutenant General of the Province of Maryland.

John Lewyer Secretary and Surveyer demandeth Land due to him, that is to Say two hundred acres of Town Land by assignment from Captain Thomas Cornwaleys Esq, and one hundred acres more of Town Land by Speciall warrant from his Lordship, and two Manors to the quantity of three thousand acres, by Speciall warrant Likewise.

N. B.—In the Margin of the above foregoeing demand is thus Entred vizt

Note—All this demand and Survey, and Patent thereupon Made is to be cancelled.

Mr Surveyor

You may Set forth for your Self as assigne of Capt Thomas Cornwaleys, two hundred acres of Town Land lyeing nearest together about St Johns, and in your own right by Speciall warrant from his Lordship one hundred acres more lyeing along the Northern Side of St John's Creek, and beginning on the North at a Swamp called Pope's Swamp. . . . Likewise you may Set forth for your Self any parcell or parcells of Land upon the Bay Side

not afore disposed off nor exceeding three thousand aeres in the whole for two Manors.

Signed Leonard Calvert.

4th December 1639.

Mr fferdinando Pulton demandeth Land due for men brought in by Several persons whose assigne the said fferdinando Pulton is, and for men brought in in his own right.

As assigne of Mr Andrew White brought into the Province Anno 1633.

Mr Andrew White	Henry Bishop	Matthias Sousa a Molato
Mr John Altome	Thomas Heath	
Thomas Slatham	Lewis ffremond	Richard Luthead
Robert Simpson	Richard Thompson	William Ashmore
		Robert Sherley

Anno 1634

Mr Rogers	Nicholas Hervey	a Smith lost by the way
John Hill	Xpoper Carnoll	
John Briant		

Anno 1635

John Horwood	James Thornton	ffraneisco a Molato

As assigne of Mr John Sanders Anno 1633.

Benjamin Hodges	Richard Cole	John Marlburgh
John Elkin	Richard Nevill	

As assigne of Mr Richard Gerrard Ao eod.

Thomas Munns	Robert Edwards	William Edwin
Thomas Grigston	John Ward	

As assigne of Mr Edward and ffrederiek Wintour Ao eod.

black John Price	Thomas Smith	Henry James
White John Price	Richard Duke	Thomas Charinton
ffrancis Rabnett		

As Assigne of Mr Thomas Copley 1637.

Mr John Knolls	John Smith	Robert Sedgrave

Thomas Matthews	als Bettam	Thomas Davison
George White	Luke Garnett	William Empson
Edward Cottam	Richard Coxe	Nicholas Russell
John Machin	John Tue	James Compton
Robert Hedger	Walter King	Edward Tetersell
Phillip Spurr	Henry Hooper	

In his own right by brought in by himself Ao 1638

Walter Morley	Richard Darcy	Charles the Welshman

fferdinando Pulton Esq demandeth 260 acres of Town Land for transporting 26 able men into the Province to plant and Inhabit there in the year 1633, that is to Say in the year 1633—Henry Bishop, Thomas Heath, Lewis ffremond, Richard Thompson, Richard Luthead, William Ashmore, Robert Sherley, Benjamin Hodges, John Elkin, Richard Cole, Richard Nevill, John Marlburgh, Thomas Munns, Thomas Grigson, Robert Edwards, John Ward, William Edwin, John Price Senior als black John Price, John Price Junior als White John Price, ffrancis Rabnett, Thomas Smith, Richard Duke, Henry James, Thomas Harington, Robert Simpson, Matthias Sousa.

And 140 acres more for 28 other like men transported as afore between the said year and the year 1638, inclusively that is to Say, John Hill, John Briant, Nicholas Harvey, Christopher Carroll, John Horwood, James Thornton, Thomas Matthews, George White, Edward Cottam, John Machin, Robert Hedger, Phillip Spurr, Richard Cox, Walter King, Henry Hooper, Robert Sedgrave, Thomas Davison, Nicholas Russell, James Compton, Edward Tetersell, Richard Darcy, Charles the Welshman, A Smith died at Sea, John Smith als Bettam, Luke Garnett, John Tue, William Empsan, ffrancisco Peres.

Mr Thomas Green Gent demandeth Land due to him by the Conditions of Plantation, that is to Say in his own right for himself and two Servants Anam Benam and Thomas Cooper brought into the Province Anno 1633, and one Servant Thomas Wills brought into the Province Anno 1634, and as assigne of Mr

Nicholas ffirfax, and William Smith who adventured themselves in person into the Provinee, Anno 1633.

29th Octoher 1639.

Thomas Gerrard Gent demandeth Land of the Lord Proprietary due to him . . . for transporting himself with five able men Servants in the years of our Lord 1638 & 1639.

John Longworth	Samuel Barrett	Robert Brasington
Peter Heyward	Thomas Knight	

30th Octob. 1639.

Mr Surveyor

I would have you to Set forth for Thomas Gerrard Gent a Manor[1] of one thousand acres lyeing on any part of the Northern Side of Patowmeek river, near to St Clements Island and Including the Said Island.

Signed Leonard Calvert.

Mr Surveyor

I would have you set forth thirty aeres of Land in a neek lyeing next to the East Side of St Andrews Creek and to draw a Patent for it to William Lewis in ffreehold for the yearly rent of a barrell of Corne, And for Soe doeing this Shall be your warrant.

Signed Leonard Calvert.

4th Deeemb 1639.

7th January 1639.

I would have you to lay out for Giles Brent Gent Treasurer of the Counecll of the Provinee one thousand aeres of Land lyeing nearest together about Kent ffort and one thousand aeres more where he Shall desire it, and to certifie Mr Secretary what you Shall doe therein.

To Robert Clerk Deputy Surveyor.

5th Sept 1640.

I would have you draw a Patent to Mr Giles Brent of the

[1] St. Clement's Manor, fully described in "Old Maryland Manors" by J. Hemsley Johnson, *J. H. U. Studies in Historical and Political Science*, Vol. I No. 7.

Manor of Kent ffort bounding it as in the Survey is Certified to draw it according to the usual precedent of a Manor for the yearly rent of two barrels of Corne to be paid at Kent Mill.

Jan: 21: 1639.

Came Ralph Beane and assigne over all his right and Interest in fiftie acres of Land . . . lyeing on the North Side of Gerrards Creek and lately in the occupation of John Hillierd and William Broughe unto Thomas Gerrard Gent.

29th January 1639.

Thomas Gerrard Gent demandeth two hundred acres of Land for bringing into the Province two men Servants in the year 1639 that is to Say Christopher Moreland and John Jones.

29th January 1639.

John Wortley demandeth one hundred acres of Land for adventuring himself at his own charge to plant within the Province.

Eod: Set forth for John Wortley one hundred acres of Land lyeing near the head of Wickliff's Creek.

8th ffebr 1639.

John Lewger demandeth two hundred acres of Town Land due to him as assigne of Capt Thomas Cornwaleys Esq, and one hundred acres more by Speciall warrant bearing date 29th August, 1636, and two Mauors containing to the quantity of three thousand acres by Vertue of the Same warrant.

12th ffebr 1639.

Mr Lewger

You may Set forth for your Self as assigne of Capt Thomas Cornwaleys one hundred acres of Town Land lyeing about St John's aud in your own right . . . one hundred acres more, The Said two hundred acres to begin on the South at a Swamp in the Mill Creek called West's Swamp, . . . to bound with St John's Creek, and to include all the Marsh and low ground on both Sides

the Said Creek, Likewise you may Set forth for your Self any two Manors not exceednig three thousand aeres In the whole in any part of Patowmeek River between the herring Creek and the Land disposed of to Mr William Britton.

Signed Leonard Calvert.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

Roster of Maryland Troops, 1757–1759.

[Calvert Papers.]

That the following roster of Maryland troops in the French and Indian war has been preserved to us is due to the disputes between the two branches of the Assembly and to their differences with Governor Sharpe. The lower house always expressed a willingness to make provision for a small body of provincial troops, but on terms which the upper house consistently refused to accept; or if the two houses by chance agreed on any plan, it was one that the Governor could not aeeept without yielding some prerogative of the Proprietary. Braddock's defeat aroused the Assembly to action, and at the February session of 1756, after much bickering, the sum of £40,000 was voted for His Majesty's service. At subsequent sessions the Assembly declined to do more than provide for the support of 300 Militia, who could not be sent beyond Fort Frederick nor used as a fixed garrison for Fort Cumberland. Captain Dagworthy was given the command of the Maryland troops sent to the frontiers of Frederick County[1] in 1754, and in 1756 took part in the construction of Fort Frederiek. Fort Cumberland, though a Royal Fort, had been built by the Virginians on Maryland soil, which may account for the objection of the Assembly to providing a garrison and for

[1] *Archives*, v, 6: 95.

the later dispute as to precedence in command between Colonel Washington and Colonel Dagworthy.[1]

The correspondence of Governor Sharpe fully covers this period. It appears that he at first supported the Maryland troops by advancing money on the supposition that he would be reimbursed;[2] later he maintained them through private subscription;[3] and finally as the ledger shows, from money advanced by General Amherst.

The records from which this roster is compiled, consist of 53 muster rolls and an indexed ledger, which is dated 1762. They show service from October 9th, 1757, up to which time the troops had been paid[4] in one of the ways mentioned above; but it is probable that some of the men had been with Captain Dagworthy as early as 1754. These records were most carefully kept in order to secure payment for the men in spite of the Assembly's refusal to provide for them and final settlement appears to have been made March 16th, 1763. There are twelve rolls each for the companies of Captains John Dagworthy, Alexander Beall, Joshua Beall, Francis Ware, and seven for that of Richard Pearis. As the spelling varies greatly on the different rolls, that of the ledger has been followed throughout, and in addition to the "short" dates, indicating time of service, the "remarks" found in the ledger and index have been inserted.

The Maryland troops were present with Captain Dagworthy at Braddock's defeat; they suffered severely at Major Grant's defeat near Fort DuQuesne, September 14th, 1758; they lost a number of men during the attack on the advanced post at the Loyalhanna, October 12th, 1758; and they were present at the occupation of Fort DuQuesne, November 25th, 1758.

Capt. Pearis' company was disbanded May 31st, 1758 and the men draughted into the other companies; and by order of Governor Sharpe, the companies of Captains A. Beall, J. Beall

[1] *Archives*, v, 9: 16; Papers *Delaware Historical Society*, No. 10: 6; *Sharpe's Correspondence*; *Dinwiddie Papers*.

[2] *Archives*, 6: 244.

[3] *Archives*, v, 6: 274 and 336.

[4] Sharpe to Calvert, *Archives*, v, 9: 100.

and Francis Ware were disbanded December 30th, 1758 and the best of the men sent to join Captain Dagworthy. Some additional facts connected with the life and services of Captain Dagworthy may be found in the Papers of the *Historical Society of Delaware*, Nos. 10 and 48.

ADGATE, ELIAS. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to O. 23, 1758. Deserted.

ALLEN, JOHN. Sgt. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

ANDERSON, DANIEL. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. My. 9 to Je. 4, 1758. Taken away by the Virginians as a deserter from them.

ANDERSON, JOHN. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. Je. 1 to D. 8, 1758. Deserted.

ARVIN, WILLIAM. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to S. 14, 1758. Killed.

ATKINSON, CHARLES. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9. 1757 to Ja. 22, 1759. Deserted.

BAILEY, JOHN. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 26, 1758. Deserted.

BAKER, NATHANIEL. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ja. 29, 1758. Discharged.

BARKER, THOMAS. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

BARKER, THOMAS. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

BARNES, GEORGE. Sgt. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to F. 16, 1758. Discharged.

BARRACKMAN, JOHN. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ja. 10, 1758. Discharged.

BARRETT, THOMAS. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

BARRIER, GEORGE. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ja. 27, 1758. Discharged.

BEALL, ALEXANDER. Captain. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

BEALL, EDWARD. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9. 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

BEALL, JOSHUA. Captain. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

BEALL, LEVIN. 2d Lieut. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758; 1st. Lieut. Capt. A. Beall's co. N. 9 to D. 30, 1758.

BEALL, REZIN. 2d Lieut. Capt. Ware's co. N. 9 to D. 30, 1758.

BEARD, JAMES. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9. 1757 to D. 30, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. D. 31, 1758 to Ja. 27, 1759. Deserted.

BENFIELD, SAMUEL. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9. 1757 to My. 31, 1758. Deserted.

BENNET, JOHN. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9. 1757 to My. 31, 1758. Discharged.

BENNET, JOHN. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9. 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

BENYAN, PARSLOW. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to N. 8, 1758.

BINFORD, CHARLES. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9 to N. 8, 1758.

BIRD, BENJAMIN. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758.

BISHOP, HENRY. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Je. 6, 1758.

BISHOP, THOMAS. Drummer. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758.

BLACK, JOHN. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ja. 29, 1758. Discharged.

BLAKE, PHILIP. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

BLOIS, JOHN. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 26, 1758. Deserted.

BODIGE, BENJAMIN. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 2, 1758. Died.

BOSWELL, EDWARD. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to Jy. 2, 1758. Deserted.

BRIGHTWELL, JOHN. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758.

BRINKLEY, JAMES. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

BROADWAY, JOHN. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to F. 16, 1758. Delivered to the 35th Rgt. as a deserter from it.

BROWN, GEORGE. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

BROWN, RICHARD. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. Je. 1 to D. 27, 1758. Deserted.

BRUNTON, ALEXANDER. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to O. 23, 1758. Deserted.

BRYAN, WILLIAM. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

BUCKINGHAM, RICHARD. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 8, 1758. Discharged.

BUMGARDNER, CHRISLEY. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. D. 31, 1758 to Ap. 26, 1759. Discharged.

BURNS, ROBERT. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 8, 1758. Discharged.

BUSH, SOLOMON. Sgt. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

BUTLER, JOHN. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to F. 16, 1758. Discharged.

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 16, 1759. Deserted.

CAPEROON, RICHARD. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Je. 8, 1758.

CARD, BENSON. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 7, 1757. Discharged.

CARD, SABRIET. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 7, 1758. Discharged.

CARMICAL, NEAL. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. D. 31, 1758 to Ap. 26, 1759. Discharged.

CARN, BALSUM. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 16, 1759. Made Drummer F. 17, 1758, Reduced Je. 9, and deserted Ap. 16th 1759.

CARR, JOHN. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to S. 14, 1758. Killed.

CARRICK, JOSEPH. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 7, 1758. Discharged.

CARRIGEN, HUGH. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to S. 14, 1758. Killed.

CAVINAUGHT, WILLIAM. Sgt. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

CHARNAL, NICHOLAS. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Je. 1, 1758. Deserted.

CHILTON, ROBERT. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ja. 22, 1759. Deserted.

CLARKE, ROBERT. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 17, 1759. Deserted.

CLEGATT, CHARLES, SR. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Je. 1, 1758. Discharged.

CLEGATT, CHARLES, JR. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9 to D. 7, 1757. Deserted.

CLIFFT, JAMES. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

COE, WILLIAM. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758. Discharged.

COLE, JOHN. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

COLLINGS, WILLIAM. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Mr. 2, 1759. Died.

COLMURE, GEORGE. Cpl. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

COLVILLE, JOSEPH. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9 to N. 23, 1757. Deserted.

CONNOLY, JOHN. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 27, 1758. Deserted.

CONNOLY, PHILIP. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. S. 20 to N. 26, 1757. Deserted. Returned from desertion.

COOKE, NATHANIEL. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 25, 1758. Deserted.

COURTNEY, WILLIAM. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to F. 16, 1758. Discharged.

CRAIG, GEORGE. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758.

CRAMPTON, JOHN. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758.

CRAWFORD, CHARLES. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. D. 27, 1757 to F. 28, 1759. Deserted.

CRAY, WILLIAM. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 8, 1758.

CRESWELL, JOSEPH. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 8, 1758. Deserted.

CROSSLY, PHILIP. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to F. 9, 1759. Died.

CURRENT, JAMES. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ja. 29, 1758. Discharged.

CURRENT, MATHEW. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9 to D. 13, 1757. Discharged.

DAGWORTHY, JOHN. Captain. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 26, 1759.

DAVIS, DAVID. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

DAVIS, EVEN. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. Je. 1 to D. 9, 1758. Deserted.

DAVIS, HONICAL. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 9, 1758.

DAY, JOHN. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to O. 12, 1758. Promoted to Cpl. Ja. 9, 1758. Killed O. 12, 1758.

DAY, LEONARD. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Je. 22, 1759. Deserted.

DEAN, SAMUEL. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

DENNIS, JOHN. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9 to N. 23, 1757. Deserted.

DODD, MORRIS. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 8, 1758.

DOGAN, WILLIAM. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to S. 14, 1758. Killed.

DORRET, GARNET WILLIAM. Drummer. Capt. A. Beall's co, O. 9, 1757 to O. 17, 1758. Deserted.

DORRET, JOHN. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to F. 16, 1758. Discharged.

DOYLE, JOHN. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9 to O. 25, 1757. Dicharged.

DUGMORE, EDWARD. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to S. 14, 1758. Killed.

DUKE, BASIL. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9 to D. 7, 1757. Discharged.

DUNCAN, JOHN. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to S. 14, 1758. Killed.

DUNSTILL, CHARLES. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 11, 1758.

EADES, SAMUEL. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

EAGENTON, SABRIET. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758.

EAGLESTON, ABRAM. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. Je. 1 to S. 14, 1758. Killed.

EARLEY, FRANCIS. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758. Made Cpl. O. 13, 1758.

EATRY, JACOB. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to F. 14, 1758. Discharged.

EDWARDS, WILLIAM. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Je. 12, 1758. Died.

ENNISS, WALLIS. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758.

EVENS, EVEN. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

EVENS, THOMAS. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758. Made Cpl. F. 18, 1758. Reduced again S. 2, 1758.

EVENS, WILLIAM. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to Jy. 4, 1758. Deserted.

FAHEE, THOMAS. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

FARRELL, THOMAS. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

FAULKENER, JOHN. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758.

FELL, JOHN. Sgt. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ja. 22, 1759. Deserted.

FIELDING, JOHN. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

FIELDS, HENRY. Sgt. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

FIELDS MATHEW. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. Je. 1 to D. 28, 1758. Deserted.

FINDLY, PATRICK. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 16, 1759. Deserted.

FITZGERALD, JOHN. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Jy. 8, 1758.

FITZGERALD, MORRISS. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

FITZPATRICK, THOMAS. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

FITZWATER, LEVIN. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to S. 14, 1758. Killed.

FLANNEGAN, RICHARD. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to Je. 14, 1758. Killed.

FLOYD, JAMES. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9 to D. 7, 1757. Discharged.

FORD, EDWARD. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, to Ap. 2, 1758. Deserted.

FORD, JOSEPH. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to O. 18, 1758. Deserted.

FOSTER, ADAM. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 21, 1758. Died.

FRANCIS, JOSEPH. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758. Deserted D. 3, 1757. Returned again D. 28, 1757.

FRAZIER, PETER. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9 to D. 7, 1757. Discharged.

FREEMAN, AARON. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to O. 16, 1758. Discharged.

FREEMAN, BENJAMIN. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. D. 31, 1758 to Ap. 26, 1759.

FREEMAN, BENJAMIN. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to O. 12, 1758. Killed.

FREEMAN, ESIAS. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

FREEMAN, NATHANIEL. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758. Wounded O. 12, 1758.

FREEMAN, RICHARD. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. Je. 1 to D. 26, 1758. Deserted.

FREEMAN, SAMUEL. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. D. 31, 1758 to Ap. 18, 1759. Deserted.

FREEMAN, THOMAS. Sgt. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 26, 1759.

FRYER, WILLIAM. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. Ware's co. Je. 1 to N. 8, 1758.

GAMES, FRANCIS. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9 to D. 7, 1757. Discharged.

GARRETT, JOHN. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758. Deserted.

GARRETT, RICHARD. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

GENATER, JOHN. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. A. Beall's co. Je 1 to S. 14, 1758. Killed.

GELSTRAP, WILLIAM. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to Je. 16, 1758. Died.

GLAZIER, FREDERICK. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Mr. 16, 1759. Mustered as a private Centinel from N. 9, 1758 to Mr. 16, 1759 and then deserted.

GLIBRA, JOHN. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

GODSON, JAMES. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. Je. 1 to Jy. 28, 1758. Deserted. Say discharged.

GOODWIN, MATHEW. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. Je. 1, 1758 to Ja. 2, 1759. Deserted.

GORMAN, JOHN. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 26, 1759.

GORRELL, JAMES. Ensign. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Je. 28, 1758; Ens. Capt. Dagworthy's co. Je. 29, 1758 to N. 8, 1758; 2d Lieut. N. 9, 1758 to Ap. 26, 1759.

GRAHAME, ROBERT. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 8, 1758.

GRAVES, JAMES. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. D. 31, 1758 to Ap. 16, 1759. Deserted.

GREY, JAMES. Pr. Capt. Pearce's co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758.

GREY, SABRIET. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

GRIFFEN, BENJAMIN. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 26, 1759.

GRIMES, HUGH. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

GUNDY, ROBERT. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 26, 1759.

GUTRIDGE, JAMES. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758. Discharged.

HACK, JOHN. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

HAMILTON, JAMES. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

HAMILTON, JOHN. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

HAMILTON, WILLIAM. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ja. 12, 1758. Discharged.

HARBIN, ANTHONY. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758.

HARDIKER, RICHARD. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

HARRISON, BURR. Ensign. Capt. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 9, 1758; 2d Lieut. N. 9 to D. 30, 1758.

HARRISS, JOSEPH. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

HARRISS, MICHAEL. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. Ware's co. Je. 1 to N. 8, 1758.

HARWOOD, JOHN. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 8, 1758. Discharged.

HARWOOD, RICHARD. Pr. Capt. Pearce's co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30 1758. He is called Howard.

HARWOOD, SAMUEL. Cpl. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

HARWOOD, THOMAS. Cpl. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758. Made Cpl. N. 9, 1757.

HASTY, PETER. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to O. 12, 1758. Killed.

HAVENS, FAREWELL. Drummer. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

HAWKINS, EDWARD. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. D. 31, 1758 to Ap. 16, 1759. Deserted.

HAYS, CHARLES. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

HAZARD, MICHAEL. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758.

HEINZMAN, HENRY. Surgeon. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758. Promoted and taken to the king's hospital, Jy. 29, 1758.

HENDERSON, DANIEL. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 8, 1758.

HENDERSON, WILLIAM. Cpl. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758. Made Sgt. F. 17, 1758.

HENDLEY, JOHN. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

HEWMAN, BENJAMIN. Pr. Capt. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758.

HIGGS, JOHN. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758.

HILL, HENRY. Drummer. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to F. 16, 1758. Discharged.

HILL, JAMES. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to S. 14, 1758. Killed.

HILL, JONATHAN. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758.

HILL, SILVESTER. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to N. 8, 1758. Deserted.

HILLEN, DAVID. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9 to D. 7, 1757. Discharged.

HILLEN, JACOB. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je 1 to N. 8, 1758.

HILLEN, JOHN. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ja. 29, 1758. Discharged.

HILLEN, THOMAS. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. D. 31, 1758 to Ap. 26, 1759.

HOPE, HENRY. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

HOBSON, THOMAS. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 4, 1758. Deserted.

HODGES, JOHN. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 16, 1759. Deserted.

HODGINS, ROBERT. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. Ware's co. Je. 1 to N. 8, 1758.

HOLT, PHILIP. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ja. 13, 1758. Discharged.

HORNER, JAMES. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758. Deserted.

HOZIER, JOSHUA. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 26, 1759.

HUDSON, JEREMIAH. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9 to N. 2, 1757. Died.

HUGHS, THOMAS. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to O. 17, 1758. Deserted.

HUNT, JOHN. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 27, 1758. Deserted.

HUNTER, WILLIAM. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9 to D. 7, 1757.

HURLEY, EDMOND. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Mr. 10, 1758. Discharged.

HURST, JACOB. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

HUTCHINSON, WILLIAM. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to O. 23, 1758. Deserted.

HYDE, PHILIP. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 26, 1758. Deserted.

IVES, WILLIAM. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Jy. 11, 1758. Deserted.

JACOBS, SAMUEL. Cpl. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

JACOBS, THOMAS. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 16, 1759. Deserted.

JEFFERSON, JOHN. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 13, 1757. Discharged.

JENNINGS, WILLIAM. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758.

JOHNSON, DUNCAN. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. D. 31, 1758 to F. 22, 1759. Deserted.

JOHNSTON, ARTHUR. Sgt. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 26, 1759.

JOHNSTOUN, ANDREW. Cpl. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 26, 1758. Reduced N. 18 and deserted on 26th.

JONES, JOHN. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758.

JONES, JOSEPH. Drummer. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. Je. 1, 1758 to Ap. 16, 1759. Deserted.

JONES, NEHEMIAH. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758.

JONES, THOMAS. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

JONES, WILLIAM. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. Je. 4 to Je. 8, 1758. Returned from desertion.

JORDON, WILLIAM. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. S. 20, 1757 to My. 31, 1758. Deserted.

JUSTICE, WILLIAM. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 20, 1758. Died.

KEECH, JOHN. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758. Made Cpl. O. 13, 1758.

KEMPTON, THOMAS. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 1, 1758. Deserted.

KETCHERSIDE, JAMES. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

KIDD, JOHN. Ensign. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Je. 29, 1758. Resigned.

KING, FRANCIS. Cpl. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Je. 28, 1759. Mustered as Sgt. from N. 9, 1758. Died.

KING, ROBERT. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9 to D. 24, 1757. Discharged.

KING, WILLIAM. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

LABROUSE, BENJAMIN. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Je. 8, 1758.

LAMASTER, JACOB. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

LAWSON, JOHN. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

LEASON, SAMUEL. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9 to D. 7, 1757. Discharged.

LEE, DANIEL. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ja. 16, 1758.

LEE, JOHN. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to S. 14, 1758.

LEE, THOMAS. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. N. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758.

LEGO, CHARLES. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to N. 1, 1758. Deserted.

LEONARD, ROBERT. Sgt. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to F. 16, 1758. Discharged.

LETROE, JOHN. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

LEVAR, JOHN. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 24, 1758. Died.

LINCH, THOMAS. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9 to Ap. 26, 1757.

LINN, WILLIAM. 1st Lieut. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 26, 1759.

LINTON, JAMES. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

LINTON, JOHN. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 26, 1758. Deserted.

LOCKER, THOMAS. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 4, 1758. Deserted.

LOFFLIN, JOSEPH. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

LONG, BAKER. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 17, 1758. Discharged.

LOVE, AARON. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

LOVE, PHILIP. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758; Entered a cadet F. 9, 1758; Ensign, Capt. Dagworthy's co. N. 9, 1758 to Ap. 26, 1759.

LUCAS, BARTON. Cadet. Capt. J. Beall's co. N. 11, 1757 to N. 9, 1758; Ensign. Capt. A. Beall's co. N. 9 to D. 30, 1758.

LYON, JAMES. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Je. 9, 1758. Not found on later rolls.

MCCOOMBS, PATRICK. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 10, 1758. Deserted.

MCCOY, JAMES. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to S. 14, 1758. Killed.

MCCUBBINS, WILLIAM. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758.

MCDONALD, JONATHAN. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 8, 1758.

MCGAFFERTY, CORNELIUS. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758. Deserted.

MCGILL, ROWLAND. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

MCGINTA, JOHN. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

MCGOWEN, JAMES. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D 30, 1758.

MCKEY, GEORGE. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 16, 1759. Deserted.

McKINNISS, JOHN. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ja. 13, 1758. Discharged.

McKINNY, JOHN. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

McLALAND, JAMES. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

MACMANNON, HUGH. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 2, 1758. Deserted.

McNEAL, JAMES. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

McRAE, DUNCAN. 1st. Lieut. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to S. 14, 1758. Killed.

McSWAIN, GEORGE. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 14, 1757 to Je. 17, 1758. Killed.

MADDING, FRANCIS. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

MADDING, MORDECAI. Cpl. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

MAKEN, JOHN. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. Je. 1, 1758 to Ap. 26, 1759.

MANERY, SAMUEL. Sgt. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9 to N. 3, 1757. Died.

MARSHALL, JAMES. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

MARSHALL, THOMAS. Pr. Capt. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to O. 10, 1758. Deserted.

MARTIN, THOMAS. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 25, 1758. Died.

MASON, EDWARD. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to N. 8, 1758. Removed from Capt. Pearis' co.

MASON, EDWARD. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758.

MASON, WILLIAM. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. Je. 1 to Je. 14, 1758. Discharged.

MASS, JOHN BAPTIST. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

MASTERSON, HUGH. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ja. 9, 1758. Joined the Royal Americans.

MATHEWS, WILLIAM. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

MATHEWS, THOMAS. 2d. Lieut. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to O. 12, 1758. Killed.

MAXWELL, JOHN. Cpl. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758. Reduced to private O. 14, 1757.

MAY, EDWARD. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to O. 24, 1758.

MEARNS, SAMUEL. Surgeon. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 26, 1758.

MEEKS, WILLIAM. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. F. 17 to N. 8, 1758.

METRE, NICHOLAS. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Je. 1, 1758. Discharged.

MILLER, JOHN. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9 to N. 18, 1757. Deserted.

MILLER, WILLIAM. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 12, 1758. Died.

MILLS, WILLIAM. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. Ware's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

MONROE, ALEXANDER. Sgt. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

MONROE, ROBERT. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to S. 14, 1758. Killed.

MOODIE, HUGH. Cpl. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to N. 8, 1758.

MOZELEY, CHARLES. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

MUDD, GEORGE. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 8, 1758.

MURDOCK, WILLIAM. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 26, 1759. Mustered as Cpl. from N. 9, 1758.

MURPHEW, WILLIAM. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. D. 2, 1757 to Ap. 26, 1759.

MURPHEW, WILLIAM. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to O. 12, 1758. Killed.

MUSGROVE, BENJAMIN. Cpl. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to O. 12, 1758; Made Sgt. N. 4, 1757. Killed.

NAYLOR, BENJAMIN. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. Je. 1 to Je. 12, 1758. Died.

NAYLOR, GEORGE. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758; Made Cpl. S. 3, 1758.

NAYLOR, JOSHUA. Sgt. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

NASH, THOMAS. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 26, 1759.

NEAL, JAMES. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

NEALL, WILLIAM. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 8, 1758. Discharged.

NEILSON, WILLIAM. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

NEVO, JOHN. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Jy. 4, 1758. Deserted.

NICHOLLS, HENRY. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 6, 1757. Died.

NIGHT, GEORGE. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

NIGHT, SAMUEL. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ja. 12, 1759. Deserted.

NORRISS, JOHN. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

NOWELL, JAMES. Cpl. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 16, 1759. Deserted.

NOYER, THOMAS. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

OGELBY, JOHN. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758. Died Ja. 28, 1759.

OWINGS, JOHN. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

PACK, SIMON. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to S. 14, 1758. Killed.

PAGE, THOMAS. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ja. 18, 1758. Died.

PAULIN, ROBERT. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. Je. 1, 1758 to Ja. 22, 1759. Deserted.

PEARIS, RICHARD. Captain. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758.

PEARSON, THOMAS. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Piddicort, William. Cpl. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758. Made Sgt. F. 9, 1758.

Pierce, Peter. Sgt. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Pemberton, Richard. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 8, 1758. Deserted.

Perkins, John. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to N. 8, 1758.

Perkins, Thomas. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758. Discharged.

Perkins, William. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Pettit, Lewis. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to N. 8, 1758.

Phipps, John. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758. Discharged.

Pickerell, Samuel. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to N. 8, 1758.

Pindle, Philip. Sgt. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Pingrave, Francis. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ja. 25, 1759. Died.

Plummer, George. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758.

Plunket, Robert. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Porter, John. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to Jy. 2, 1758. Deserted.

Poulter, Hugh. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je 1 to D. 30, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. D. 31, 1758 to Ja. 22, 1759. Deserted.

Powell, John. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Powell, Samuel. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758. Discharged.

Powell, Thomas. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ja. 29 1758. Discharged.

Prather, Henry. 2d Lieut. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758.

Prather, Thomas. 2d. Lieut. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; 1st. Lieut. Capt. Ware's co. Je. 1 to O. 12, 1758. Killed.

Prees, Henry. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758.

Pudiver, Thomas. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Je. 8, 1758.

Queen, Richard. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 4, 1758. Deserted.

Ragan, John. Cpl. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 16, 1759. Deserted.

Rally, Isaac. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to O. 12, 1758. Killed.

Ramsey, John. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to Je. 8, 1758.

Rathell, Aaron. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to F. 16, 1758. Discharged.

Redburn, Samuel. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to O. 23, 1758. Deserted.

REYMOUR, JOSEPH. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

REYMOUR, WILLIAM. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. Je. 1, 1758 to Ap. 16, 1759. Deserted.

REYNOLDS, GEORGE. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 26, 1758. Deserted.

REYNOLDS, JAMES. Sgt. Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758. Reduced to a private Ag. 14, 1758; Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. D. 31, 1758 to F. 28, 1759. Deserted.

RHODES, THOMAS. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to N. 8, 1758.

RILEY, JAMES. 1st. Licut. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

ROBERTS, ISAAC. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. Ware's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

ROBERTS, JOHN. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

ROBINSON, CHARLES. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. Je. 1 to Ag. 8, 1758.

ROBINSON, CHARLES. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 4, 1758. Deserted.

ROWLES, THOMAS. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to S. 14, 1758. Killed.

ROSS, GEORGE. Commissary.

ROWLES, FRANCIS. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

ROWLES, JOHN. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758.

RUFF, SABRIET. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

RUFFNECK, WILLIAM. Cpl. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758. Promoted.

RUSSELL, JOHN. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9. 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

RUSSELL, THOMAS. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

SADLER, WILLIAM. Pr. Capt. Beall's co. O. 9. 1757 to N. 8, 1758.

SAPP, ROBERT. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9. 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to O. 12, 1758. Killed.

SASSER, BENJAMIN. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 23, 1758. Deserted.

SAUNDERS, GEORGE. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758.

SAUNDERS, JOHN. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 7, 1758. Discharged.

SCAGGS, ISAAC. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 26, 1758. Deserted.

SCAGGS, JAMES. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ja. 22, 1759. Deserted.

SCAGGS, RICHARD. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 26, 1758. Deserted.

SCOTT, ZACHARIAH. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9. 1757 to D. 30, 1758. Made Cpl. O. 13, 1758.

SHARPE, JOHN. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to O. 18, 1758. Deserted.

SHAW, ROBERT. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 30, 1758: Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

SHELBY, EVAN. 1st. Lieut. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 28, 1758. Promoted.

SHORT, HUGH. Cpl. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1758 to O. 12, 1758. Killed.

SIMPSON, ANTHONY. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to N. 8, 1758.

SIMPSON, JAMES. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to F. 8, 1758. Died.

SIMPSON, JOHN. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to F. 16, 1758. Discharged.

SIMPSON, THOMAS. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758; Made Cpl. F. 17, 1758. Made Sgt. O. 13, 1758.

SIMS, JAMES. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9 to O. 23, 1757. Died.

SKINNER, HENRY. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Cadet. Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1, 1758; Ensign. Je. 29 to D. 30, 1758.

SLATER, ISAAC. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9 to O. 25, 1757. Discharged.

SLATER, JOHN. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ag. 8, 1758.

SMITH, DANIEL. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ja. 17, 1759. Died.

SMITH, JAMES. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Je. 28, 1758. Discharged.

SMITH, MICHAEL LUKE. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758. Deserted.

SMITH, MCCARTHY. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758.

SMITH, THOMAS. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. D. 31, 1758 to Ja. 22, 1759. Deserted.

SMITH, THOMAS. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. My. 9, 1758 to Ap. 26. 1759. Mustered as Cpl. from N. 9, 1758.

SMITH, WILLIAM. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

SMITH, WILLIAM. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 26, 1759.

SOUTHERLAND, JAMES. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. Mr. 10 to N. 8, 1758.

SOUTHERLAND, JOHN. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Je. 12, 1758. Died.

SPENCER, FRANCIS. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ja. 29, 1758. Discharged.

SPIKERNAL, ROBERT. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9 to O. 22, 1757. Died.

SPRING, DOUGLAS. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

STEEL, JOHN. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

STEVENS, SOLOMON. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31. 1758.

STILLWELL, NATHANIEL. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 16, 1759. Deserted.

STILLWORTH, JOHN. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 4. 1758. Deserted.

STODDART, THOMAS. 1st. Lieut. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758. Resigned.

STOKES, PETER. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758; Dagworthy's co. D. 31, 1758 to Ja. 24, 1759. Died.

STOKES, THOMAS. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ja. 29, 1758. Discharged.

SUITOR, CHARLES. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

SUMMER, JOHN. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Je. 8, 1758.

SUMMERSFIELD, JOHN. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 16, 1759. Deserted.

SUMMERVELL, ALEXANDER. 2d. Lieut. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. N. 9 to D. 30, 1758.

SURRATT, JOSEPH. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. D. 31, 1758 to F. 27, 1759. Deserted.

TANDY, RICHARD. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

TARVIN, RICHARD. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to O. 18, 1758. Deserted.

TATE, JAMES. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

TAYLER, JAMES. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to F. 22, 1759. Deserted.

TEATER, GEORGE. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 31, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. D. 31, 1758 to Ap. 26, 1759.

TEATER, SAMUEL. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9 to D. 30, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. D. 31, 1758 to Ap. 26, 1759.

TERRELL, JOHN. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to S. 14, 1758. Killed.

THOMAS, RICHARD. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

THOMPSON, COLLIN. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to Je. 4, 1758. Delivered to the Virginians as a deserter from them.

THOMPSON, JAMES. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to O. 11, 1758. Killed.

THOMPSON, JOHN. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 16, 1759. Deserted.

THOMPSON, WILLIAM. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

THREASHER, JOHN. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to O. 23, 1758. Deserted.

TOMLINSON, RICHARD. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758. Deserted.

TRACEY, PEIRCE. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 16, 1759. Deserted.

TREMBLE, MOSES. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 16, 1759. Deserted.

TRUMAN, RICHARD. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

TUCKER, JOHN. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 8, 1758. Discharged.

TUCKER, JAMES. Cpl. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758. Made Sgt. Ag. 15, 1758.

TUCKER, JOHN. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to O. 16, 1758. Discharged.

TUCKER, LITTLETON. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to S. 14, 1758. Killed.

TUCKER, STEPHEN. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

TURNEY, CHARLES. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. D. 31, 1758 to Ap. 16, 1759.

TYCER, JOHN. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to S. 14, 1758. Killed.

VAUGHAN, WILLIAM. Sgt. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. D. 31, 1758 to F. 28, 1759. Deserted.

WALKER, NATHAN. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 26, 1759.

WARD, SAMUEL. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9 to D. 7, 1757. Discharged.

WARE, FRANCIS. Captain. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

WATERS, JAMES. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to O. 10, 1758.

WATSON, WALTER. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to S. 14, 1758. Killed.

WATTS, HENRY. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 9, 1758.

WATTS, SAMUEL. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

WATTSON, HENRY. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 26, 1759.

WEBB, JAMES. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

WEST, WILLIAM. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to O. 23, 1758. Deserted.

WHEELER, CHARLES. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ja. 28, 1759. Deserted.

WHETHERFORD, THOMAS. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 26, 1759.

WHITE, EDWARD. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to Je. 8, 1758.

WHITE, JOHN. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to F. 16, 1758. Made Cpl. N. 5, 1757. Discharged.

WHITMAN, JOHN. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 8, 1758; deserted D. 3, 1757; retaken and mustered from D. 9, 1757 to Ap. 8, 1758, then discharged.

WHITTINGTON, WILLIAM. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9 to N. 29, 1757. Discharged.

WILKINSON, ALEXANDER. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

WILLIAMS, DUNBAR. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9 to N. 29, 1757. Discharged.

WILLIAMS, JOHN. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. D. 31, 1758 to Ja. 22, 1759. Deserted.

WILLIAMS, JOSEPH. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

WILLIAMS, THOMAS. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.
WILLIS, JOHN. Cpl. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. Je. 1 to D. 26, 1758. Deserted.
WILLSON, JOHN. Cpl. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758; reduced O. 14, 1757; Made Cpl. again O. 13, 1758.
WILLSON, PETER. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 26, 1758. Deserted.
WILLSON, THOMAS, SR. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 8, 1758. Deserted.
WILLSON, THOMAS, JR. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. Je. 1, 1758 to Ap. 16, 1759. Deserted.
WINGFIELD, THOMAS. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. D. 31, 1758 to Ja. 22, 1759. Deserted.
WOGAN, HENRY. Cpl. Capt. J. Bealls' co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758.
WOOD, SABRIET. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758. Deserted.
WOOD, WILLIAM. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Jy. 11, 1758.
WOOLDRIDGE, ROGER. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to N. 1, 1758. Deserted.
WRIGHT, GEORGE. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758.
YOUNGER, GILBERT. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to S. 14, 1758. Killed.

EARLY MARYLAND CLERGY.

[CONTRIBUTED BY MR. HENRY F. THOMPSON.]

Henry Compton, Bishop of London, 1675–1713, indueed Charles II to allow to each Minister or School master that should go to the Colonies, the sum of £20 for his passage.

29 8bris 1689.

Ree^{d} then of William Jephson esq^{r} By mee John Lillingston Clerke the summe of Twenty pounds as of his Maties free guift and royall bounty ye same being intended for and towards the defraying the charges of my Transportation to Mary Land whither I am going Chaplaine—I say reed by mee.

JOHN LILLINGSTON.

[Rawl. MSS. A, 306, fol. 62.]

The Bishop of London, solicits the Lords of the Treasury, for the payment of £20 to each of the following, viz.:

1699 Aug. 8. Mr. Owen going suddenly to Maryland.
Sep[r] 5 Mr. Jones Chaplain to Md.
Sep[r] 14 Mr. Coliere, Mr. Thursby and Mr. Owen going over with the Governor to Maryland.
Oct. 19. Mr. Wait, going to Maryland.

[Cal: State Papers—Treasury. 1697–1701/2.]

Extracts from a report of Parishes, Vestries, &c.

Saint Mary's county.
Rev[d] Thos. Davis,[1] who came to this Country in 1694. Now bound for England.

Calvert County
Rev. Mr. Hugh Jones,[2] came 1696.

Charles County
Rev[d] George Tubman[3] came 1694.

Ann Arundell
Rev[d] Peregrine Coney[4] came 1694.

Baltimore County
Patapsco (alias St. Paul's) Vestry. Mr. John Ferry, Mr. William Wilkinson, Mr. Richard Cromwell, Mr. Richard Sampson, Mr. John Hayes, Mr. Ni. Corban. Taxables 218.

Talbot County
Rev[d] Mr. J[no] Lilliston[5] who hath been in the Country near 20 years, St. Paul's. St. Peters, Rev[d] Mr. J[os] Leech[6] been in the Country 12 years. St. Michael's, Mr. John Cleyland[7] who hath been in the Country about 15 years.

[1] See also *Archives*, v. 20 : 402. v. 23 : 377.
[2] *Archives*, v. 25 : 23, 24, 543, 544, 545.
[3] *Archives*, v. 20 : 543. v. 25 : 13, 22, 23, 42.
[4] *Archives*, v. 23 : 390, 437, 509. v. 25 : 22, 23, 24, 190.
[5] *Archives*, v. 20 : 212, 366, 542.
[6] *Archives*, v. 20 : 138, 141, 449, 450.
[7] *Archives*, v. 20 : 141, 449, 450, 542. v. 25 : 580.

Sommersett County

Rev. Mr. John Hewett [1] hath been in the Country about 20 years, Sommersett Parish. Coventry Parish, Rev[d] Mr. James Breechin [2] came to this Country 1696.

1697—True Copy. Henry Denton. Clk. Councill.

[B. T. Maryland 9 Journal B.312 entd. 15 October 1697 in Maryland, 9 fo. 150 &c. B. T. Maryland 3,301.]

Extract from Charges brought against Francis Nicholson, Governor of Maryland, signed by Crawford Coode, Green Haskins and others. America and West Indies, Maryland—No. 558 P. R. O. London :

His Chaplain, Mr. Peregrine Coney a pious and good man, the creditt of the Clergy in this Province happening one day to be by the Govern[rs] meanes a little disguised by drink the Gov[r] sent for him to performe his duty of Divine Service though he excused himselfe & the Gov[r] very sensible of the Condition he was in yet comanded him to be brought & publickly exposed him to the Congregation in calling him Dogg & then ordering him to be turned out of doors.

FORT McHENRY IN 1795.

His Excellency John Stone,
Governor of Maryland.

Sir ;

I have the honor to inform your Excellency that agreable to the directions of the Secretary of war, I repaired to Baltimore in order to repport on the progress & actual state of the Fortifications of this place.

[1] *Archives*, v. 20 : 110.
[2] *Archives*, v. 23 : 70, 280, 281, 354, 390.

I consider it as my duty to lay before you the result of my observations & of my enquiries & I hope you will honor with your patronage the prosecution of an undertaking which tends so effectually to insure the Safety of this Harbour.

The lower battery is in appearance complete, but there are Several material deffects which it will be indispensable to remedy in the Spring, Viz: the Breastworks & Epaulements are too low by four feet, the traverses have been omitted So that the battery remains unprotected on one Side & the turfing has been badly done & Shall want repair.

The upperworks have not been commenced yet & the money which remained from the Small Sum allowed by Congress for the erection of the Fort, having been employed for the building of additional barracks &c. which were not in the plan which I had the honor of presenting to your prédécessor it will be unavoidable to have a further Supply of 4000 Dollars to proceed in that business as soon as the Season will allow it.

Permit me to Sollicit your Excellency to join me in the application which I make on that Subject to the board of War & do me the honor to believe that I am with the most respectfull considération

Your Excellency's Most Obedient & Most Humble Servant,

J. J. Ulrich Rivardi.

Baltimore, January the 15th, 1795.

MARYLAND GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

COMMUNICATED BY MR. LOTHROP WITHINGTON, 30 LITTLE RUSSELL STREET, W. C., LONDON.

HUBBARD BREWEN of Maryland, Merchant, at present in London, but being bound out on a voyage to Maryland. Will 3 May 1755; proved 5 July 1756. All my estate to my mother, Ann Brewen of Brentingby, County Leicester, for life, and at her decease to my sisters Sarah Brewen of Brentingby and Ann Beestland, wife of Henry Beestland of Market Overton in Rutlandshire. Executor: Mr. John Philpot of London, Merchant. Witnesses: William Clarke, Sword Blade, Birchin Lane, John Deeka, at Mr. Addis Do., Jno. Kidd, Cl'k to Mr. Gyles Lane, notary, Birchin Lane. Glazier, 187.

EDWARD PERRIN, City of Bristol, Merchant. Will 8 June 1702; proved 23 December 1709. To be buried near my last wife in the Quaker's burial ground. Sole executor: son Thomas Perrin, to whom I give all my land in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsilvania, or elsewhere in America, also the house Isaac Noble lives in in Castle Street in Bristol and another in Castle Street where William Nicholas lives, he to pay my two daughters Susanna and Anne Perrin £300 each when 21 or married. To my three younger children Edward, Susanna, and Anne my messuage in which I now live. To son Edward two messuages in Broadmead, St. James Parish, adjoining the house of widow Skinner, both now in possession of Widow Evans and John Baker and three messuages on Chapell Street in St. Philip and Jacob in possession of Robert Rookes, and my silver watch when of age. Overseers: Robert Ruddle, my brother-in-law, and Cornelius Sarjant of Bristol sopemaker, and Benjamin Morse, Hosier. Witnesses: Sam. Fox, Thos. Hayne, John Brinsden. Lane, 295.

SAMUEL SANDFORD, sometime of Accomack County in Virginia and now being in the City of London. Will 27 March 1710; proved 20 April 1710. To be privately buried in the Parish Burial place at Avening in county Gloucester. To sister Mary Freeman, widow 25s. a month for life out of my money in the Bank of England, and to her daughter Mary Freeman, whose

name is mentioned in my lease granted by Phillip Sheppard Esqr for my Tenement at Avening, the said tenement, she paying her sister Jane Freeman 30s. a quarter while unmarried. To my sister's son Thomas Freeman £20. To Sandford Green, son of Mordicay and Thomazin £50. To Susannah Sandford my neice and daughter of my brother John Sandford sometime of Princess Anne County in Virginia £500. To his daughter Mary Sandford £500. For learning of six poor male children of Avening £200, brown coloured cloth coat, buttons of Horn, a Hatt one pair of shoes and one pair of Stockings. Mr. Samuel Shepheard Senior and junior, trustees. For education of poor children in Accomack County from Guilford Creek to Sea Side and to Maryland 2500 acres according to survey of Edmond Scarborough made April 1700 which Lands I bought of Coll. John West and adjoining to Sixess Island Mosongoe Creek and Poconack Bay and a piece of land near Crooked creek which I bought of Nathaniell Rackliffe. To John, son of Thomas Pary my kinsman now in Maryland the two corn mills bought for my account of Ralph Foster of St. Marys County in Maryland. To my kinsman Thomas Sandford living in Fenchurch Street in London the remainder of a debt due to me by his subscription. If my servant Will a Madagascoe man desires to go to Virginia his fare and necessarys are to be paid. Residuary Legatee and Executrix: neice Katharine Sandford, daughter of my Brother Giles Sandford. Overseers: Mr. Thomas Sheppard, late of Avening, but now of London and John Parry aforenamed. Witnesses: John Powell, Lewis Smith, Thomas Sheppard and Thomas Witherby. Smith, 98.

Edward Carter of Edmonton, County Middlesex, Esqre. Will 18 October 1682; proved 29 November 1682. To be buried in the middle Isle of St. Dunstan's in the East, under the stone laid for my daughter Anne Place, and as near the grave of my former wife Mrs. Ame Carter as can be. Lands and Tenements in Edmonton, and my ditto in Chalfont, St. Peters, County Buckingham, my plantation in Virginia called Brices on Northside of Rappahannock River, now in possession of my agent, and my other plantation called Mounseo, with all implements, negroes, etc., to my son Edward Carter, remainder, after his heirs, to my eldest daughter Elizabeth Carter, and heirs, to daughter Anne Carter, and heirs, failing all these, to my wife Elizabeth Carter. Gaurdian to Edward, Elizabeth, and Ann: my wife Elizabeth. As for my other lands in Virginia and Maryland, my tract in Upper Norfolk County on Bennett's Creeke in Nansemond River.

where I formerly lived, and land formerly in possession of Colonel Thomas Burbidge, at mouth of said river, and a tract in Maryland called Werton, part late in occupation of William Salisbury, deceased, to be sold for education and keep of my children. To poor of Edmonton 40s. To poor of St. Dunstan's in the East 20s. Executrix: Wife Elizabeth Carter. Witnesses: Edward Madox, Christopher Johnson, Mary Jones, Frances Hobgood, Thomas Jackson. Cottle, 128.

JOHN SCOT of Mattox of Westmoreland, county in Virginia, Merchant. Will 28 May 1700; proved 19 December 1702. To my two sisters and their children that I believe is in Ireland whose maiden names are Jane and Rebecca Scott £100. To my Brother James' son Gustavus £30. To Brother Gustavos Scott £20. To son John the plantation I now dwell on that I bought of Captain Thomas Mountioy. To daughter Jane 500 acres on Potomack river in Maryland called Stravane. To wife Sarah the plantation I bought of Abraham Feild at the head of Popes Creek. When my son John is eight years old he is to be sent to England to his Uncle Gustavos to be kept at school there. Executrix in trust: wife Sarah. Executors in trust: my kinsman Mr. William Graham, and Mr. Andrew Munroe when my wife marries again. Executors: Son John and my Brother Gustavos. To John Hoare a ring, and to his son my godson John Hoare 1000 lbs of Tobaceo. Kinsman Mr. William Graham £10 and my watch that I carry to England to be repaired. Mr. Andrew Munroe my silver hilted sword. Mr. David Wilson a gold ring. Witnesses: Nathaniell Pope, Charles Tankersly, James Mason, David Wilson, Thomas Wickers. Due to wife Sarah £100 by Mr. Gould in Cebiton in England due to her former husband Mr. George Crosse, my part I give to the child George Crosse son to George deceased. Corke 7 ye 29th, 1702. My deare this comes to advise that I thanke God I am safe arrived here and in good health and shall be cleere to Sale this weeke I can heare of noe convoy as yet if there be any hopes of Convoy in any short time I will stay for it, if not I will Sayle as soone as I get cleere, our beef stands us 5d a bar more then I can buy for now, foner of yours I have received which is a great satisfaccon to mee to heare of your health and woteldoles I pray God to continue it to you and send you a safe delivery in his owne good time. I have received a Letter from Virginia from Couzen Wm Graham and the copy of my Brothers will which I have sent you and brother Galbraith with a Letter of Attorney by a Public Notary for I

heare the little John is gone for Bristoll, So I would have Brother and you to take Councill and act as you see fitt in for I am whole Executor in the will next post I will write you more at large my love to brother and Sister, I hope bathing will prove effectual with them, I thanke Mrs. Long for her and give mine to her againe, and I wish her a good husband, my deare be sure not to be forgettful of what I formerly write you from Waterford that is to be kind to your selfe I will send you by Mr. Fowler some Tongues and Salmon I sent you by Mr. Beecher, Sir John Duddleston's sonn a broad peece with my kind love to your selfe I am yours, Gust. Scott.

Loving Brother. Inclosed is a Letter to you from Wm. Graham and a power of Attorney by a Notary Public frome me and a copy of my brother's to Captain Frencklen tell me that Mr. Marten is gone to Bristoll, so my desire is that you may take Councill and do it as you see fitt I doe suppose that Col. Lee has wret to me wth per ones wch may be sum direction to you, I have no more to Ad, but have drunke yor health in a full glasse of good Clarrett with some of yor friends Give my kind Lo. to Betty and Dolay and Gussay and Wotel Dolay when they comes to Towne and Margaret and the same to your selfe I rest yor Lo: Brother Gust. Scott. Pray sell the little bagg of Indico of mine yt at yr house and will oblige your brother G. S. William Galbraith of the City of Bristoll, Merchant maketh oath on or about 20 August last past Gustavos Scott of Bristol mariner, brother of John Scot late of Mattox of Westmoreland County, Virginia, Merchant set sail from Bristol for Corke in Ireland and Monserratt and on 17 October last this deponent received a letter from Gustavos Scott from Corke with one written on same sheet of paper for Elizabeth the wife of the said Gustavus and a copy of John Scott's will from Virginia, 14 December 1702 before me Thomas Oldfield. 19 December 1702 administration to Elizabeth Scott, wife and attorney of Gustavus Scott now in parts beyond the seas, brother and executor of deceased. Herne, 206.

BLADEN FAMILY.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON.

According to Foster's *Visitations of Yorkshire* (p. 330) Robert Bladen of Hemsworth, Yorkshire, England, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Laey of Cromwellbotham and Aliee his wife, daughter of Martin Birkhead, Queen's Attorney in the North, and had a son John Bladen, living in 1632. The latter is evidently to be identified with John Bladen, son and heir of Robert Bladen of Hemsworth, Co. York, Gent., who was admitted to Gray's Inn, London, 6 March, 1624/5 (Foster's *Admissions to Gray's Inn*, p. 175). A thorough investigation of the English records would doubtless show the relationship of these Bladens to the Maryland family.

The following genealogy, where other evidences are not cited, is derived from the Bladen pedigree in Blore's *History of Rutland* (p. 180); from *Notes and Queries*, 3d series, vii, 326; and from the biography of the Right Hon. Martin Bladen in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

1. The Rev. Doctor Bladen,[1] who is perhaps to be identified with the Rev. Thomas Bladen A. M., Vicar of Rainham in Kent 1646, married Sarah daughter of Henry Blayney, 2d Baron Blayney of the Peerage of Ireland, and sister of Edward and Richard Barons Blayney. They had a son :—

   2. i. Nathaniel Bladen[2] of Hemsworth.

2. Nathaniel Bladen[2] Esq., of Hemsworth, Yorkshire, son of the Rev. Dr. Bladen[1] and Sarah Blayney his wife, was a barrister-at-Law, and was living in 1702. He was one of the witnesses to the will (dated 15 June 1702, proved 7 Dec. 1703) of Edward Randolph Esq., Surveyor General of Customs &c. in America, which, among other provisions, directed that testator's daughter Sarah should not marry without the consent of Mrs. Mary Fog and Nathaniel Bladen of Lincoln's Inn Esq. (*New Engd. H. and G. Register*, xlviii, 487). Nathaniel Bladen married Isabella Fairfax, daughter of Sir William Fairfax of Steeton and Frances his wife, daughter of

Sir Thomas Chaloner of Guisborough. Nathaniel Bladen and Isabella (Fairfax), his wife, had issue :—

3. i. WILLIAM BLADEN[3] of Maryland.
ii. The Right Hon. MARTIN BLADEN of Albury Hatch, Co. Essex, Esq.; b. 1680; d. 15 Feb'y 1745/6; mar. 1°. Mary, dau. of Col. Gibbs, 2°. Mrs. Frances Foche.
iii. ISABELLA BLADEN.
iv. CATHERINE BLADEN.
v. FRANCIS BLADEN, mar. William Hammond, Esq.
vi. ELIZABETH BLADEN, mar. Edward Hawke, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, and was the mother of Lord Hawke, the celebrated Admiral.

Mrs. Isabella (Fairfax) Bladen was baptized at Steeton Chapel, 16 August 1637, and was buried, at Bolton Percy, 27 October 1691. The pedigree in Blore's *Rutland* (p. 180) gives to Nathaniel Bladen a second wife, Jane daughter of Dudley Loftus, LL.D., younger son of Sir Adam Loftus of Rathfarnham, Bart., but appends a query expressing doubt as to whether she were not the second wife of Martin Bladen (son of Nathaniel). It is evident that little reliance is to be placed upon this statement. In all probability the Loftus connection came through the Blayney family.

3. WILLIAM BLADEN,[3] son of Nathaniel[2] and Isabella (Fairfax) Bladen, was born at Steeton 27 Feb'y 1673, and was buried at Annapolis, Md., 9 August 1718 (Register of St. Anne's, Annapolis). He came to Maryland in or before 1695. He was Clerk of Assembly from 1695 to 1697, and was Clerk of the Council from 1697 to 1714 (Journals of the Upper and Lower Houses). A commission issued to him, 14 August 1699, to be Clerk of the Prerogative Court (Test. Proc. Lib. 18, fol. 3), and he was Commissary General of Maryland in 1714 (Charles Co. Rec.). In 1701 he was appointed Secretary of Maryland, and filed his bond, 16 April, for the due performance of the duties of the office (Prov. Court Rec., Lib. TL. no. 2, fol. 343). In 1707 he was Attorney General of Maryland (Council Journal 1699–1714, p. 528). He was the architect of the new State house in 1708 and in the same year was one of the Aldermen of Annapolis (Riley's *Ancient City*, pp. 80, 86, 88). He married, in 1696, Anne daughter of Garrett Van Swearingen and Mary (Smith) his wife, of St. Mary's County. The Register of St. Anne's, Annapolis, records his burial 9 August 1718. He died intestate. 8 September 1718, his widow, Mrs. Anne

Bladen, renounced her right to administer on the estate of William Bladen, Esq., deceased, in favor of Mrs. Anne Tasker, and administration was committed to Benjamin Tasker who married William Bladen's daughter Anne, said Mrs. Anne Tasker giving her consent thereto (Test. Proc., Lib. 23, fol. 251). Mrs. Anne Bladen was summoned to appear before the Prerogative in the matter of her deceased husband's estate, and, not appearing, was attached. At the August Court 1719 "Mrs. Anne Bladen, relict of William Bladen, deceased," was ordered to be proclaimed by the Sheriff of Anne Arundel County, for not appearing, although attached (Test. Proc., Lib. 24, fol. 33). William Bladen and Anne (Van Swearingen), his wife, had issue :—

4. i. COL. THOMAS BLADEN,[4] b. 1698 ; d. 1780 ; Governor of Maryland.
ii. ANNE BLADEN, mar. 31 August 1711, Hon. Benjamin Tasker of Annapolis.

4. COL. THOMAS BLADEN,[4] son of William[3] and Anne (Van Swearingen his wife) was born in 1698 and died in 1780. He disposed of his Maryland property and went to England to live. 11 Oct., 1720, Thomas Bladen of the Parish of St. Anne's, Westminster, son and heir of William Bladen, late of the City of Annapolis, Md., deceased, conveys to Benjamin Tasker of the said city and Province, Gent., a tract called "Woolchureh Rest," in Anne Arundel County (A. A. Co. Rec., Lib. CW. no. 1, fol. 403). The records of Maryland contain numerous other deeds executed by him. Col. Bladen was Governor of Maryland from 1742 to 1747, and was later member of Parliament for Old Sarum. He married Barbara, eldest daughter of Sir Theodore Janssen, Bart., and sister of Mary Lady Baltimore. They had issue :—

i. HARRIOT BLADEN,[5] d. 1821 ; mar., March 1767, William Anne, 4th Earl of Essex ; left issue.
ii. BARBARA BLADEN, mar., 3 August 1773, General St. John.

NOTES.

In the June number of this *Magazine*, at page 118, the words Cummins Key's Hotel probably refer to the well known tavern conducted by John Christopher Kaminsky.

The recently published "Calendar of the Sir William Johnson manuscripts in the New York State Library" contains a number of items relating to Maryland affairs, 1754–1772.

The Library Association Record, vol. 12, p. 242, contains an article on Dr. Thomas Bray by George Smith.

The Grafton Press has in preparation "The Talbott Genealogy. A record of some descendants of Richard Talbott of West River," by Ida M. Shirk; and "A calendar of Delaware wills: New Castle County. Abstracted and compiled by the Historical Research Committee of the Colonial Dames of Maryland."

Mr. D. H. Landis of Windom, Pa., has contributed to the "Papers of the Lancaster County Historical Society," vol. 14, No. 3, an unusually interesting paper on "The location of Susquehannock Fort." This carefully prepared and convincing paper is a distinct contribution to the literature of the Penn-Baltimore boundary controversy. The location of the Susquehannock fort was a vital point in the question at issue and Mr. Landis brings forward many strong arguments for the justness of Lord Baltimore's claim. Part of Herrman's map of 1670 is reproduced with the article.

The ninth report of the Public Archives Commission, appendix D, edited by Dr. Charles M. Andrews, is published in the Report of the American Historical Association for 1908. It is "A list of the journals and acts of the thirteen original colonies . . . preserved in the Public Record Office, London." Pages 429 to 436 deal with Maryland and largely supplement the list published in the same Report for 1897. There are half a dozen other Maryland items of lesser importance in the Report for 1908.

MARYLAND

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EXTRACTS FROM A JOURNAL KEPT DURING THE EARLIER CAMPAIGNS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.[1]

BY CHARLES C. BOMBAUGH, M. D.,
Late Surgeon 69th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

In August, 1861, Hon. E. D. Baker, U. S. Senator from Oregon, was authorized by Gen. Cameron to organize an independent brigade. Such was the confidence of both the President and the Secretary of War in this distinguished soldier and statesman, that, in order to facilitate his patriotic purpose, he was invested with a degree of plenary power which, so far as I know, was subsequently accorded to no other man. He had already raised a first-class regiment of three battalions, named after his favorite state of California, and composed mainly of young men of good family from the city of Philadelphia. To this he was anxious to add the Irish element, the firemen, and young men from the country. Through his tireless energy, coupled with the prestige of his name as a Colonel in the Mexican War, his power as an orator, and his fame as a statesman, these elements were gathered

[1] Read before the Society April 5th, 1866.

together and incorporated into a brigade in an incredibly short space of time. Lieut.-Col. Wistar commanded the 1st, or California Regiment, Col. Owen the 2nd, or Irish Regiment, Col. Baxter the 3rd, or Fire Zouaves, numbering, like the California, nearly 1,800 men, and Col. Morehead the 4th. It fell to my lot to be commissioned Surgeon of the Irish Regiment, with which I remained in active service until compelled by broken health toward the close of the following year to resign and to exchange the field for the hospital. After Col. Baker's death at Ball's Bluff, the Philadelphia Brigade, as it was often called, was commanded by Col. Owen, who was eventually relieved by Gen. W. W. Burns. Gen. Cameron was true to his liberal promises, and by his advice we became attached to the Pennsylvania State organization, my regiment being numbered the 69th, and the others the 71st, 72nd and 106th.

It may not be out of place, and it is no disparagement to other troops to say that a finer or more effective body of men could not be found on either side in our great sectional conflict. It was their fate to mingle in nearly every engagement in which the Army of the Potomac was concerned. Whenever there was desperate and bloody work to be done, they were sure to be summoned. By tens and by hundreds they laid down their lives on the skirmishing lines, in the battle front, in the hospitals, and in the hot beds of malaria, until their ashes were scattered from Ball's Bluff to Malvern Hill and from Gettysburg to the Wilderness. More than three-fourths of my fellow-officers were thus sacrificed, and of the original rank and file, there is scarcely a shadow left. A connected history of the operations of that Brigade would form one of the most entertaining and instructive chapters in the history of the "grand army." Its length, however, would preclude its reading here, were it written, and I therefore thought of selecting for description some one of the more memorable incidents of the earlier campaigns, "quorum pars fui," which up to this time have not been fully and faithfully portrayed, but being at somewhat of a loss in selection, I have concluded for

the present to make a few occasional extracts from a diary kept in the field, for the purpose of giving a few items of individual experience, and of recalling impressions and observations made at the time, some of which have been materially modified, or even reversed by subsequent events. As there are considerable gaps or intervals between these extracts, it may be necessary for me to state in advance that we were first assigned to the command of Gen. W. F. Smith in the defences of Washington. Thence we were transferred to the Corps of Observation, under Gen. C. P. Stone, whose division, it will be recollected, was stationed between Poolesville and the mouth of the Monocacy. Gen. Banks' division being posted below Edwards' Ferry, and Col. Geary at the Point of Rocks. This army was intended to check any flank movement upon Washington from the Virginia shore. The hostile forces confronted each other on the opposite banks of the Potomac until the close of February, 1862, when active offensive movements commenced. Upon the arrest of Gen. Stone we were placed in command of Gen. Sedgwick, and when the grand army broke camp, we proceeded to Winchester by way of Harper's Ferry, Charlestown and Berrysburg. This movement having been successfully accomplished, our division was withdrawn from the column of Gen. Banks, and sent back as far as Alexandria, where we embarked for Fortress Monroe to join the main body of the army under Gen. McClellan, in Gen. Sumner's Corps.

Camp Advance, September 29, 1861.

This is the first day I have had an opportunity to explore our surroundings, and to take the bearings and distances. Our camp is near Fort Ethan Allen, and about a mile and a quarter from the Chain Bridge. Aside from the upheavals made by our engineers, and the woods laid prostrate by our axemen, I don't think I have ever seen a more dreary and uninviting region than this section of Fairfax county. Nothing but undergrowth and overgrowth, waste and abandoned lands with no

signs of tillage, and no indications of previous comfort, or even vitality. Here and there is a wretched log cabin, apparently set up as an impersonation of unthrift and poverty. Ah, well, unless we are false prophets, this war can't last long, and when it's over, some of these Yankee soldiers will come back to reclaim this God-forsaken tract, and with the help of elbow grease and guano, convert it to its proper uses, and shape its frowns into smiles.

10.30 P. M. Had just turned in for the night, and was enjoying a hickory crib which proves the good taste and constructive skill of my ambulance boys, when the long roll beat. Its startling tones were instantly followed by the hum of preparation. Ere its last echoes died away I was dressed and ready, and my horse and knapsack orderly were at the tent door. It was dark as the mouth of Acheron, and we started, we know not whither, but evidently in the direction of Falls' Church. No lights were permitted, and silence was enjoined. Noiselessly almost as falling snow, we wended our way for about three miles, until in defiling down a narrow lane, with woods on one side and bushes skirting open fields on the other, we were astounded by a sudden blaze of musketry which seemed to envelope our whole line. We were in the midst of this interesting pyrotechnic display nearly fifteen minutes, friends and comrades falling all around us and believing we had drifted into an ambuscade. At length the firing ceased, it having been discovered that scouting parties which had been sent out in different directions returned simultaneously, encountering each other and the marching column, and in the confusion arising mistaking friend for foe. After attending to the wants of my wounded, I took them back to camp. In the morning we learned the object of our nocturnal tramp—a reconnoissance in force. I met my old friend Capt. Barr, who had charge of the artillery, in front of his quarters. He told me that — was drunk, and that in his bewilderment he had ordered him to turn his guns upon the advancing column and sweep the road. Barr did not choose to slaughter his own men, and

sternly refused to obey. The order was not repeated, clearer ideas of the situation having prevailed, and nothing was said about insubordination.

Looking sadly at the bodies of our fallen comrades, we could not help adverting to the stupidity of the arrangements which led to so serious a disaster. It is our first experience of this kind, but it is not the first time in the present contest that such a misfortune has occurred and it is very evident that some self-protective system or badges or signals must be adopted in order to avert similar calamities in future. It is equally evident that we have trouble to apprehend from intoxicated commanders, and that unless the War Department summarily punishes such infraction of discipline, our progress will be interrupted by grievous blunders.

Camp Observation, four miles from Poolesville.

Monday, October 21, 3 A. M. All up and in line, according to last evening's instructions. Judging from the tone of the note I received from our chief medical officer, we are going to have hot work. I have inspected my instruments, dressings, stimulants, anæsthetics, &c., for about the twentieth time, and am confident nothing is overlooked. Marched out to our parade ground to await further orders. At sunrise, Col. Baker made his appearance. At times, he seemed pale, as if from some indefinable apprehension; while for the most part, he was flushed with extraordinary excitement. It was evident from his unwonted perturbation that there was something unusual astir. As I watched him, I was reminded of two little facts, which I dovetailed together. When I last met Mr. Lincoln in Washington, he said to me, "I have offered Baker a Major General's commission. He carries it in his pocket. It remains with him to accept it or not." On Saturday evening, Col. B., on his return, after a brief absence, in conversation with one of my fellow officers on the way from Monocacy to camp, remarked in reference to a higher grade of rank, that

he would not accept such a commission until he had done something to merit it, quoting the expression, "Palmam qui meruit, ferat." Until that utterance I thought that he was reluctant to resign his seat in the Senate. It was now clear to me that a coveted opportunity for distinction had arrived. After curveting around for a short time, he disappeared with the California regiment, and soon after, we followed toward the Potomac, in the direction of Conrad's Ferry. Our march was slow, and our halting frequent. It seemed as if we were meant as a reserve. It was four o'clock when we reached the bank of the canal opposite Harrison's Island. On the Virginia shore a battle was raging fiercely. We could not get a glimpse of the combatants on account of the wooded character of the bluff. Here we learned that part of the California regiment, under Wistar, part of the Tammany, Col. Cogswell, part of the 15th Massachusetts, Col. Devens, and part of the 20th Massachusetts, Col. Lee, in all about eighteen or nineteen hundred men, had crossed over and were engaged in the conflict, that the only mode of crossing the river was in three flat boats, whose united capacity was sufficient to convey but little more than one full company and that their progress was embarrassed by the swiftness of the current on the Virginia side and by the delays incident to bringing back the wounded. Thus we waited in wearisome expectancy. Meanwhile the word was passed that Col. Baker had fallen, and soon after his body was carried by. I have no language for what followed this appalling blow. Those who were present can never forget that hour of gloom. We lost not a mere military leader, but one who in all respects had been our "guide, philosopher and friend." Anon came word that the solitary scow between the Island and the Virginia shore had swamped with a heavy human freight, cutting off communication, preventing reinforcement from our side and rendering retreat from the other side impracticable. And then as night closed around came rumors thick and fast that a most frightful tragedy had been enacted, that our little force had been overpowered by superior numbers and that hundreds of

our friends had been ruthlessly slaughtered, some of them being bayonetted on the bank, and others shot while attempting to swim the river. For myself I soon found measurable relief from the heavy oppression in active duty, assisting my fellow surgeons in the needful operations upon the wounded and in securing them extempore places of repose until a late hour in the night when I followed my regiment back to camp.

November 1. It is now ten days since the calamity of Ball's Bluff. I am still puzzled in regard to the full meaning of that unfortunate movement, but as nothing else is talked about I gain some points every day, particularly in conversation with officials from Headquarters. I am annoyed to hear so many harsh epithets applied to Gen. Stone. I believe they are as unwarranted as they are inconsiderate. It may be that I am unduly prejudiced by tokens of personal favor, but I have more numerous and more pleasant mementoes to cherish of Col. Baker's kindness of heart. In the one case, they were the result of casual interviews; in the other, of an intimacy the reminiscences of which I shall always gratefully treasure. To accuse Gen. Stone of madness, or incompeteney, or of playing into the hands of the rebels on the other side of the river, is, I believe, as utterly unjustifiable as to charge Col. Baker with rashness and precipitancy. If Gen. Stone exceeded his orders, it was not through any promptings of disobedience, or, as has been alleged in some quarters,—and it is quite incomprehensible to me,—through treachery. The worst that can be said about him is that he was superserviceable. And if Baker was driven to an extremity which necessitated the sacrifice of his life, it was not because he was rash or desperate, but simply because as a good soldier he was compelled to follow out his instructions. We are convinced from his actions, and from some of his remarks, particularly when he characterized an order received, as his "death warrant," that he had a presentiment that he was fated to lead a forlorn hope, but we knew that he was just the man to welcome, not to shirk a duty imposed, even though, with far-reaching discernment, he saw beyond it all, the preci-

pice and the abyss. It was not the reckless acceptance of the hazard of a die; it was simple obedience, simple duty, but obedience hailed with pleasure, and duty performed with alacrity; and once in for it, there was no backing out, "nulla vestigia retrorsum." Individually, his bravery verged upon the extreme of indifference, but it was not the foolhardiness that would risk a cause, and especially a cause upon which rested the hopes of millions. It is easy to see now what a fatal mistake Gen. Stone made in his programme, but it is not so easy to say whether any one else in his place would have avoided similar error. It is evident that he did not anticipate a severe conflict, or he would have made better provision for transportation, and thereby for reinforcement and retreat, than that afforded by three miserable flatboats. We know now that it was not the design of Gen. McClellan to bring on a general engagement at any point. We know that McCall's temporary occupation of Dranesville, Gorman's artillery practice and feints of crossing at Edward's Ferry, and Devens' scouting in the direction of Leesburg were parts of a general reconnoissance, the object of which was to ascertain the exact position and force of the enemy in our front. If we rightly interpret the tenor of Gen. Stone's written orders we are to infer that he believed from our combined demonstrations the enemy would withdraw toward Goose Creek where they could more advantageously mass, and where they could find the best defensive position. In the order dated 11.50 A. M., he says, "I am informed that the force of the enemy, all told, is about 4000 men. If you can push them, you may do so as far as to have a strong position near Leesburg, if you can keep them before you, avoiding their batteries. If they pass Leesburg and take the Green Springs road, you will not follow far, but seize the first good position to cover that road. Their design is to draw us on, if they are obliged to retreat, as far as Goose Creek, where they can be reinforced from Manassas, and have a strong position."

All night long we heard the locomotive whistles on the other side. Train after train came pouring up from Manassas with

Confederate reinforcements. Every hour showed what a fearful miscalculation had been made. Every day since has proved that the original movement should have ceased on Sunday night. To undertake, on the next day, to push 4000 men with less than half that number, and when our little party was liable to be overpowered by the arrival, at any moment, of ten times 4,000, and that, too, after selecting the worst crossing and the worst landing on the river, with an utter lack of transportation, or indeed, preparation of any kind, was a procedure, which, if we were to judge it on its face, and to decide it in accordance with its appearances, we should feel obliged to condemn as a piece of immeasurable and inexplicable folly. Nevertheless, we must await the revelations of Time before pronouncing a verdict. Meanwhile, we have one assurance for which we cannot feel too grateful. All the testimony confirms the fact that true courage never had a finer illustration than was presented by our boys on that fatal field. When they found that they were hopelessly entrapped and irremediably cut off, instead of yielding to panic or dismay, they coolly determined to sell their lives at the dearest possible cost. They have proved to the world that there was no better stuff at Thermopylæ. They have shown the material of which our soldiers are made, their admirable morals, their steady discipline, their invincible courage, their devotion to the cause, their reliability in the last extremity, and what is not least in point of encouragement, they have been the first in the work of effacing the stinging memories of Bull Run, and in neutralizing its demoralizing influences.

February 9th, 1862. Word came this evening that Gen. Stone had been arrested, and was already on his way to Fort Lafayette. Our perplexity knew no bounds. After Father Martin's evening services, I went to his tent. We filled our pipes and sat down in silence, for I saw that the chaplain's heart was full. Said he, at length, "I have been Gen. Stone's father confessor so long that I believe I know him better than any man living. He comes to my tent, or I visit him in

Poolesville, as you know, nearly every day. We ride together, dine together, chat and read together, and go up in the balloon together, continually. Aside from his religious duties, of which he is faithfully observant, he has been as open and free as air in all his intercourse. A more communicative man I never met. Among the silly rumors I have heard is a charge of disloyalty. I have no patience with anything so false. I'll stake my life on his loyalty. Yes," he repeated with vehemence, rising from his stool, "I'll stake *my life* on that. No, no, it's not that. But how absurd it is, too. Why, consider a moment, if Gen. Stone had been treacherous to the cause, how easy it would have been, by preconcerted measures, to have moved his whole division over the river to be surrounded and gobbled up. This stuff about treachery all comes from his intercommunication with the other side through this miserable fellow down here at the Potomac, Elijah White. I never asked the General, how a man can be made subservient to his purpose who seems more likely to play into the hands of the rebels, but I know that through him valuable information has been repeatedly obtained. Well, we'll have this painful mystery cleared up after awhile. Let us wait patiently till we learn the official charges. Take my word for it, he'll come out from the court-martial that tries him with clean skirts and a record all the brighter for being ventilated. An enemy has done this, and it will recoil upon the wretch, whoever he is, tenfold. This business must be looked into forthwith. We can't afford to lose the services of such expert artillerists, to say nothing of his capacity as a general officer. We have not a superabundance of such trained material in the Union army. Moreover, we can't forget his services to the nation on the occasion of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, and the special thanks of Gen. Scott for the marked efficiency he exhibited with the small force at his disposal. I am inclined to think that his injudicious letter in reply to Mr. Sumner's strictures has done this business. I was told by Gen. Stone that that exasperated Senator had openly vowed vengeance, and it may be that this

is the shape in which it has come. If so, we'll have another conflict between the civil and the military, and it remains to be seen which is stronger."

The trial never took place. Evidently some third party is mixed up in this affair who is likely to wear a disguise as impenetrable as the "iron mask."

I pass over the Winchester expedition, merely remarking that Gen. Sedgwick took command of our division on the way to Harper's Ferry, and also that we were overjoyed when we learned that we were to be transferred from Gen. Banks, in whom we had no confidence whatever, to Gen. McClellan, in whom there was no lack of confidence.

Thursday, April 3rd. Rode from our camp at Hampton over to Old Point to lay in a stock of provisions for our march. While there, joined some friends in a visit to the Fortress. After inspecting the various objects of interest, we took occasion to call upon Major-General Wool. In the course of conversation he said emphatically, "Gentlemen, you will have an easy march to Richmond; you will encounter no serious interruptions; the enemy will fall back as you advance, and my only fear is that they will retreat to some point so far beyond Richmond as to extend the lines of communication and supply to a most inconvenient distance from a water base." After our departure a colonel in our little party on referring to this remark, said, "This old martinet talks at random, and if we trust to him we shall be badly fooled. God help us if we have to look for guidance to such epauletted grannies. He had better take Norfolk and finish up the Merrimac before indulging in such complacency and painting the future in such rose colors."

Friday, April 4th. At last the On to Richmond is fairly sounded, and our tramp up the peninsula commences. Left Hampton early in the morning and marched to Great Bethel, where our feelings were stirred by memories of the early deaths

of Winthrop and Greble, and the blundering and stupid mismanagement of Pierce. Here for the first time we met the regulars, several regiments passing us on the march. Of course it is heresy to say that they are not the finest body of soldiers the sun ever shone upon, but I simply record the united conviction of our volunteers that, so far as externals go, it would be hard to rake up a meaner looking set of scallawags than the regular privates. Went to our grassy beds supperless, our wagons having been impeded by broken-down artillery.

Saturday, April 5th. Resumed our march at 3 A. M. Halted at Howard's mill during a heavy rain, and inspected the formidable defences at that point which had been abandoned by the enemy. Gen. McClellan and staff passed during our halt. As this was his first appearance since leaving Old Point, he was enthusiastically cheered along the line. I believe I hurrahed as loudly as any one, though if I were asked why, I should be puzzled to tell. I certainly am very much attached to him, and I suppose we are all more or less addicted to hero-worship. We sadly feel the need of some one to lean upon, to help us out of our troubles, and to steer us clear of the breakers. Our commander comes to us with high endorsements, and his name is already a bow of promise. We know that he is an engineer, and we believe that he is a strategist. We mean to have him all we would like to have him. We invest him, by common consent, with the qualities which made Frederick great, and Marlborough conspicuous. We look upon him as the rising star of our country's salvation. At the same time, little misgivings occasionally thrust themselves in, and I become apprehensive that we may be in too much of a hurry, that we are honoring and applauding him not for what he has done, but for what we believe he will do, for presumptive glories, not for crowning fruition, and that after all, it is just possible that we may be styling him the Young Napoleon on the "lucus a non lucendo" principle.—After taking up the line of march again, we pushed on to a point within five miles of Yorktown. We noted that though a train of Headquarters wagons,

thirty in number passed by, everything being made subservient to their progress, no other wagons were visible, and consequently we breakfasted, dined and supped on thin air.

Sunday, April 6th. Another morning without rations. This privation is becoming serious. We are realizing how inexorable is that physiological law which requires the periodical replenishing of the human breadbasket. We must profit by this result of inexperience and learn to carry concentrated food in our haversacks hereafter. Our horses are a little better off, finding grass to nibble. I am fain to beg a cracker from some of our men, but unfortunately, they have not half enough for themselves, and I must remember that while they are out on guard and picket duty at night, I can sleep. About noon our camp chest arrived, and we pitched into its contents in a style that would have done credit to a pack of famished wolves.

Sunday, April 13th. To-day we had a general inspection and review. Verily, this army is becoming famous for reviews. Well, it seems more like the pomp and circumstance of actual war than the last few days. During the rainy and chilly week past we seem to have been transformed into woodmen. Nothing has been heard in any direction but the ring of the axe. We have mapped out the woods with new roads, and corduroyed the swamps for miles, for no other purpose, apparently, than to benefit the inhabitants of this miserable region when the war is over.

Monday and Tuesday, April 14th and 15th. Two days of rest. Staid in bed to keep warm, the rain quenching the fires. As the Major and I now occupy the same tent, we pass the time in chatting and smoking our pipes. When we have nothing else to talk about, we make our wills, consigning to each other's care our personal effects in case we fall in battle.

Wednesday, April 16th. Once more a gleam of sunshine. Rode with the Quartermaster over to Cheeseman's creek to forage for oysters, and secured as many as we could carry back. At Ship Point we visited the famous rebel camp upon which a Polish Colonel had expended so vast an amount of engineering

skill. Everything was tasteful and elaborate, the barracks, the offices, the chapel, the stables, the paved ways, and the surrounding fortifications exhibiting an amount of labor almost incredible. We are not surprised to learn that this Slavonian soldier resigned in disgust when compelled by order of Magruder to evacuate a work which was to him a source of infinite pride. On our return we called at several houses to procure milk. We encountered some of the saddest cases of destitution I ever beheld. Many of the women and children had but a single calico gown to cover them. Their stock of provisions was nearly exhausted, all that was left being a little corn meal, and in some cases, a little bacon, while God only knew where the next was to come from. No men were to be seen, all having been conscripted into the Confederate army. Heard at Grafton church that we were under marching orders. Hastened to camp and found everything in motion. Advanced two miles and bivouacked for the night, having a very palatable oyster stew to sleep on. Next morning on looking over the root of the tree which formed my pillow, found I had a bedfellow comfortably coiled up in the shape of a large snake.

Thursday, May 1st. Not the historic May day of song and story. Everything soaked with rain, chilly and cheerless. But we are gradually becoming amphibious. Four weeks' inundations have failed to drown us out, and rheumatism has not yet anchylosed our joints. Every other day we regularly take our turn at the front, almost within pistol shot of the rebel lines, and as we find "water, water, everywhere," the only alternative presented is either to lie down in it, or to stand up in it. Fires are not permitted, as they would serve as beacons to concentrate upon as a shower of canister. To add to our discomfort and perplexity after a night dreary and wearisome beyond expression, morning light frequently reveals our horses sunk up to their bellies in some miserable quagmire or quicksand. After being pretty thoroughly saturated by twenty-four hours of exposure, we are relieved by some other brigade, and go back to camp to dry off.

This running parallels by gradual approaches is tedious business. Two weeks ago an effort was made to break the rebel line in its weakest point near Warwick river, but it proved a dismal failure, some of the finest Vermont companies in Baldy Smith's command having been sacrificed at Lee's Mills in a manner and under circumstances which have subjected him to very marked, though unmerited execration. That slaughter will always stand out as one of the darkest and most sorrowful pictures of the war, but it had its uses. It showed the madness of storming works so arranged that sluices could be opened in force and quantity sufficient to drown an invading party. It proved that unless with the assistance of the gunboats in York river we could accomplish a flank movement on the rebel left, we must undertake a regular siege. Notwithstanding the amount of rain that has fallen we have made considerable advance. Every night we unmask some new battery, and we are rapidly bridging swamps for the transportation of our siege guns. At some points our men work all day in the face of the rebel batteries, and within six hundred yards, throwing up earthworks and raising block observatories. They are sufficiently protected by Berdan's sharpshooters, who, with their heavy telescopic rifles, are posted at every available point. If a rebel gunner makes his appearance at the embrasure he is sure to be picked off by these unerring marksmen. Sometimes, in desperation, the negroes are driven by the officers to the guns at the point of the bayonet, but they are invariably sure to get a quietus from a dozen leaden messengers of death. One morning we directed Gen. Sumner's attention to a man in the top of a tree more than three-quarters of a mile distant, who had for days been posted to watch our movements, and whom we thought it time to dislodge. Two of Berdan's men were sent for, and one of them, after carefully sighting his piece on a rest, pulled the trigger, and down dropped the rebel.

Sunday, May 4th. Awakened early in the morning by the exciting intelligence that the rebels had evacuated their works, and were in full retreat to Williamsburg. Soon after came

the orders for occupation and pursuit. The left flank being advanced to Williamsburg, we were held in reserve, apparently destined for Yorktown. We did not get started, however, until next morning, remaining under arms all day and night and our baggage packed. It became known through some straggling prisoner, that the evacuation, which was not discovered until completion, had been going on for four days,—so we had ample time for speculation upon the value of Lowe's balloon as a means of reconnoitering. After such an experience as this—allowing the rebels to quietly pack up their traps and leisurely walk away till out of sight,—the aeronautic windbag was unanimously voted a pretty but very expensive plaything.

Monday, May 5th. At daylight we proceeded, in a heavy rain, through mud whose depth and tenacity I have never seen equalled. The wagons and artillery becoming inextricably stuck in the narrow roads, we were compelled to dodge through the woods and thickets until we arrived on the plains of Yorktown, near the spot where Cornwallis surrendered in 1780. I rode immediately into one of the abandoned fortifications, taking it as a type of the series across the peninsula, and for an hour and a half inspected minutely the objects of interest, the cabins, store houses, paved streets, covered ways, bomb-proofs, magazines, hot shot furnaces, siege guns, etc., all displaying the result of an incalculable amount of labor. Soon after my return I found that I had escaped with whole bones from one of the most diabolical modes of assassination ever resorted to by any fiendish sprigs of chivalry. Percussion shells and torpedoes were secretly planted wherever any one would be likely to tread, but either the pouring rain had melted the fuses, or my lucky horse chanced to step on harmless ground. An hour later, John Green, Co. D, in the adjoining fort where the famous Whitworth gun had burst, trod on a concealed shell. His left leg was torn off at the knee and carried over the immense rampart into the ditch. Being at a considerable distance from camp, twenty-five minutes elapsed before I could reach him in response to the message. Still conscious, but sinking from hemorrhage and nervous shock.

Amputated thigh at middle, tied the femoral artery, and was looking for the profunda when he ceased to breathe. It was a sorrowful scene, and one made more solemn by the gloom of the drizzling rain, and more impressive by the indignant faces and the muttered vengeance of the hundreds who were looking on. And yet we were destined to learn before nightfall that John Green was only the first of twelve noble fellows who were hurled successively into eternity by these infernal contrivances.

Late in the afternoon we were ordered out. Remained under arms till next morning. It was rumored that the enemy instead of escaping from Williamsburg had been so hotly pressed by our left wing that they were compelled to assume the defensive. It was uncertain for some hours whether our assistance would be needed in that direction, or whether we would embark on the transports for West Point. It drizzled all night and the mud was ankle deep. The men were forced to stand all the dreary hours, or to lie down in the mire. They were ready to sink from excessive fatigue, when, on a sudden, late in the starless night, some of the Massachusetts men and Baxter's Zouaves spontaneously broke out with the soul-stirring strains of the Coronation Anthem. It was sublime. It inspired us with new life, and for a time we forgot our dismal plight. There are in our two flanking zouave companies quite a number of young men of the Hebrew faith, and I was glad to see that they shared in the enthusiasm, and did not reject its revivifying influences because of the significant language, "All hail the power of Jesus' name." It is another evidence that our men, as soldiers, are animated by a common purpose, and united by a common bond of sympathy, "slaves to no code or creed confined." It reminded me of that sad evening of Ball's Bluff when we all devoutly kneeled on the towpath of the canal to receive Father Dillon's blessing. I never heard that any one hesitated to kneel because the good old man was a Roman Catholic.

Wednesday, May 7th. Franklin's Division from Gen. McDowell's corps, and Porter's Division from Heintzelman's Corps, went up the York river yesterday, and we are to follow

to-day, Sedgwick's Division being temporarily detached from Sumner's corps to assist in intercepting the retreat of the rebels toward Richmond. Our success at Williamsburg, we learn, has been far beyond what was at first reported. While the transports are loading, we have time to look about this antiquated town with its quaint buildings, its grave yard and tombstones over two hundred years old, and what interests us most of all, the revolutionary earthworks still standing. In examining the Confederate fortifications, whose extent and massiveness is worth a trip across the Atlantic to see, we step as if on glass, or on the brink of a precipice, every now and then discovering one of the little red fuses thickly planted by rebel barbarity. In the course of our perigrinations we call upon an old friend, Van Alen of the Cavalry, now Military Governor of Yorktown, and he informs us that one of the sanguinary wretches who assisted in placing the torpedoes, and who knows their location, has been taken prisoner, and that he will be compelled to dig them up.

West Point, at the junction of two streams which form the York river, is twenty five miles above Yorktown. On our arrival we learned that Franklin's Division had a sharp contest with the rebels, and that had it not been for the timely arrival of his batteries, and the effective assistance of the gunboats, he might have suffered a serious reverse. As it happened, the rebs were routed, and are now escaping to the defences of Richmond in quick time. We expect to follow in due season either by way of North Kent Court House, or Cumberland landing.

Wednesday, May 14th. We are still quietly encamped at Eltham on the Pamunky river. We have had a good rest and have received our letters and papers regularly. Our mess was on the broad grin to-day over an official report of the engagement at Williamsburg. It was full of transparent applause of certain favorites, and either ignored or damned with faint praise those who were outside the charmed circle. One of the most grandiloquent passages was in reference to a charge upon a line of entrenchments, which was represented to have been immeas-

unably superb and brilliant. Of course, this fancy statement will pass into history, whereas the truth is that all the resistance the charging squadrons met at that point was from seventeen sick men who had been left behind by the rebels. And this set us to discussing the materials of which history is made. Walpole, one day after his retirement from the ministry, snubbed his daughter, who had proposed to read some historical work for his amusement, with the impatient remark: "Anything but history, for history must be false." Walpole, as a man of letters, must have been familiar with the ancient saying,

'Ολβιος ὁστις τῆς ἱστοριας
'Εσχε μαθησιν

(Blessed is he who possesses a knowledge of history.) But he evidently was not inclined to its respectful remembrance. He had so often, in turning the enticing and deceptive leaves with moistened fingers, transferred to his tongue the fragrant but poisonous dew of fiction, that he had become blunted to the perception of the line of demarcation.

How far Walpole's feverish remark will be applicable to the future history of this war is a question for very serious consideration and not a prompting to be scouted at. Wiseacres like to flatter themselves that they know what songs the syrens sang. And so we are apt to fall back complacently upon the voluminous mass of evidence which is accumulating day by day through official reports, and the letters of newspaper correspondents. Undoubtedly, in these respects we are in advance of the past. We are the gainers not only by the carefully recorded messages transmitted over the electric wires, but by the thronging letters which a faithful post conveys to every household in the land, recounting the observations and the experiences of their representatives in the field. Only we are admonished by such egregious favoritism as is displayed in this official report, and by the imaginative facts and overdrawn fictions of sensation sheets like the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, of the possibility that some future Bancroft may unwittingly utter as big falsehoods

about this war as were ever told of Xerxes, or Hannibal, or Richard III, or Andrew Jackson. We must remember that the value of individual testimony is often impaired by the warpings of prejudice, and by those mists which are apt to fade away in the light of distance. Individuals see through media of different refractive power, and, just as before a jury it is better to have the concurrent evidence of two or more witnesses, if I were to say that Gen. A. B. was intoxicated on the battle field, not from the internal evidence arising from the fact that no sober officer would wilfully sacrifice his best men in the barbarous manner in which he impelled them to certain destruction, but from personal observation on the ground, another may bring the rebutters of X, Y and Z. I am bound to confess that X, Y and Z are honorable men. I speak not to disprove what they spoke, and all I can then say is that if A. B. was not drunk, I do not know what alcoholic intoxication is.

We must also recollect that as individual participants in this contest, our attention is chiefly or exclusively occupied by what is transpiring around us, that our vision is necessarily limited to the immediate sphere of operations, that in a line stretching, it may be, for a score of miles, it is always difficult, and often impossible to perceive the mutual relations of movements apparently not co-operative, or even contradictory, and that more especially is one apt to become confused or distracted by the smoke and blaze and dust and roar of battle.

I pass over the incidents of our march from this point, and come to the period of our completion of Sumner's upper bridge over the Chickahominy. This bridge was about three miles above the railroad crossing, and half way between Bottom's bridge—which is a mile lower down the creek—and the outposts of the left wing, which stretched from Fair Oaks Station on the Railroad to Seven Pines on the Williamsburg road.

Saturday, May 31st. This morning we had a visit from the Paymaster, at our camp on Tyler's place, and the different

regiments were successively recalled from the Grape Vine bridge, to which they were giving the finishing touches, in order to be paid off. Soon after dinner we heard the booming of guns in the direction of our advance on the left, and a subsequent summons for reinforcements was followed by marching orders. We supported Kirby's battery as usual. Over the corduroy roads which our boys had constructed, and over the bridge in which they felt a commendable pride, Kirby's horses galloped in fine style, but we found on the other side of the creek some embarassing morasses through which it was with the greatest difficulty that the guns were dragged. One of them sank to such a depth that it was temporarily abandoned. On we sped, frequently urged to the double quick by those officers who understood the need of exertion to prevent the left wing from being cut off. Between five and six o'clock we arrived on the ground, and found that Casey, whose division formed the advanced guard of Gen. Key's corps had been driven back more than a mile, and that the left wing had been disordered by the repeated onsets of greatly superior numbers, and almost overpowered. We were just in the nick of time. As the left flank of the enemy was endeavoring to cut off Key's exhausted divisions before reinforcements could arrive, Sumner ranged his lines in the open space made by a clearing near the Courteney house, to oppose their advance. As they emerged from the woods only a few yards distant, Kirby's twelve pound Napoleons saluted them at short range with grape and canister, while at the same moment the Chasseurs and Minnesota men who had been concealed behind the fence at the edge of the wood suddenly uprose and poured into them a most galling and destructive fire. Over the prostrate forms of the fallen came desperately rushing on the bravest troops Johnston could send, but the relentless Kirby swept them down as with a scythe. Again they tried it, this time the Hampton Legion,—but the havoc made by the rapid discharges of five Napoleons was so overwhelming that they fled in confusion, followed by our boys, who pursued them at the point of the bayonet as far as the railroad,

when night closed the combat. Thus, most fortunately, by a timely arrival on the field were we enabled to convert a disaster into a victory.

Of course, the medical officers had a busy night of it. There was surgery *ad infinitum,* and though they worked faithfully till the dawn of the Sabbath morning, there were still hundreds claiming their attention when the roar of musketry in the direction of Seven Pines announced the resumption of active hostilities. All morning the battle raged fiercely, but we had no fear of the result, and worked away as if it were already decided, the wounded of both sides claiming at our hands the attention due to a common humanity. Among those who were placed on our operating table was Gen. Howard, whose right elbow joint had been shattered by a Minie ball. After removing the arm, and allowing the influence of the chloroform to pass off, we found him more solicitous about the propriety of his conduct than the loss of his arm. He had witnessed the queer antics and heard the maudlin expressions of others during the first stage of the anaesthetic effect, and when assured that he had cut no capers but had gone quietly to sleep, he appeared to be relieved of a weight that was more distressful than the privation he had just suffered. Soon after, the smoke of the conflict cleared away, and we were rejoicing over a decisive triumph.

In the afternoon I stole away for an hour from the work of sawing bones, extracting bullets, and setting fractures, to ride over the battle field. In one spot, in the direct range of Kirby's iron hail, counted thirty graybacks piled up within a space of about eighteen feet square. They were in all imaginable postures, most of them with the right arm extended in the act of drawing the ramrod. The weather being exceedingly hot, two long trenches were already in course of excavation. The dead were laid in them side by side, in the one, the blue coats, in the other, the gray, as fast as they could be removed,

> "No useless coffins enclosed their breasts,
> Nor in sheet, nor in shroud we wound them,"

though here and there some tender-hearted private would take his own blanket and wrap it around the body of a fallen comrade.

Saturday, June 7th. Sent off the last installment of our wounded to the General Hospitals, and hope to have a little rest and recuperation. Dressing wounds night and day for a week of this hot weather, enfeebled with chronic diarrhoea, and nearly famished up to the period when we were driven to a trial of the efficacy of mule soup and mule steaks, we are pretty well used up. That frightful storm of Sunday night which swelled the Chickahominy to a flood and washed away our pet bridge in common with other crossings, not only cut us off from our commissary stores and hospital supplies, but would have seriously endangered our position had we not routed the enemy so completely. From scouts and prisoners and Richmond papers we learn that our victory at Seven Pines was of vastly greater consequence than was at first presumed. It is even whispered that Gen. Joe Johnston was badly wounded, that his scattered columns hurried back to Richmond in a disorganized and panic-stricken mass, and that if McClellan had followed up his advantage as he should have done, we would all have been in Richmond on Sunday evening.

Tuesday, June 10th. After being shifted about from one locality to another we are finally to squat plump in a swamp near the railroad. The mud is several inches deep since the rain, but we hope it will dry off after awhile. As there are no springs near, we shall have to drink surface water. Of course, we shall get sick, but protest is unavailing. The only time I ever came near being placed in arrest was after remonstrating with the General for camping us in a marsh. When the engineers run their lines they are no respecters of hygienic conditions. The Union lines are now in the form of a V, the point of the angle being nearest Richmond, and Sedgwick and Richardson happen to occupy that point.

Saturday, June 14th. Had another ferruginous dose from the rebels this morning. They scatter their iron compliments

around here as if they meant to hurt somebody. One shell burst directly over me, and the pieces arranged themselves in a circumference of which I formed the centre.

Standing in front of my hospital tent with a field officer, who affected a great contempt for the rank and file, a body was brought out of a neighboring hospital for interment. 'I wonder,' said I, 'if that isn't Captain ——' 'No,' he replied, 'it's only a private.' After dinner the tone of that remark rang in my ears, and as I put it in my pipe, the whiffs answered, *Only* a private! "Hath not a Jew eyes, hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions? fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same winter and summer?" Are there not as glistening eyes straining after him as for Captain ——? Are there not as weary hearts yearning for his coming? And when the shadow falls upon the far distant household, will not the gloom be as deep, and the agony as fearful? I am sick of this military cant which draws so broad a line of distinctiveness between men who carry a musket and men who wear a sword. I don't forget that among those who went into the "three month's service," there was a profusion of convicts, paupers and reckless adventurers. But among our men I find no such characters. On the contrary, I find among them a large number whose intelligence, whose patriotism, whose moral and pecuniary worth, and whose social position at home are equal to those of many of their officers, and superior to some of them. With the exception of the chaplain, I am brought by the nature of my relations into closer contact with them than are the rest of the field and staff, and in my visits to the pickets on stormy nights, in my intercourse with the wounded on the battlefield and the sick in the hospital, I have had better opportunities than others of knowing their secret thoughts and feelings, and learning their inner life, and I assert without fear of contradiction that such sterling material never before entered into the composition of the mass of any army on earth. We have a fair sprinkling of bummers, but

instead of demoralizing their betters by their presence, they are only laughed at. As for morale and discipline, our men are unequalled. When officers storm and chew the juice out of all the superlatives of profanity for being ordered to camp in some filthy mire or puddle, no syllable of remonstrance is heard from the men. When officers satirize or stigmatize the government for not sending the Paymaster, the privates simply bear about them a quiet pain, while those who have no suffering families at home make it a subject of jocularity. These are not what Horace meant when he expressed his hatred of the "profanum vulgus." These are not they to whom Burke referred when he spoke of the "swinish multitude." I have read their letters, listened to their tales of home, heard their songs, witnessed their courage in action, admired their fortitude under privation, shared their crusts and their coffee, and received their dying injunctions, and whatever may be the case elsewhere, whatever may have been the fact heretofore, or may be the fact hereafter, these men appreciate their mission, and are earnest in the execution of a high resolve.

Saturday, June 21st. No one pretends to conceal his dissatisfaction with our position and prospects. Besides the physical wear and tear to which we are subjected, our attention is kept on the perpetual strain by the picket-skirmishings continually kept up. We are so close to the enemy that we may be attacked at any moment. Raiding parties keep up a feverish excitement night after night, so that sleep is out of the question. We do not comprehend why, instead of being harassed by these ever recurring alarms, we do not assume the aggressive, and move on to Richmond. One thing is certain, that every hour we are becoming weaker and weaker. Every day half a dozen of my men are either killed or wounded on the picket lines, and a dozen are laid on their backs with malarious fever. At this rate the army is losing its effective strength to the extent of a whole brigade a day. If we had gone to Richmond in the first place, even under the most disadvantageous circumstances, instead of easily crowning by an ad-

vance our triumph at Seven Pines, we could not have lost a tithe of the men who are now melting away under the bullets of treacherous videttes and the consuming fires of fever. We have reason to fear that we are in the position of Capt. Parry's Arctic voyagers who travelled on foot over the ice toward the North Pole at the rate of 10 miles a day, while the ice fields on which they travelled were drifting toward the equator at the rate of 12 miles a day. While we are hourly becoming enfeebled, it may be, for aught we know, that the enemy are gaining strength. It is now a month since the evacuation of Corinth, and it is possible that some of Beauregard's forces may at this moment be confronting us. Then we know that Stonewall Jackson may at any time sweep down from Northern Virginia to strengthen Gen. Lee's left wing and outflank us. I am convinced from the despondent tones of our most intelligent officers that they believe the golden opportunity has flown beyond recovery.

In less than a week after these apprehensions were expressed they were realized. We were outflanked, outwitted, outgeneralled, and we were compelled to effect that famous "change of base," which, if agreeable, will form the materials of a future paper.

GEORGE PEABODY AND HIS SERVICES TO THE STATE.

The following letters of Mr. J. J. Speed, the one to Governor Thomas and the other to Mr. George Peabody, have never been published except in the newspapers of the period, and are here printed as found in the Executive Archives. The letter of Governor Thomas referred to herein, is printed in part in Scharf's *History of Maryland*, Vol. 3, at page 217. A letter of Mr.

Peabody to Mr. J. J. Speed appeared in this *Magazine*, Vol. 3, at page 119.

Baltimore, 13th. Nov., 1848.

His Excellency Philip F. Thomas,
Annapolis.

My dear Sir:

In our hurried interview at Annapolis, two days ago, I had barely time to mention to you that I had received your kind note, with the package for Mr. Peabody and the copy of your admirable letter to him with which you honored me. After that able composition there was little left for me to say to our friend abroad; but I have attempted something; and, in return for your courtesy and kindness, permit me to enclose you a copy of it, and allow me to thank you for your consideration and partial regard in selecting me to discharge this pleasing duty.

Tomorrow I will confer with Mr. Peabody's commercial friends here; and, in a few days, as soon as the columns of the News Papers are relieved from the masses of election statistics with which they are, now, daily encumbered, the papers will be given to the public press, and the originals will then be forwarded to London. This will probably be in four or five days.

I am, my dear Sir, with high consideration and regard,

Your assured friend,

J. J. SPEED.

Baltimore, 13th. Nov., 1848.

To George Peabody, Esquire,
London.

My dear Sir:

The Governor of Maryland, referring, I presume, to my late correspondence with you on several public topics, has chosen to make me the instrument of transmitting to you the Resolutions of the Legislature, passed at its late session, tendering you the thanks of the Government for your effective zeal and prominent

agency in upholding the honor of the State, in its late afflictions, in a foreign land, and in presenting its integrity, in true lights, to foreign minds. When you reflect that these Resolutions convey the thanks of a Sovereign State—one of those that laid the foundations of this Republic—for services rendered her reputation abroad, you will not fail to prize the distinction, but will, I know, regard it with the emotion it is so well calculated to awaken. In social life, we are often assured, there is no higher impulse than that which prompts us to shield from accusation the good name of an absent friend; and the charities of our nature are never more beautifully displayed than when employed in covering the blemishes of those with whom we are connected by kindred ties; but the love of country is a nobler passion; the impulses of patriotism are nobler emotions; and what prouder political duty can the citizen discharge than that of upholding, in a foreign land, the good name of his country till truth shall come to rescue its impugned reputation. I must confess I should covet it before the lustre of arms, the achievements of war, the triumphs of ambition or any of the more captivating successes of genius. And it is your felicity, Sir, to be in the position I thus contemplate; and your happiness, moreover, to be assured that your country fully appreciates your services. In this instance, most certainly, the Resolutions of the Legislature fulfil the theory of Representative assemblies;—they give utterance to the popular voice and true expression to the popular sentiment, and I need scarcely refer to the perfect unison that exists between the sentiments of the Legislature and those of the Governor in regard to your services. His Excellency's letter to you, with a copy of which he has honored me, speaks very fully for itself on this head.

Repudiation is stricken down in Maryland, and will continue motionless. In other parts of the confederacy it is sinking back into those gloomy abodes of bad minds and vulgar breasts where it was engendered, and which, as harbours and refuges of vice, unhappily for mankind, exist in all countries. This great monitor, after all, is a sound public sense; and this is awakened, in Maryland, in its most formidable power. I am happy to report to you

that our revenue laws are even more effective and fruitful than we had hoped for them. The amounts returned into the Treasury and the steadiness of the collections have gone beyond the public expectation. This, while it denotes diligence and fidelity in the administration of the laws, proves also that which is before all and above all and our chiefest pride—a devoted willingness on the part of the taxpayer. It is not the Government that is paying this debt—it is the noble hearted people of Maryland. They, themselves, have spontaneously enacted the laws under which these great contributions are drawn into the Treasury; and their willing response to the tax gatherer, at their doors, carries out in practice the enlightened and just spirit of their legislation.

Permit me, in conclusion, to assure you of the gratification it has afforded me to have been selected as the medium of a communication so creditable to the Legislature and honorable to yourself. The spirit that has prompted these resolutions is worthy of the enviable relations in which you stand to us, and I feel a pride in believing that, generous and disinterested as have been your efforts, they have been most fully met by the sensibility they have excited and the just appreciation in which they are held by every citizen of Maryland.

I pray you to believe me, as always,

Most faithfully yours,

J. J. SPEED.

THE LAST BLOODSHED OF THE REVOLUTION.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN WILMOT OF THE MARYLAND LINE.

FRANCIS B. CULVER.

In planning their campaign for the year 1778, the British placed their principal hope of success in conquering the Southern states, but they were not able to attempt the execution of their

design until late in the year. On December 29, Savannah was taken and the remnant of the American army was driven into South Carolina.

In December, 1779, Sir Henry Clinton, with 7000 men, set sail from New York for the South, arriving at Tybee Island, in the vicinity of Savannah, the last of January, 1780. On the tenth of the following month he sailed for Charleston, S. C., landing within thirty miles of the city, and took possession of John's Island and Stono Ferry, and afterwards of Wappoo Cut and James Island, while a part of his army took post on the banks of the Ashley river, opposite Charleston. His forces were soon augmented by 1200 troops from Savannah.

General Lincoln, of the American army, had used every measure to put Charleston in a position of defence, in anticipation of the siege which was commenced on the first of April, but he was forced, after a stubborn resistance, to capitulate to the enemy on the twelfth of May, 1780.

With Charleston in his possession, Clinton proceeded to establish the royal government in South Carolina, in which undertaking he met with such success, apparently, that he returned to New York, leaving Lord Cornwallis in charge of the Southern forces.

The insolence of the British troops in the Carolinas soon became intolerable to the inhabitants and several desultory parties were formed, conspicuous among these being the organizations led by Marion and Sumter, to harass the enemy at every opportunity.

The military operations at this period of the war were mainly confined to the South under the conduct of General Gates and later, of General Greene, who superseded Gates.

The battles near Camden, at the Cowpens, at Guilford Court-house, Hobkirk's Hill, the Eutaws, etc., followed with varying results to the American cause, leading up to the grand *finale* of the war in the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, October 19, 1781.

In nearly all of these battles and engagements the troops of the Maryland Line played a prominent and honorable part, and the never-to-be-forgotten names of General Mordecai Gist and Otho

H. Williams, of the Line, and of Colonel John Gunby and Lt.-Col. John Eager Howard, of the 2nd Maryland regiment, stand out preëminently in the annals of those times.

Following the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, the Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia Continentals were sent to reinforce General Greene, who continued in the South.

A strong detachment was provided, under General Gist, to cover the country lying to the south and west of the main army's position, known as the district of the Combahee.

"The cavalry of the legion, and that of the 3d and 4th Virginia regiments, united under Colonel Baylor: the infantry of the legion, the dismounted dragoons of the 3rd regiment, the Delaware regiment and one hundred men detached from the Line and commanded by Major Beall: the whole infantry under Colonel Laurens, formed the brigade placed under the command of General Gist." (Johnson's *Life of Gen. Greene.*)

Says Scharf: "On November 18th, 1781, General Greene struck his tents on the hills of Santee and pushed towards Dorchester, about fifteen miles northwest of Charleston, Colonel Stewart falling back before him. When near Goose Creek bridge, about eight miles from Dorchester, Greene placed his main army under Colonel Williams with instructions to continue the march southward, while he, with a detachment of the Maryland and Virginia infantry and a portion of Lee's and [Col. William] Washington's cavalry made an effort to capture the garrison of 850 men in charge of Dorchester. Intelligence of his movements having been communicated to the enemy, they destroyed their stores, etc., and retreated in all haste to Charleston. On December 7, Williams, with the main army, halted at Round O, where he was joined on the 9th by General Greene: and on January 4, 1782, St. Clair and Wayne, with the Pennsylvania and Maryland troops, overtook them after a long and weary march. On July 11, the enemy evacuated Savannah, the regulars going to Charleston and the loyalists, under Brown, taking refuge in Florida.

"Late in August, the enemy sent out a foraging fleet from

Charleston to collect provisions, and General Gist, with his brigade, composed of the cavalry of Lee's legion, the 3rd and 4th Virginia regiments united under Colonel Baylor: the infantry of the legion: the dismounted dragoons of the 3rd regiment: the Delaware battalion and 100 men detached from the Maryland Line, commanded by Major Beall, was ordered immediately out to protect the Combahee district.

"On August 27, Colonel Laurens, who was hastening to join him, met the enemy and in a slight skirmish was killed.

"General Gist, anticipating the damage to which Laurens was exposed, marched to his relief and compelled the enemy to embark with slight loss. As soon as the enemy crossed the bar of Beaufort harbor, General Gist moved back to reinforce the main army and his brigade was not again engaged during the war."

This engagement of August 27, 1782, on the Combahee river, South Carolina, was the last conflict of the American Revolution which the historians of that period record.

"Captain Wilmot, with a small command, still continued to cover John's Island [1] and to watch the passage by the Stono, and his love of enterprise led him, occasionally, to cross the river and harass, or watch the enemy on James' Island.

"In one of these adventures, undertaken in conjunction with Kosciuszko, against a party of the enemy's wood-cutters on the 14th of November [1782], he fell into an ambuscade, was himself shot dead, and Lieutenant Moore, his second in command, and a servant, severely wounded and made prisoners.

"*This was the last bloodshed in the American War.*" [2]

William Wilmot was born in Baltimore County, Md., about the year 1752, and was one of nine children of Robert, Sr., and Sarah (Merryman) Wilmot.

[1] One of the Sea Islands chain or group in Charleston county, S. C., just south of Charleston.

[2] Johnson's *Life of General Nathaniel Greene*, vol. II, page 345. See also McCrady's *South Carolina in the Revolution*, vol. 3, p. 667; Ramsay's *Hist. of the Revolution of South Carolina, etc.*, vol. 2. p. 375.

Robert Wilmot, the father, was the fifth child of John Wilmot, Jr. (died 1748), by his wife Rachel Owings (died 1761), and a grandson of John Wilmot (died 1719), of Baltimore County, and Jane, his wife.

Robert Wilmot, Sr.. married in St. Paul's parish, Baltimore County, on December 15, 1748, Sarah Merryman, daughter of John, Jr., and Sarah (Rogers) Merryman, and by this marriage he had five sons and four daughters, namely: John, William, Robert, Richard and Benjamin; Sarah, who married Benjamin Talbott; Eleanor, who married a Bowen; Ruth, who married a Bowen, and Mary Wilmot.

The Wilmots were connected with the Cromwells, the Merrymans, the Talbotts, the Towsons, the Owingses and other prominent old Baltimore County families.

Robert Wilmot, Sr., died October 12, 1773, leaving the homestead, called "Rachel's Prospect," to his eldest son John, and a tract of 100 acres, called "Snake Den," in Baltimore County, together with a lot or parcel of ground in Westminster Town, Md., to his son William.

When the Revolutionary war broke out, William and a younger brother, Robert, embraced the patriot cause and were, at an early date, recommended for commissions in the Maryland militia.

Robert was appointed 3rd lieutenant in a Baltimore Artillery Company, Nov. 5, 1776; promoted 2nd lieutenant, June 5, 1777; promoted 1st lieutenant of Dorsey's Company of Maryland Artillery, Nov. 24, 1777, and served in the Continental Artillery from May 30, 1778, to the close of the war.

William Wilmot was appointed by the Council of Safety, on Aug. 5, 1776, ensign in Capt. Zachariah Maccubbin's Company, of Col. Josias Carvel Hall's battalion of Maryland militia, for the Flying Camp, and was active in the enrolling of recruits for the service.

On December 10, 1776, he was commissioned 1st lieutenant of Capt. Benjamin Brookes' Company, 3rd Maryland Regiment, under the command of Colonel Mordecai Gist, and was promoted to a captaincy in the same regiment, on October 15, 1777.

He was transferred, January 1, 1781, to the 2nd Maryland Regiment, then commanded by Colonel John Gunby, with Lieut.-Col. John Eager Howard, as second in command.

His name appears in a service record showing service between August 1, 1780, and January 1, 1782, and, again, between January 1, 1782 and January 1, 1783. In a paylist for pay due non-commissioned officers and privates of the Maryland Line from January 1, 1782 to January 1, 1783, his company is styled as the 1st company, 4th battalion. His death is referred to in *Archives of Maryland*, vol. 18, p. 479.

In the early fall of 1782, Captain Wilmot commanded a party of observation, attached to the camp of the Southern army, located at Ashley Hill, on the Ashley river, about ten miles from Charleston.

His post was upon John's Island, near Charleston, where he kept in close touch with all the plans and movements of the enemy within the town.

As a soldier, he was fearless, ambitious and fond of adventure, and the very qualities which secured for him promotion in the military calling were destined to be the means of his final undoing.

On November 14, 1782, just one month prior to the evacuation of Charleston by the British, Kosciuszko suggested to Captain Wilmot and Lieutenant Moore, of the Maryland Line, the fatal enterprise of crossing over to James Island for the purpose of surprising a party of the enemy's wood-cutters from Fort Johnson. A negro who furnished information to the Americans participating in this adventure is believed to have been sent as a decoy to lead them into an ambuscade. At any rate, the enemy was well prepared for the "surprise" and poured into the little party so deadly a fusillade that Captain Wilmot was killed instantly, while Lieutenant Moore, with others, was left on the field covered with wounds. Kosciuszko escaped injury, although his weapon was shattered in his hand and his coat pierced by four balls.

Young Wilmot was buried by the British with all the honors of war, having achieved the unique distinction of being the last to shed his life's blood in an engagement between American and British troops during the Revolution.

A Letter from the South.[1]

Southern Army, Ashley Hill,
September 26th, 1782.

Dear Sir—

I do myself the pleasure to give you a short account of the present situation of the two armies in this quarter—with their principal manoeuvers since the capture of Lord Cornwallis. Shortly after which, General Greene advanced, crossing the Wateree and Santee, to Colo. Thompson's, when the General, with the light troops, made an attempt to surprise the enemy's post at Dorchester. They being apprised of his approach, reinforced that post and sallied out about two miles, when we fell in with them and drove them to the fort, leaving a small number of their killed and wounded on our hands. General Leslie, by a rapid march from Fair Lawn, formed a junction at the Quarter House that night with those from Dorchester. General Greene took post about thirty miles west of them, on a small but pleasant eminence, where he quartered the winter.

Early in the spring an unsuccessful attempt was made to get on John's Island, to attack the enemy's camp—which they discovered, and left the island in the greatest precipitation, leaving horses, cattle, provisions, etc., all which fell into our hands.

General Wayne, with Col. Baylor's regiment of cavalry, marched January last to Savannah, when he was shortly after joined by Col. Posey's regiment of infantry from Virginia, which enabled him to confine the enemy to their garrison till July, at which time they evacuated that post—disposing the troops in the following manner: Sending 400 to New York, 300 to C[harles] Town, and 50 to Augustine. Early in the spring, General O'Hara, with a sufficient number of empty transports from New York, came to the place and took away with him 1110 British troops for Jamaica, upon which the enemy demolished their exterior works, and contracted their lines. Previous to which, General Greene took post ten miles from town, on the south side of the Ashley river, where he still remains. General Marion,

[1] See "Papers relating to the Maryland Line," ed. by Thos. Balch, p. 194.

with a considerable body of State cavalry and some infantry, is thirty miles northeast from Charlestown.

General Gist, commanding the light infantry, covers the right flank of the army. The disorders incidental in this country rage with more violence this summer than usual, and the two armies are hourly diminished by them.

The Assembly of the State has raised near two hundred men during the war, and their recruiting officers meet with success.

North Carolina has raised 1200 eighteen months men who remain still in that State. Congress will not give credit for any troops raised for less than three years, or during the war.

General Leslie has ordered all officers and other persons concerned, to be in perfect readiness to embark by the ninth of October. But I hear, from good authority, he does not expect to evacuate this post till some time in the winter, having only seventeen transports here, and fifty-seven at New York, which are not yet ordered to the Southward.

A gentleman arrived in town yesterday from York, who says that an expedition is going on against the French troops at Boston, under the command of Carleton, with twenty sail of the Line, and four thousand troops from New York.

Colonel Lawrence [Laurens], with forty-five men, in charging two hundred and fifty of the enemy, was shot dead with four of his men—thirteen were wounded, including two officers, which are all saved.

General Gist has since taken one of their gallies, mounting two nine pounders.

I am honored with the command of a party of observation, and have several capital spies in town, who furnish me, from time to time, with every interesting intelligence, accurate returns of their army, and sick in hospital, etc.

The spirit of mutiny has, at two different times, made alarming appearances among our troops, but at present seems to have subsided.[1]

[1] One of these instances, doubtless, is referred to by McCrady: "The captains and subalterns of the Pennsylvania Line were offended because Captain Wilmot of the Maryland Line, had been put in charge of a critical service, and undertook to remonstrate against it and discuss with the General the propriety of the detail."

Every possible preparation for an embarkation has already taken place. All their foot-artillery, stores, etc., are on board the seventeen transports that are here. We hear there is a new arrangement of the army, which it is said will shortly take place here.

Please make my compliments to Major Brooke, Clagett, Freeman, Williams, Sellman, Bruce, Denny, and all the other old officers in that quarter.

I am, Dear Sir, with the highest sentiments of friendship and esteem,

Yours sincerely,

W. WILMOT.

P. S.—Captain Bird, of our line, is dead—September 30. A fleet of transports arrived yesterday from New York, to take off the garrison. Frazer's, Brown's, and some other new corps are going to Augusta. General Gist has been very ill, but is now recovering.

General Smallwood.

THE WILL OF CAPTAIN WILMOT.[1]

In the name of God, Amen. I William Wilmot of Baltimore County and State of Maryland . . . being at this time called to the defence of my Country, do hereby make this my last Will and Testament. . . . Item. I give and bequeath unto my Brother Robert Wilmot . . . one tract of land lying in Baltimore County called Snake Den containing one Hundred acres, also one Lot of Land lying in Winchester[2] Town, Frederick County. Item. I give and bequeath unto my Sister Sarah Talbott . . . the Sum of Twenty five pounds. Item. I give and bequeath unto my Sister Eleanor Bowen . . . the Sum of Twenty five pounds. Item. I give and bequeath unto my Sister Ruth Wilmot . . . the Sum of One Hundred pounds and my young Horse three years old.

[1] Baltimore County Wills, Liber C, folio 555.

[2] Now Westminster, Carroll County.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my Brother Richard Wilmot . . . Seventy five Pounds. Item. I give and bequeath unto my Brother Benjamin Wilmot . . . the Sum of Seventy five pounds. Item. I give and bequeath unto my Sister Mary Wilmot . . . the Sum of One Hundred pounds. Item. I give and bequeath unto my Sister [in law] Ann Wilmot, wife to my brother John, my Rideing mare. Item. I give and bequeath unto my brother Robert Wilmot above named . . . one negro boy named Will and also one negro Woman named Judah, she and her Increase. Whereas the principal part of my Personal Estate Consists in Certificates from the State of Maryland my Will and desire is, that the Legacies mentioned in this Will, shall be paid off with the money arising therefrom when received, and whereas my aforesaid Brother Robert at this time belongs to the Continental Army and may from the fortune of War, fall before he disposes of what I have hereby bequeathed him, and in such case my Will and desire is that my brother Richard Wilmot . . . should Inherit the tract of land called Snake Den and the negro boy called Will, and that my Brother Benjamin Wilmot . . . should inherit the Lot of land lying in Winchester's Town, Frederick [County], and also the negro Woman named Judah and her Increase. All of which I have bequeathed to my aforesaid Brother Robert. I do nominate, constitute and appoint my brother in law Benjamin Talbott to be Executor of this my last Will and Testament . . . Twenty First day of June, one Thousand seven hundred & eighty one.[1]

WILLIAM WILMOT. [SEAL.]

Witnesses :

John Merryman,
Sarah Merryman,
Ruthy Gill.

[1] Date of Probate, May 27, 1783.

AN ALPHABETICAL RECORD OF THE ARRIVAL OF SHIPS IN THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT IN 1634 TO 1679.

Compiled from the original records at Annapolis, Md., by

MRS. GEORGE WASHINGTON HODGES.

ABRAHAM AND ISAAC. April 6, 1675. Lib. 15, fol. 397. Capt. John Jones.

ADVENTURE OF HULL. In the year 1665–1667. Lib. 8, fol. 40; Lib. 10, fol. 568, 571.

AGREEMENT. 1664. Lib. 9, fol. 435; Lib. 10, fol. 569. Commander Christopher Birkett.

ARK. 1634. Lib. A. B. H., fol. 244.

BALTIMORE. 1668. Lib. 12, fol. 190.

BATCHLOR. 1674. Lib. 18, fol. 152. List of 90 servants of Bristol.

CICILIUS. 1677. Lib. 15, fol. 416, 581.

CONSTANT FRIENDSHIP. 1666. Lib. 9, fol. 436; Lib. 11, fol. 375; Lib. 12, fol. 215.

DARTMOUTH MERCHANT. 1669. Lib. 12, fol. 215.

ELIAS. 1669. Lib. 12, fol. 333.

ENCREASE. 1678. Lib. 20, fol. 184. (Came out of Ireland.) Phill Poplestone, Master (list given in full).

FRANCIS AND MARY. 1668. Liber 11, fol. 338; Lib. 12, fol. 194. Wm. Wathen, Master.

FRIENDSHIP. 1666. Lib. 12, fol. 215. Of London. Ralph Stoney (Commander).

FRIENDSHIP. 1668. Lib. 11, fol. 379; Lib. 12, 215. Of London. Capt. Christopher Miller.

GLOBE OF LONDON. April 25th, 1679. Lib. 20, fol. 185. Samuel Groome the younger, Commander.

GOLDEN FORTUNE. 1670. Lib. J. J., fol. 99. Of London. Captain Edward Pearce.

GOLDEN LYON. 1664. Lib. 5, fol. 211; Lib. 9, fol. 435.

GOLDEN WHEAT SHEAF. 1662–1664. Lib. 5, fol. 211; Lib. 9, fol. 332, 354, 435, 437; Lib. 11, fol. 440.

HOPEWELL. Oct., 1665. Lib. F. F., fol. 207. Of King Sale. Capt. John Gilson.

JOHN AND CHRISTIAN. Oct. 30th, 1668. Of Bristol, England. Lib. 11, fol. 378, 541. William Bonner, Mate.

JOHN OF TOPSHAM. Lib. 16, fol. 79. John Basse, Commander. 25th Oct., 1670. From New Castle upon Tyne.

KING SOLOMON. 1663. Lib. 9, fol. 354.

MARYLAND MERCHANT. 1668. Lib. 11, fol. 319; Lib. 15, fol. 332. Peter Wraxall, Master.

MERCHANT ADVENTURE. 1635. Lib. A. B. C., fol. 77.

NIGHTINGALE CATCH. Of Hull. 1669. Lib. 13, fol. 1.

NIGHTINGALE OF YORK. 1668. Lib. 11, fol. 581, 582.

PRIMROSE. Full list. Lib. and fol. not given.

PROSPEROUS. 1674. Lib. 18, fol. 166. Of Newcastle. Capt. Partis.

PROVIDENCE. Of Bristol. 1666. Lib. 10, fol. 407; Lib. 11, fol. 338, 538.

RAPPAHANOCK MERCHANT. Dec. 4th, 1677. Lib. 15, fol. 520. Of London. Robt. Gowland, Commander.

RICHARD AND MARTHA. 1673. Lib. 15, fol. 322.

RINE OF LIVERPOOL. 1678, 1679. Lib. 15, fol. 598.

ST. GEORGE. 1678. Lib. 15, fol. 553. Capt. George Quigley, of London.

SOCIETY OF BRISTOL. 1668. Lib. 11, fol. 343. John England, Master, England.

SOLOMON. 1663–1664. Lib. 9, fol. 354, 437.

SUBMISSION. 1669. Lib. J. J., fol. 42. 70 tons.

SUPPLY OF WHITT. April 26th, 1669. Lib. 12, fol. 334. Thomas Pieghen, Master.

SUSANNE. 1664. Lib. 9, fol. 434. Of London. Wm. Godlad, Com.

THOMAS AND MARY. 1667. Lib. 11, fol. 265 ; Lib. 12, fol. 190. Thomas Harwood, Master.

THOMAS AND GEORGE. 1666. Lib. 9, fol. 436.

TRUE LOVE. 1668. Lib. 11, fol. 318. Of Bristoll. John Linch, Master.

UNITY. 1637. Lib. 1, fol. 17. Of Isle of Wight.

VIRGINIA FACTOR. 1674. Lib. 15, fol. 322.

WILLIAM AND MARY. 1668–1669. Lib. 12, fol. 215. Samuel Groome, Commander.

BATTLE OF BLADENSBURG.

The dearth of official documents concerning the battle of Bladensburg makes these fragmentary orders and despatches worthy of publication. The return of the rifle battalion made when the invaders were already on the way to Washington, shows the neglect of the responsible heads. Probably the unarmed 2d and 5th companies were never supplied with arms, as but three companies are listed in the "Citizen Soldiers" and those the ones mentioned below. These papers are from a collection of military documents presented to the Society by Mr. J. Stricker Bradford, a grandson of General Stricker.

Return of the effective men composing the Rifle battalion :

Captain	Dyer's Co.	70	rank	and file
"	Aisquith's	55	"	"
"	Bayder's	60	"	"
		185		

1 Major
3 Captains
9 Lieutenants
1 Adjutant
1 Quarter Master

1 Sergeant Major
1 Quarter Master Sergeant
1 Surgeon
1 Paymaster

19 commiss'd and staff officers.

The 2d and 5th companies are at present unarmed and can be sent to Washington by Wednesday next if they are immediately furnished with rifles and equipment. These 2 companies will make an addition to the battallion of 120 men.

Wm. Pinkney,
August 20th. 1814. Major 1st. Batt^{n} of Riflemen.

Return of Equipments &c. necessary for the Rifle Corps:

Captain	Bayder	will	require	40 Knapsacks	
"	"	"	"	65 Canteens	
"	Aisquith	"	"	60 Powder Horns	bespoke at Linvilly
"	"	"	"	60 Canteens	
"	Dyer	"	"	75 Canteens	

Total 40 Knapsacks
200 Canteens
60 Powder Horns

Wm. Pinkney,
Ang. 20th 1814 Major 1st Batt^{n} Riflemen

Camp Elk Ridge Landing
22 Ang^{t} 1814

Sir

I have been delayed on my march at this place by the Deficiency of our Equipment. This will be remedied very soon & I shall be ready to move in any Direction the movements of the Enemy may render necessary. The Delay has caused no Injury to the Public Service & by Direction of Genl Winder I shall halt

at M'Coy's for further orders or until a more full Disclosure of the Enemy's Designs shall justify my acting according to the Discretion he has vested in me.

I request you to keep me advised of every material event that ought to influence my conduct & address me at M'Coys until otherwise informed. The men are all in high spirits & thus far afford me Satisfaction. I have the honor to be very respectfully

Your humb. S^{t}

JOSEPH STERETT L. C. 5 M. R.

Brigadier Genl Stricker, Baltimore.

Endorsed.

Orders to march immediately have this moment arrived. We are striking our Tents & shall depart in 15 minutes. 15 m. past 11 A. M. By order of Col. S.

RD. K. HEATH Major.

Aug. 24th 1814

M'Coys 13 miles from Balt^{re} & 1st Telegraphic Station from Balt^{re}

11 A. M. Wednesday

Dear Genl

I send this by Jno Howard, who states that Winder has fallen back on Washington & that his position at the old Fields was occupied by the enemy yesterday. Stansbury's Brigade & the 5th Reg^{t} left Ross' this morning at 2 A. M. for Washington. 60 of Sterrett Ridgleys squadron it is supposed joined Winder last night. The enclosed will thank you to have delivered as directed.

I am with resp^{t} Dear Genl Your ob^{t} Servt

Howard left Ross' this morning. R. PATTERSON

Director of the Telegraphic Station at M'Coys.

Brig^{r} Genl Stricker, Baltimore

Ross Tavern 24th Aug! 1814.
½ past 2 P. M.

Sir

Agreeably to your Orders of yesterday I proceeded this day to Gen! Winders Head Quarters, after posting Videttes upon the Rout and upon descending the Hill to Bladensburg I distinctly saw the British advancing up the Valley, the Americans being Posted on the right of Bladensburg about half a Mile distant, where I found Gen! Winder and delivered your Letter at One o'Clock after perusing it, he observed, "You see our situation, place two or three communicative Men near my Person, by whom I can communicate *verbally*, to Gen! Stricker the result of our engagement, which is momently expected, & you may return to your command in Baltimore."

I left an Officer and three Men and immediately retired, but had scarcely cross'd the Bridge, before the British were descending Lowndes Hill, and I was within 300 yards of their advanc'd Party, who never Halted, but continued over the Bridge up the Washington Road. Our Artillery commenc'd firing at ½ past one o'Clock, while the British were entering Bladensburg, & in five minutes was return'd by Rockets only, the effect of which I could plainly distinguish, and did not see one to strike the American lines, as the British advanc'd up the Road from Bladensburg, our Lines began to retire & when out of my view, I hastend here to give this information.

You will probably receive another dispatch in the Night & I shall wait upon you very early in the morning to communicate such further information as my observations enabled me to make. I saw very few Mounted Men, & only one Piece of Artillery crossed the Bridge during my stay.

The urgency of this intelligence, will justify my requesting to be excused for such a hasty letter.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Very Respectfully Your ob! Serv!

HENRY THOMPSON.

Brig Gen! Stricker.

Videttes near Bladensburg
Aug. 24th 1814 ½ past 3 o'Clock

Capt. Thompson left us on the hill above Bladensburgh at two o'Cloek—within five minutes after the British ceased crossing the Bridge—within ten minutes after the British, who answered their fire till after they mounted the hill, as well as the Americans were out of our sight. The firing ceased, excepting a single gun at great intervals at half after two o'Clk. at 23 mints past two a very small detachment of the British repassed the Bridge. A considerable detachment was stationed at the Mill, which had not left there a quarter past three o'Clk. at which time we left there. A man out of Bladensburgh reports that the Enemys privates were dressed in blue. Bladensburgh has not been as yet injured in the least.

B. W. Hall
Richd F. Stockton

Washington ½ past 3

The British have driven us from Bladensbg. Some kill'd & wounded on both sides. We have retreated to Washington. Steretts regiment behaved very well. Yr

J. E. Howard Jr

Capt. Thompson

copied from my Pocket Book
Geo Burr Grundy

Aug. 25, 1814
Thursday 9 A. M.
McCoys

Dear Sir,

Lieut Hollingsworth has this moment come in ; he reports that at 5 o'Clock last evening near Washington, that he was directed by Dr Thomas to proceed to Frederick Town & that Genl Winder had desired him to order all the horse there as he intended to fall back there with his troops. We have no Videtts beyond this

place, our men & horses are all exhausted. The communication between Washington & Ross' is completely cut off. Your best mode of obtaining intelligence from Winder, or the city must be thro' Montgomery County.

I am respectfully Your obed^{t} Servt

R. PATTERSON.

P. S. It might perhaps be advisable to keep up the communication between Ross' & this, if this should be your opinion some fresh horsmen should relieve Thompson's Corps. If you wish I will remain here.—R.

Dr Thomas is attached to Sterrett Ridgley's Squadron of Horse.

Brig. Genl Stricker, Baltimore.

Aug. 25th 1814

McCoys Tavern ½ after 12 o'Clock

Thursday Morning.

I left Vanhorns about 8 o'Clock when on the Road to McCoys Tavern an hour after I heard two or three heavy Explosions, it was considered by the Company with me as a Renewal of the Engagement but in a little Time a Light appeared in the Horizon in the Direction of the City of Washington which encreased until the Smoke and Flame were distinctly seen this Light continues to encrease to the present Hour & I have no doubt but that the British are burning the public Buildings at Washington.

JAMES CARROLL

From the report of several Horseman come in during the night, who left our party after the defeat at Bladensburg, it seems they fled mostly on the Montgomery road, some stragglers of our army are progressing this way

12½ o'Clock R. PATTERSON

Brig^{r} Genl Stricker, Baltimore

Endorsed: Vidette at McCoys; ½ past 12 o'clock at night. August 25, 1814.

Vidette at Mr Coys
Aug. 25th 3 P. M.
Mr Coys 3 P. M.

Sir,

A very heavy firing of cannon is at present heard here in the direction of Washington. It was first noticed at about 10 minutes after 2 o'Clock. The last intelligence from Washington was about 8 o'Cloek this morning. Winder had fallen back on Washington & burnt the Bridge over the Eastern Branch.

I am respeetfully

R. PATTERSON.

Brig^r Genl Strieker &
Major Genl Smith, Baltimore.

Headquarters Montgomery C House
Aug. 25th 1814

Sir

I send home all the Baltimore Militia that are still here. You will organize and rearrange them in the best possible manner. I shall assemble the largest possible force I can here and make sueh movements as I think may be neeessary to preserve Baltimore should Pennsylvania troops arrive you will direet them to halt at Baltimore. If there should be no officer of higher rank than yourself you will take the eommand of the whole & organize and arrange them in the best possible manner for defending that point and you will cooperate with & second any officer who may be senior or superior to you. The times demand the utmost exertion. I shall shew the utmost force I can upon which it much depends whether the enemy will not proceed directly to Baltimore.

Yours in haste

W^M H. WINDER,
Brig. Genl Com^g
12th M^y District.

Brig. Gen.
JOHN STRICKER
Com^g &c. Baltimore

I have ordered Maj. Armstead to make as much ammunition fixed as possible & to deliver it to your order. You will have it deposited in best position with reference to security & convenience. If no better place occurs to you the Magazine in Towsonton will be eligible.

Brigade Orders. Head Quarters. 3rd Brigade
Balt. August 25th 1814.

The 6th & 9th Regiments of Infantry the 5th Regiment of Cavalry and Capts Moales & Pikes Artillery under Col Harris are ordered to march this morning at 10 o'Clock.

The Brigadier Gen flatters himself, that these Corps will be full he feels confident that the soldiers of the 3rd Brigade are alive to the situation of our army towards Washington and will feel proud to march to the aid of those who have gallantly fought at Bladensburg among whom many of us can reckon a brother or a friend.

The Brigadier General will command in person.

By Order of Brig. Gen STRICKER
GEO. P. STEVENSON
Aid de Camp

Ross Tavern, 26th Aug. 1814
7 A. M.

Brig Gen Stricker

Sir

I am pleased at being enabled to confirm my Letter of yesterday from McCoy's, respecting the approach of the Enemy up this Road. We are just return'd from a view of Bladensburg, where all appears quiet & not a soldier on this side the Bridge.

We discover'd a very large Fire at day light, and are informed it is in the direction of the Navy Yard.

Capt Sterett & Mr Golder have just sett off in a Hack, both doing well.

As Col. Ragan will be in Town early this morning & can give much better information, & more correct, than any I can collect, respecting the Killed and Wounded, I must refer to him for that purpose, & remain Sir.

Very Respectfully
Your obt Servt
HENRY THOMPSON

Head Quarters
Aug. 29th 1814

Genl. Orders

Ordered that Brig. Gen. Stansbury do organize without delay the 11th Brigade M. M. called into service reserving an adequate number of Officers in proportion to the men conformably to the laws of Maryland and to dispense with the services of supernumary Officers whom he will direct to bring out into service those men who have not attended the call.

Brig. Gen. Thos. M. Forman will command the troops from Cecil, Harford, Ann Arundel, Annapolis and Delaware and organize them into corps under proper officers. The State Quarter Master Col. Richard Waters the U. S. Dep. Quartermaster Gen. and Dep. Commissary of Purchases will obey the orders of Gen. Stansbury and Gen. Forman for all supplies within their Departments.

Under their requisitions Major Armistead will supply the necessary ammunition. The Brig. Generals and all officers commanding separate corps will make morning reports to the Assistant Adj. Gen. at Head Quarters. The sick will be removed to the Hospital and Hampstead Hill where their respective surgeons will attend them.

By order of Maj. Gen. Smith
WM BATES
Assist Adj. Gen. D. M. M.

THE QUIT RENT IN MARYLAND.[1]

The quit rent system presents one of the most interesting problems in colonial history. Although it was enforced in all of the royal and proprietary colonies, its most characteristic forms may, perhaps, best be studied in Maryland. Here the quit rent was established at the very foundation of the colony and continued until the Revolution. As a result of this long unbroken development the quit rent in Maryland possesses great interest aside from the purely financial aspect. The general attitude of the proprietor in fixing the amount of the tax, and the popular sentiment toward it are questions of significance in the political history of early Maryland. Also, the evolution of the quit rent as an institution illustrates the play of forces that usually shaped the development of administrative forms in the colony. Therefore, the economic, the institutional, and the political aspects of the quit rent in Maryland must all be considered.

I. Rates.

By the terms of the charter Lord Baltimore and his heirs acquired exclusive right to the soil of Maryland. All patents were issued, therefore, subject to an annual payment, the quit rent. Two opposing forces determined the amount of this annual charge. The proprietor wished to obtain as high a rate as possible without keeping out intending settlers; the tenants endeavored to secure favorable terms, both in the rate and in the medium of payment. These varying motives form the keynote to the changes in the conditions and the amount of the rent.

In the first patents, issued in 1633, the quit rent was fixed at 20 lbs. of wheat per 50 acres. In 1634 this rate was increased

[1] The aid of the Carnegie Institution in the preparation of this paper is acknowledged.

to 30 lbs. of wheat on large holdings, while grants made in 1635 paid a uniform rent of 2 s. per 100 acres in commodities of the country.[1] But the rate of settlement proved unsatisfactory, and in 1641 the quit rent was reduced to 1 s. except on large estates.[2] This measure was so successful that in 1649 the proprietor restored the 2 s. rate. An attempt the same year to complicate the rate by provisions for a material advance after fixed periods proved unsuccessful.[3] Yet the proprietor was determined to secure as high a rate as possible though the political complications attending the Puritan régime effectually stopped attempts to increase the rent. Finally in 1671 a rate of 4 s. was established which continued until the Revolution.[4]

The fluctuating value of tobacco, the usual medium of all payments, caused much difficulty in settling the rents. To obtain a uniform rate of 2 d. per lb. on all tobacco payments of quit rents and alienation fines, in 1671 the Assembly offered the proprietor an export duty of 1 s. per hogshead of tobacco. Despite the large loss of revenue the proprietor accepted this agreement, because it promised much greater ease of collection.[5] The agreement continued in force until the death of Charles, Lord Baltimore, in 1715, when his successor refused to continue it; rents had risen greatly in value, and the colonial officials had been lax in levying the duty. As payment of the rents in money was practically impossible, a new agreement regarding the exchange value of tobacco was necessary. To relieve the situation the Assembly proposed to increase the duty to 18 d.[6] However Lord Guilford, guardian of the proprietor, intimated that, if 6 d. were

[1] Conditions of Plantation, 1636, *Archives*, III, 47–48. All increased rates held for subsequent patents only. By the common law of previous contracts, the rate first specified in the patent held on the same piece of land, even when it had been alienated.

[2] Conditions of Plantation, 1641, *Archives*, III, 99.

[3] Conditions of Plantation, 1648–9, *Archives*, III, 221 ff., and 223 ff.

[4] C. P., Mch. 21, 1670, *Archives*, V, 63–4.

[5] A. P., 1671, 1674, and 1676, *Archives*, II, 284, 386–87, and 515–17.

[6] Account of Md. Revenue Laws, Md. Hist. Soc. MSS. After 1658 a fine was imposed upon every transfer of land equal to one year's rent. The law was so laxly enforced that alienation fines were practically a negligible quantity.

added, the resulting 2 s. would be accepted as full equivalent for all rents and alienation fines. Gov. Hart immediately advised that the 2 s. duty be levied. When Chas. Carroll produced a six years' lease of all quit rents to Henry Darnall, the Assembly no longer hesitated. Although Darnall refused the lease and Carroll tore it up, the threat was most effective. The Assembly levied an export duty of 2 s. per hogshead of tobacco in compensation for all quit rents and alienation fines. Lord Guilford took advantage of their eagerness to secure an additional 1 s. duty which was to be payable directly to the proprietor to defray the expenses of government.[1] The agreement had secured advantages to both proprietor and tenants. Beside a revenue free from the losses incident to collection of the quit rents the proprietor had gained full control of the colonial administration. The Assembly had secured a method of paying the quit rents which, while materially reducing the total amount, transferred the burden from the planters to the traders who were better able to bear it.[2]

The agreement at first gave general satisfaction. Gradually a widespread suspicion began to arise lest the proprietor was reaping an undue profit from the bargain. On the other hand the proprietor feared that he was losing by the agreement. Both views were erroneous. The burden upon the traders, who paid the duty, was slight while the proprietor received regular returns without the friction and loss that had resulted from the old payments in native commodities.[3] The suspicions of the tenantry increased until in 1733 the Lower House refused to have the agreement continued.[4] The loss of one half his revenue from rents, as a result, did not incline the proprietor to favor a renewal.

[1] C. P., April 24 and 25, 1716, *Archives*, xxv, 337 and 339; U. H. J., July 24, 1716.

[2] U. H. J., Liber 31, 351–54.

[3] Benedict Calvert to Lord Baltimore, Oct. 20, 1729, *Calvert Papers*. In 1730, the Assembly added 3 d. duty to compensate the proprietor for the loss in revenue resulting from the legal limitation in the amount of tobacco to be planted. This measure showed the spirit of fairness in dealing with the proprietor. It was not renewed in 1731. See Acts of the Assembly, 1730.

[4] L. H. J., June 3, 1733.

Rather he made a futile attempt to increase the rates on new patents to 10 s.[1]

As quit rents now became due in money the advantages to the tenant of the old agreement soon became obvious. A number of unsuccessful attempts were made to secure a renewal, all of them originating in the Lower House, the representatives of the people. Fearful of promising too much, the Lower House would not propose an exact equivalent for the rents, and the proprietor was equally guarded. One most impractical scheme proposed that local officials should collect the rents which would be payable in issues of paper money. Depreciation in the value of this paper currency would be made up by a duty on tobacco. This naïve scheme of colonial finance really involved the mere trouble of printing sufficient paper certificates to pay the rent. The proprietor promptly vetoed it.[2] Finally the proprietor named a definite annual sum, £5,000, as an acceptable equivalent for quit rents and alienation fines. By the deciding vote of the Speaker the Lower House consented to raise this sum from export and import duties, but the measure was lost through petty political hagglings with the proprietor.[3] These prolonged efforts to secure an agreement for quit rents were mainly a part of the struggle for greater colonial independence. The records show that the rents had not proved near so burdensome as had been alleged. A substitute duty would have transferred the burden from the planters, who constituted a majority, to the traders, who were not particularly popular with their customers. Above all, it would have handed over collections to the local authorities. The result would have been virtually to give a freehold title to land, and thus to secure at least partial freedom from the proprietary control.

[1] Calvert to Sharpe, Oct. 8, 1761, *Archives*, IX, 540–43; C. P., June 20, 1733, *Archives*, XXVIII, 45–46.

[2] U. H. J., April 3, 6, and 9, 1736, and April 26, 1737.

[3] Edmund Jennings to Lord Baltimore, June 12, 1744, and Lord Baltimore to Gov. Bladen, Mch. 20, 1748, *Calvert Papers*; U. H. J., Aug. 28, Sept. 5 and 24, 1745.

II. Special Rates.

With one exception no record of freehold patents is found. Yet special rates were occasionally made to carry out the proprietary policies. The chief instances in which this was done were; to regulate Indian affairs, to plant towns, and to settle disputed boundary lands and the frontier. Toward the Indians, who were most numerous on the Eastern Shore, the proprietor observed a conciliatory attitude. As collection of the usual quit rent from these savages was practically impossible, he demanded only recognition of his rights by nominal payments. Thus the Choptank Indians were subject to an annual rent of six beaver skins. The chiefs of the Indian River, the Assateague, the Pocomoke, and the Chicacoan Indians each agreed to annual payments of two dozen bows and arrows.[1] Similar agreements were made with other tribes. As a result of this sensible policy no friction arose with the Indians over their rents.

The attempts to build up the commercial interests of the colony by the founding of towns were not wholly successful. Although freehold lots were offered in St. Mary's City, the earliest town laid out, the agricultural interests of colonial Maryland did not demand urban centers, and the scheme failed.[2] Undeterred by this early failure, in 1683 the Assembly directed that 100 acres in every county should be laid out in one acre town lots. A quit rent of only 1 d was to be charged on each lot.[3] Annapolis, founded under this act, speedily became the seat of government, and the chief port of Maryland. Scarcely any of the subsequent acts to found towns materialized. So insignificant were the results that few entries of quit rents on town lots are found except for Annapolis, where, by 1761 they amounted to only 4¾ d.[4] Yet these special rates are interesting as at least an incident of colonial policy.

[1] A. P., *Archives*, III, 200; C. P., July 24, 1752; *Archives*, XXVIII, 584 ff.
[2] Conditions of Plantation, 1636, *Archives*, III, 47-8.
[3] A. P., *Archives*, VII, 613.
[4] Lord Baltimore's Account Book, 1761, *Calvert Papers*. One of the

By granting reduced rates the proprietor tried to secure recognition of his authority in the seaboard lands under dispute with Pennsylvania. When the rent was increased to 4 s. he retained the old 2 s. rate for all patents located on the seaboard and on Delaware Bay.[1] Later this reduced rental was offered settlers in this region who claimed to hold grants under the Governor of New York.[2]—But these efforts to obtain control of the disputed territory were not successful.

More important in actual results were the measures taken to people the frontier, or the back lands, as they were commonly called. This policy was necessary to afford an outlet for expansion from the more fertile and accessible fields of the tidewater and to erect a barrier against the French and Indians. To frontier settlers between the Susquehanna and the Potomac the proprietor waived all rents for three years.[3] These instructions were repeated in 1749 to encourage the German settlers who were especially numerous in the Monocacy Valley.[4] As a result of these reductions in the quit rent, and of other equally liberal measures, the frontier was peopled with a most desirable class of immigrants, 2,800 Germans coming in between 1748 and 1756.[5] At least by this means the proprietor had endeavored to promote the interests of the colony.

most interesting of these acts to lay out towns, founded Charles Town in Cecil County in 1742. Besides 200 acres, to be divided into 200 lots, the Commissioners were authorized to buy 300 acres for a commons. The quit rent was 2 d. per lot, the higher rate being justified by the commons. All lot holders were exempted from the payment of clergy taxes and parochial charges. In connection with the commons this last provision would indicate perhaps a New England influence in this port. See Acts of the Assembly, 1742.

[1] Instructions, July 28, 1669, and May 21, 1670. *Archives*, v. 54-5, and 63-4.

[2] C. P., June 24, 1677. *Archives*, xv, 133.

[3] Instructions, Mch. 22, 1733. *Archives*, xxviii, 25.

[4] Instructions, 1749. *Proprietary Papers*.

[5] Council Proceedings, Aug. 23, 1756.

III. Medium of Payment.

The different mediums of payment accepted in settlement of the quit rent illustrate the opportunist monetary policy of early Maryland. The first grants specified payment in native commodities, but on later patents the rents were due in money. During the seventeenth and the early part of the eighteenth century, however, tobacco, was the usual medium of payment. Occasionally lumber, household goods, and plate were received. English grains, such as barley, peas, wheat, rye, and oats were also accepted as lawful currency in obedience to colonial laws. The friction that resulted from fixing the exchange value of these commodities, especially tobacco, was finally settled in 1671 when the 1 s. duty was laid in compensation for receiving tobacco at 2 d. per lb.[4] After 1733 payments were made either in money or tobacco, and occasionally wheat was accepted in the great Eastern Shore wheat belt. Usually the proprietor exhibited an enlightened policy in accepting the medium of exchange that was economically possible.

[4] The different acts that attempted to regulate the price of tobacco and to encourage other crops are illustrative of the economic problems of the seventeenth century. The first law of this kind, passed in 1640, was designed to encourage the cultivation of corn. The act prohibited the exportation of corn, and ordered that it should be accepted in all payments at an exchange of 30 lbs. of tobacco per bbl. of corn. See *Archives*, I, 96. In 1662 another act provided that English grains were to be accepted in all payments; wheat at 5 s., barley and English peas at 3 s., rye at 4 s., and oats at 2 s. 6 d. per bu. These grains were also to be accepted in all tobacco payments at the rate of 2 d. per lb. of tobacco. See *Archives*, I, 445. In 1669, as money was scarce, tobacco was declared legal tender for all debts at 3½ d. per lb. See *Archives*, II, 220-21. In 1682 Indian corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, peas, pork, beef, and bacon were made legal tender except in payment of rents and public levies. This measure was passed to avoid the suffering which, it was feared, would ensue from such excessive crops of tobacco. See *Archives*, VII, 321. In 1692, this act was continued and rents were no longer excepted. The exchange price of tobacco was fixed at 1 d. per lb., or 18/25 d. in money payments. This last act shows the futility of the various attempts to increase the price of tobacco by legal enactment. See *Archives*, XIII, 493-94, and 532-33.

IV. Returns.

The numerous gaps in the records prevent even an approximate estimate of the quit rents for most of the seventeenth century. For the eighteenth century there are sufficient sources for at least a reasonably fair estimate of the returns. At first the loose methods of collection resulted in great losses. This explains the willingness of the proprietor to accept the 1 s. compensatory duty. In 1690 this duty netted only £1,345 3 s. 7½ d. The gross money value of the rents was about £5,000, but even if all the rents were collected in tobacco at 2 d. per lb., their actual selling value at ¾ d., the real price of tobacco, was only £1,875. Added to the duty, therefore, the rents netted only £3,220 3 s. 7½ d., or there was a loss of at least one-third.[1] This loss was increased by the agreement to accept a 2 s. duty in lieu of all quit rents and alienation fines. In 1724 the rent rolls approximated £5,225 12 s., while the 2 s. duty netted only £2,855 12 s., or the actual loss to the proprietor was fully one-half of the rents.[2] Evidently the certain returns from the duty, in contrast to the vexations of direct collection, formed the chief inducement to continue the agreement. These reduced returns partly explain the eagerness of the Lower House, and the indifference of the proprietor, after 1733, to enter upon a new arrangement for the rents.

After the resumption of direct collections of the quit rent, in 1733, the returns showed a steady increase. In 1745 the gross value of the rents was about £6,000, the net value £5,101 2 s. 2 d., or the loss due to collections was less than one-sixth.[3] By 1755 this loss had decreased still more. The gross amount of the quit rent had increased to £6,859 10 s. 9¼ d., but as the net returns amounted to £5,826 2 s. 4 d., only a little over one-seventh was lost in collection. Further leakages were stopped

[1] C. P., *Archives*, VIII, 205.
[2] Acts of the Assembly, 1739.
[3] U. H. J., Sept. 19, 1745.

in the next five years by the collection of large arrears on the Eastern Shore and in Frederick, the frontier county, the two regions most inaccessible to Annapolis. By 1770 the gross rents had risen to £8,297 2 s. 11¼ d. with a loss of not over 10% in collection. This was the approximate value at the beginning of the Revolution. The increase in net returns had kept pace with that in gross amount. While there had been a gradually increased efficiency in collection, there had been also, as judged by the rent rolls, a continual expansion of settlement after 1730.[1]

That the burden of the quit rent had not been greatly oppressive to the individual landholder is shown by comparing the average rates in 1712 and 1756. In the former the average annual quit rent per taxable was not less than 9 s. 1d. By 1756 this average had been reduced nearly one-half to 4 s.

[1] The following table gives the chief basis for estimates of the rent.

Year.	Net Value. Rents.	Year.	Gross Value, Rents.
1753.	£5,752 4 s. 8¼ d.	1722-24.	£5,225 13 s. ½ d.
1754.	£5,325 12 s. 9½ d.	1750-55.	£6,859 10 s. 9¼ d.
1755.	£5,826 2 s. 4 d.	1760-65.	£7,398 17 s. 3½ d.
1756.	£5,121 3 s. 11⅝ d.	1770.	£8,297 6 s. 11¼ d.
1758.	£8,593 16 s. 4 d.		
1759.	£9,273 16 s. 4½ d.		
1760.	£6,093 19 s. 7⅜ d.		
1761.	£8,383 5 s. 11½ d.		

Alienation fines varied from £137 in 1748 to £250 in 1761. Hence their amount is of small moment in comparison with that from quit rents. See Lord Baltimore's Account Books, and Rent Rolls, *Calvert Papers*, also Rent Rolls, and Debt Books, *Land Office Records*. It is important to note that quit rents constituted only a part of Lord Baltimore's revenue from the province of Maryland. Thus, in 1748, out of a total income of £11,652 7 s., only £4,093 10 s. 10 d. net was derived from the quit rents. Other important sources of revenue were the tonnage duty, purchase money, and manor rents. The last, as the rents of the Proprietor's own private demesne, are to be distinguished from the quit rents, the general charge upon all the soil. See Mereness, *Maryland as a Proprietary Province*, 90 ff., also see Lord Baltimore's Account Book, 1748, *Calvert Papers*.

43_4 d. Moreover, as a result of the general tendency to divide large estates, the average holding was from 200 to 300 acres, and the incidence of the rent was more evenly distributed. As the caution money exacted at the time the patent was issued was small, the rent was a reasonable charge. Therefore the Lower House was hardly sincere in claiming that the rents constituted a real burden. This evidence supports the conclusion that, in the attempts after 1733 to secure a new agreement, the Assembly was really endeavoring to obtain a greater degree of freedom from external control.[1]

V. System of Collection.

The system of collecting the rents was at first exceedingly crude. Two collectors were appointed to receive the rents which were all to be paid at St. Mary's City. As settlement spread beyond the southern peninsula this method became most ineffective. The Chesapeake Bay and its estuaries divided the colony into so many sections that it was practically impossible for all the tenants to make their payments at St. Mary's City. The proprietor met these conditions in 1733 by inaugurating an excellent scheme of collection. A collector, popularly known as a farmer of rent, was appointed in each county. These collectors received from 20 to 30% commission, and were under the supervision of two rent roll keepers, one on the Eastern, the other on the Western Shore, who received 5% commission on all receipts. Every year they sent each collector a debt book with the list of rents due in his county.[2] By careful supervision of the account books, and by compelling the collectors to give sufficient bond, the proprietors finally evolved a most efficient scheme of collection. A

[1] *Archives*, XXV, 255-59, C. P., Aug. 23, 1756.

[2] C. P., Jan. 19, 1734, *Archives*, XXVIII, 54, and 67-8. At first the quit rents were payable semi-annually, Lady Day (Mch. 25), and Michaelmas (Sept. 29). Later only one payment was made annually on Sept. 29.

reduction in the commission was also secured after several schemes had been tried, including a disastrous attempt to have all quit rents collected by the sheriffs on a 10% commission. Finally a satisfactory plan was formulated by which one farmer of rent received two or three counties on a 10% commission.

VI. Enforcement.

The measures to enforce payment of the rents were also gradually evolved. During the early days of settlement many patents were taken out which were never entered upon, and frequently the owners of land died without heirs. Such land of course escheated to the proprietor. Yet delinquent tenants were seldom dispossessed, though the Assembly passed a number of measures requiring them to pay their rents in a fixed time.[1] Yet the system of enforcement was so uncertain that in 1651 it was necessary to revise it thoroughly. Any provincial official was given the power to levy rents and arrears on "any goods, chattels, or debts on land upon which charges were due, of any tenant or dweller thereupon." Where the goods seized were not in kind, two appraisers were to be appointed who would return any balance to the owner. If there was no visible estate, the tenant might be imprisoned until satisfaction was made.[2] This very reasonable measure was strengthened by a law making every debt due the proprietor a prior lien.[3] These sensible measures proved to be most effective in enforcing the quit rents.

One source of great loss in the seventeenth century was caused by large holdings of land not listed in the rent rolls. This evil was chiefly the result of issuing patents which simply specified the number of acres, to be located wherever desired. Often the holders of these patents, taking advantage of the

[1] A. P., *Archives*, I, 288-89, etc.
[2] P. C. P., Jan. 30, 1651, *Archives*, X, 124-25.
[3] A. P., 1650, *Archives*, I, 304.

numerous necks of land, would wilfully enlarge the number of acres in their claims. In Somerset County, one planter, by a clever manipulation of natural boundaries, actually held 12,000 acres, while paying rent on only 3,000.[1] Conflicting claims and the numerous squatters swelled the roll of non-rent paying lands. By the institution of an annual court of survey and inquiry in each county, the proprietor was able to detect such frauds. Even then a lenient policy was observed which was so successful that by 1741 most of the fertile lands held by squatters had been patented.[2] This result was achieved with little friction. The proprietor had observed a moderate policy which, rather than incur violent opposition by hasty action, had gradually worked toward the goal of an effective collection of the quit rents. Small losses were never wholly eliminated, and rents were often waived where a sufficient cause for non-payment could be shown.

VII. Grievances.

A search of the records fails to disclose any direct opposition to the collection of the quit rents. While a number of complaints against various exactions were forwarded to London, none of them questioned the inherent right of the proprietor to collect rents. Doubtless this lack of opposition was largely due to the prompt relief that was accorded in cases of extortion by the collectors. A typical case which arose in 1748 well illustrates, not only the conciliatory policy of the proprietor, but also the difficulties that constantly beset the colonial government in the back country. The collectors in this region were accustomed to appoint deputies. Occasionally even these extra officials were unable to cover the long distances between the tenants, and the money to pay rents was entrusted to neighbors who failed to deliver it. As a result many tenants alleged

[1] C. P., Oct., 1679, *Archives*, XV, 262.

[2] C. P., Aug. 21, 1741, *Archives*, XXVIII, 256.

that they had been placed upon a "black list" for non-payment of their rents. The sheriff, they charged, had then extorted a large commission in settlement, which was much more than his lawful fee. Many of them had paid rather than incur greater expense in seeking relief. The petition setting forth these grievances gave a list of twenty-seven persons, who had suffered this imposition, though many of them owed only a half year's rent. The petition recited that many of them were Germans who had suffered oppression in their native land. Fearing that they would be maltreated in Maryland also, a few had left the colony, and others were preparing to depart. The Governor and Council quickly remedied this real grievance.[1]

VIII. Economic Effect.

The economic effect of the quit rent is well summarized in two memorials submitted by Gov. Sharpe. Comparing Maryland and Pennsylvania, Gov. Sharpe concluded that the rate of the quit rent could not be increased in the former. In the latter it had been possible to do so, for land values had greatly increased as the result of a large influx of Germans who had been allowed to settle where they pleased. The proprietor had advanced the rate only after many improvements had been made and the settlers had submitted rather than surrender their cultivated plantations. In Maryland settlement was too sparse to make any such advance. If it was done, Gov. Sharpe believed that many settlers would leave the colony. Again, in Pennsylvania millers bought corn and drovers collected cattle, but not in Maryland where there was no demand. Land could, therefore, always be rented in Pennsylvania, but in Maryland the population was not sufficiently large to supply tenants. In Virginia Gov. Sharpe found that the land was more fertile and the colony more prosperous than in Maryland.

[1] C. P., June 7, 1748, *Archives*, XXVIII, 420-24.

The discouraging economic situation in Maryland, as compared with the two neighboring colonies, Gov. Sharpe attributed partly to the clergy taxes, partly to higher quit rents. Although the purchase money was higher in Pennsylvania than in Maryland, it was paid once for all, while the quit rent, a perpetual charge, was lower, and there was no clergy tax. These two items gave an annual rate in Maryland of 5 s. 9 d. per 110 acres in excess of that in Pennsylvania. In Virginia, though there was a clergy tax, the purchase money was less, and the quit rent only one-half the usual rate in Maryland. From these contemporary observations of Gov. Sharpe, it is clear that the quit rent, together with the clergy tax, had at least a retarding influence in the growth and general prosperity of Maryland.[1]

IX. Conclusions.

Certain definite conclusions may be drawn from this study of the quit rents in Maryland:

1. In its institutional development the system of quit rents followed a peaceful evolution. Confronted at first by the problem of settling a new country, the proprietor was restrained from demanding too excessive a rent. This same limitation prevented later attempts to impose an unreasonable rate. A similar opportunist policy was followed in formulating a system of collection and enforcement. New methods were adopted as they were demanded by the expansion of the colony. Constantly the proprietor recognized the influence of a representative assembly which was on the watch to prevent extortionate methods. The result was an effective system of colonial taxation by an absentee proprietor.

2. The minutiae in the gradual development of the quit rent system are typical of many of the problems that confronted

[1] Sharpe to Calvert, Feb. 10, 1754, *Archives*, VI, 376; Memorandum of Gov. Sharpe and Council, about 1757-58, *Calvert Papers*.

the colonial government. The quit rents inevitably became involved in the problems that arose from the immense crops of tobacco and the necessity of cultivating other commodities. Therefore in the early days the proprietors accepted the medium of payment that was possible. The extortion of money payments, even though the proprietor had the right to exact them, would have led to serious disturbances. The same liberal policy was shown in granting special rates in order to foster the best interests of the colony. While the settlement of the back country, and the pacification of the Indians had been the chief results of these special rates, the proprietor had at least tried to build up the commercial interests in promoting the founding of towns. The agreement for a partial, and then a complete, composition for the quit rents, had also formed a phase of this pacific policy. Even though the proprietor had suffered much loss, this agreement was only terminated by the jealous fears of the tenants. All such pacific measures were of course beneficial to the proprietor as ultimately promoting the peaceful collection of the rent, and thus increasing the value of his colony. Yet with practically absolute power over the terms of the land grants, the proprietor might have disregarded the voice of the Assembly, and have adopted a blind system of extortion which would have wrought great injury.

3. As a political measure the quit rent did not cause any appreciable opposition to the colonial government. The ease with which the rents were collected is a proof of this assertion. The arrears were large in the seventeenth century, but the gradual systematization of collection and enforcement overcame this situation in the end except on the Eastern Shore and in Frederick County, the two frontier sections. In both the arrears resulted from the careless work of inefficient agents rather than from actual opposition, and they were finally collected without any great friction. The tenants, through the Assembly, confined their efforts to attempts to secure more favorable terms; they made no opposition to the tax itself.

Perhaps, in view of the small burden, the persistent attempts to secure an agreement were not wholly the result of monetary considerations. When the tax was collected by a duty the evidence of external control was largely removed. Doubtless the efforts for an agreement were in reality only the expression of a growing feeling for colonial independence. But the evidence does not show that the quit rent itself was a material factor in promoting the growth of this feeling. Merely the general attitude was reflected, not towards the tax, but towards the methods of collection.

4. In its economic effect the quit rent had been a retarding factor, together with the clergy tax, upon the growth of the colony, although the burden was comparatively light and evenly distributed. Gov. Sharpe shows clearly that the amount of these two taxes kept out many intending settlers. In these early days even a slight increase in the rates would operate in such a fashion.[1]

LAND NOTES, 1634-1655.

[Continued from p. 271.]

Liber L. O. R., I.
26th ffebr 1639.

Set forth for Nathaniel Pope a parcell of Land bounding on the west with St Maries Bay, on the South wth St John's Creek and the Town Land of John Lewger Esq on the East with the Northern branch of the Said St John's Creek and on the North with a right line drawn from a Swamp in the Said St Maries Bay called Pope's Swamp, . . . containing in the whole one hundred acres or thereabouts.

[1] While it is probably impossible to form a comparative estimate of the density of population in Maryland and Pennsylvania, at least the testimony of Gov. Sharpe, a most competent witness, shows that the quit rent had kept out many intending settlers.

27th ffebr 1639. [Manor of Snow Hill.]

Set forth for Abel Snow a parcell of Land Lyeing together about Snow hill, bounding upon the South with St John's Creek, on the East with the Northern branch of the Said Creek, untill it meet with Mattapanient path, and Soe along the Said path unto the Southern bound of Mr Poulton's Manor called the Manor . . . on the North with a right line drawn from the Said bound in the Path unto St George's River above the place commonly called Portobacko quarter or the head of the River and on the West with the Said River containing in the whole to the quantity of Six thousand acres or thereabouts.

28th March 1640.

Robert Percie Gent demandeth Land to him for transporting himself at his own charge into the Province upon the Merchant-Bonaventure in the Year 1635 (Vizt) 100 acres of Land in ffreehold, and was allowed.

Eod.—

The Said Robert Percie assigned over all his right and Interest unto the Said 100 acres of Land unto John Dandie and his heirs.

Robert Percy.

21 July 1640.

Came the Said John Dandie and assigned over all his right and Interest unto the Said 100 acres unto Philip West and his heirs.

the Mark of John × Dandie.

21 July 1640.

The Said Robert Percy Gent demandeth ffive acres of Town Land due to him for transporting himself at his own charge into the Province in the year 1635.—and assigned over all his right unto the Said five acres unto Robert Clerk Gent.

4th December 1640. [Manor of St. Richards.]

Richard Garnett prayeth to have granted to him a Manor of 1000 acres for transporting himself his wife and four Children and two Servants into the Province in the year 1637.

6th Decemb 1640.

Laid out for Richard Garnett a parcell of Land lyeing upon the South Side of Patuxent River and bounding on the North with St Laurences Creek, and a paralell line drawn from the Westermost bite of the Said Creek where the Manor of St Gregorie ends due West till it intersect the path way leading over the head of the Said St Laurences Creek on the west with a Meridian Line drawn from the Said Interseetion for the length of 530 perches on the South with a paralell line drawn from the end of the Said 530 perches due East untill it Intersect the Meridian of the Southermost branch of St Stevens Creek where the Manor of the Conception ends and on the East with Patuxent River containing 1000 acres.

30th March 1640.

Mr Gerrard demandeth 1000 acres of Land for transporting into the Province at his own charge five able men in the years of our Lord 1635. & 1636 and Since that is to Say :

Oliver Gibbons	Henry Smith	Thomas Morris.
William Pinly	Thomas White	

30th March 1640.

I would have you to lay out for Mr Thomas Gerrard 1000 acres of Land adjoyning to the North of St Clement's Manor where the Town of Mattapanient now Standeth, and including the Island in St Catherines Creek called St Catherines Island.

13 Nov 1641.

Thomas Gerrard demandeth . . . . acres of Land more for transporting at his own charge . . . . able men in the year of our Lord 1640

John Gerrard	Richard Wright	Francis Sutton
John Taylor	Richard Boreman	Thomas Doe
John Shanks	Richard Walker	

3d Aprill 1640.

Owen Phillips Gent demandeth one hundred acres of Land due to him by Conditions of Plantation for transporting himself into the Province in the year 1638.—And was allowed.—

3d Aprill 1640.

Lay out one hundred acres of Land at Pinie point Plantation for Owen Phillips Gent for transporting himself at his own Charge into the Province in the year 1638.

4th Aprill 1640.

Came the Said Owen Phillips and assigned over all his right and Interest in the Said hundred acres of Land unto Peter Draper.

2d Aprill 1640.

Leonard Calvert Esq demandeth 100 acres of Land due to him for transporting into the Province one able man Servant called James Hockly in the year 1633 and assigned over his interest in the Said 100 acres unto Peter Draper.

Peter Draper demandeth 100 acres of Land for transporting himself into the Province in the year 1633, and 100 acres more Due by assignment from Leonard Calvert Esq and one hundred acres more due by assignment from Owen Phillips Gent.

10th Aprill 1643.

Peter Draper Gent demandeth 1300 acres of Land due by assignment of Leonard Calvert Esq, and 100 acres more due in his own name ut Sup̄ : and 100 acres more due by assignment of Owen Phillips vt Supra.

Eod

I doe assigne 1300 acres of the Land demanded by me upon Record and due by Conditions of Plantacon unto Peter Draper.

Leonard Calvert.

Aprill 28 1640.

Randall Revell demandeth one hundred acres of Land for transporting himselfe into the Province.

17th Octob 1640.

Laid out for Randell Revell a Neck of Land within the Manor of West St Maries called Green's Point bounding on the East South and North with St George's River, on the West with a

Line drawn Cross the Woods, beginning at the Westermost branch of the Creek Called the Oyster Creek and ending at the head of a bite on the South Side of Thomas Surgeons Creek called Cooper's bite containing in the whole 100 acres or thereabouts

Rob. Clarke.

29th Novemb 1642.

The Said Randall Surrendred his Said Patent into his Lordship's hande to the use of Jane Cockshott Widow.

July 27th 1641.

Randall Revell demandeth one hundred acres of Land for transporting Rebecca his wife into the Province and 50 acres more for transporting his Son John Since the year 1634, and 100 acres more for 1 man Servant Richard Nevill 25th August 1641, and 100 acres more assigned from Thomas Letherborow, and assigned his right in 50 acres unto Richard Nevill.

Decemb 14th 1641.

Laid out for Randol Revell a parcel of Land lyeing on the South Side of Breton's Bay Containing 300 acres or thereabouts.

6th May 1640.

Mary Throughton Widdow demandeth fifty acres of Land due by Speciall warrant from his Lordship for transporting herself and 6 Servants into the Colony in the year 1638.

29th May 1640.

Laid out for the Said Mrs Mary Throughton a portion of Town land lyeing nearest together about the Plantation called St Barbara's, containing in the whole to the quantity of ffiftie acres or thereabouts.

29th Octob 1639.

Memorandum That I have assigned Seven hundred and fiftie acres of Land to Mr Britton in a neck upon the Main to the Northward of Heron Island and to the Eastward of St Clements Manor, Provided that he enter his names for which the Said Land

is due in the Surveyor's book, and procure the Same to be Surveyed within a twelve month from the date hereof and take a Grant of it under the Great Seal.

Leonard Calvert.

28 Octob 1639.

William Britton Gent demandeth ffive hundred and ffiftie acres of Land in ffreehold for transporting himself and wife and one Child and three able manservants and two hundred acres more due Thomas Nabbs for transporting himself and his wife whose assigne the Said William Britton is by intermarriage wth Mary daughter and heir of the Said Thomas, the Said persons Transported into the Province of Maryland in the year 1637 to plant and Inhabit there,

Names of the 3 Servants

John Mansell, Richard Harris, James Jelfe.

June 29th 1640.

Laid out for William Britton Gent one Neck of Land lyeing in Patomeck River, near over ag^{t} Heron Island, and bounding on the South with the Said Patomeck River on the West with St Clements Bay on the East with a Great Bay called Brittaine Bay, and on the North with a line drawn cross the woods from St Clements Bay unto the head of a little Creek in Brittain Bay called St Nicholas Creek, where now goeth the hedge of the Said William Britton, the Said Neck containing in the whole Seven hundred and fifty acres or thereabouts.

12th ffebr: 1639.

Mr Lewger you may Sett forth for your self as assigne of Capt Tho: Cornwaleys, one hundred acres of Town Land, lyeing about St John's, and in your own right by vertue of a Speciall warrant from his Lordp one hundred acres more, the Said two hundred acres to begin on the South at a Swamp in the Mill Creek called West's Swamp, and so to run East into the woods and on the North to bound with St John's Creek and to Include All the Marsh and low grounds on both Sides the Said Creek.

Likewise you may Set forth for your Self by Speciall warrant

from his Lordp any two Mañors not exceeding three thousand acres in the whole in any part of Patowmeck River between the herring Creek, and the Land disposed of to Mr William Britton and for Soe doeing this Shall be your Warrant.

Leonard Calvert.

25th July 1640.

Baltasar Codd demandeth five acres of Town Land due to him for transporting himself at his own Charge into the Province in the Month of August 1638 and was allowed:

Eod

The Said Baltasar assigned all his right and Interest in the Said five acres unto Robert Clerk.

16th July 1640.

Robert Clerk demandeth five acres of Town Land for transporting himselfe into the Province in the year 1637, and five and twenty acres more as assigne of William Britton Gent and five acres more as assigne of Robert Percy and ten acres more as assigne of Thomas Pasmore and 5 acres more as assigne of Baltasar Codd and one hundred acres of ffree Land due to him for transporting himself into the Province in the year one thousand Six hundred thirty Seven.

21 July 1640.

The Said Robert Clerk assigned all his right and Interest in the Said hundred acres unto Philip West.

Robt Clarke.

6th June 1640.

I would have you to lay out fifty acres of Land bordering upon St Peters Key for John Harris and Thomas Allen and to grant them a Patent for it in ffreehold for the yeerly rent of a barrel of corne.

Leonard Calvert.

15th July 1640.

Came Thomas Allen and quitted and assigned all his Interest in the Said Warrant unto John Harris.

15th July 1640.

Laid out for John Harris a neck of Land bordering upon a Creek in St Inego's Creek called St Peters Key . . . containing in the whole fiftie acres of Land or thereabouts.

15th September.

Came John Harris and assigned all his right in the foresaid Land unto Roger Oliver Marriner.

24th July 1640.

Thomas Pasmore demandeth Sixty Aeres of Town Land for bringing into the Province at his own charge Six able men Servants in the year 1634, and twenty acres of town Land more for four other Servants brought in by the Said Thomas Pasmore in the latter end of the year 1635.

Anno 1634

Thomas Price, Richd Williams, Henry Baker, Henry Tailor.

Anno 1635

John Armesby, Bryan Kelly, Thomas Thomas, Ananias Read.

26th July 1640.

The Said Thomas Pasmore assigned ten of the aforesaid aeres unto Robert Clerke.

20th March 1640.

Thomas Pasmore demandeth 100 acres Land for transporting into the Province in the year 1635, one man Servant named Henry Baker.

And the Said Thomas assigned his Interest in the Said 100 acres unto Anthony Rawlins.

Septembr 4th 1641.

Lay out for Anthony Rawlins 50 acres of Land upon the point on the North Side of the Creek beyond Pork hall called the ffresh Creek.

21 July 1640.

Phillip West Carpenter demandeth one hundred acres of Land in Right of Robert Percy and one hundred acres more in right of Robert Clerk.

30th July 1640.

Laid out for Phillip West a Neck of Land lyeing at the North end of the Manor of West St Maries bounding on the South wth a line drawn from a Marsh below the Plantation of late cleared by William Broughe and John Prettiman called ffrog marsh, through the woods of the Said Manor Westward for the length of 275 perches or thereabouts unto a gutt falling into a Creek called the Oyster Creek, on the West and North with the Said Oyster Creek and on the East with St George's River containing in the whole two hundred acres or thereabouts.

11th August 1640.

Walter Broadhurst Gent demandeth three hundred acres of Land in ffreehold for transporting himself into the Province in the year 1638, with two able men Servants called Oliver Gibbons, and William Pinley.

18th July 1642.

The Said Walter Broadhurst acknowledged that he had assigned over all his right in the two men and their Conditions of Plantation unto Mr Thomas Gerrard when he Sold him the men, And he further assigned over his own right in Conditions of Plantation for the transporting of himself unto the Said Mr Gerrard.

7th September 1640.

Capt William Brainthwait Commander of the Isle of Kent.

7th September 1640.

Robert Huett & Henry Bellamy pray to have confirmed to them the neck called Crany neck which they are now possessed of.

24th September 1640.

I would have You to lay out for Robert Huett and Henry Bellamy, the neck called Craney neck in the Isle of Kent and to

Certify to Mr. Secretary the bounds and Contents thereof. [Manor of Crayford.]

7th Sept 1640.

Edward Comins of the Isle of Kent Planter as assigne of Thomas Pett prayeth to have Confirmed to him that parcell of Land which he now holdeth by Grant of Capt Clayborne.

24th September 1640.

Lay out for Edward Comins the parcell of Land which he now holdeth by Grant of Capt Clayborne, to Thomas Pett, whose assigne the Said Edward Comins is, and to certifie the bounds and Contents thereof to Mr. Secretary.

9th Nov. Eod.

Laid out for Thomas Keyne the Neck of Land called hog penn Neck, lyeing between thicketty Creek on the North, hog pen Creek on the South Chesapeak bay on the West and a Meridian line drawn from the head of Thicketty Creek, to the head of hog pen Creek on the East Containing 100 acres.

7th Sept 1640.

Robert Philpott of the Isle of Kent Gent prayeth to have Confirmed to him all that neck of Land wch he now holdeth by grant of Capt Will. Clayborne.

25th September 1640.

Laid out for Mr. Robert Philpott all that Neck of Land lyeing upon the Eastern Side of the Isle of Kent between the Land of Richard Thompson on the South Pinie bay on the North Chesapeak bay on the East Philpotts Creek and a line drawn from the head of Philpotts Creek unto the head of the Northermost branch of Long point Creek on the West, Containing three hundred and fifty acres or thereabouts.

7th Septemb. 1640.

Phillip Conner of the Isle of Kent Planter demandeth 100 acres for transporting himself into the Province.

GODFREY WALLACE.

The presentation to the Society, by Mr. Edward Stabler, of one of the old fashioned annuals, the *Atlantic Souvenir* for 1831, has brought out the fact that Mr. John H. B. Latrobe began his literary career as a writer of fiction under the *nom-de-plume* of Godfrey Wallace.

Seven volumes of the *Atlantic Souvenir* were published in Philadelphia, from 1826 to 1832, and Mr. Latrobe, then a student of law, was an occasional contributor to its pages. In order to establish the identity of the pseudonym and make it a matter of record, Mr. Stabler has made the following statement:

"There are probably very few members of the Maryland Historical Society who are aware that our late President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, was in early life a writer of fiction.

"Some time during the year 1890 I called at his office upon a matter of business and after our business was finished, he, being in a reminiscent mood, told me many of the events of his early life. His father had died and left a small income for the maintenance and education of the family. He was the eldest child and while reading law in the office of Robert Goodloe Harper—there were no law schools then—and doing the legal drudgery of the office, he determined to supplement the family income by the use of his pen. Among his other efforts he wrote original stories for the *Atlantic Souvenir*, an annual published in Philadelphia for the holiday season. He did not claim great merit for these stories, but he said it was quite remarkable that he had not seen one of the issues of the little book since the time his last story was published and had made diligent search for them for fifty years. He told me that he had written under the *nom-de-plume* of 'Godfrey Wallace' and that he would give almost 'its weight in gold' for a copy of the *Souvenir*.

"His plea appealed so strongly to me and having such a high regard—or I might say veneration—for Mr. Latrobe, who was an old personal friend of my father, I determined to find some of the coveted volumes as I felt sure that one or more of them must still be in existence. I made a note of the title, the publishers, names and the dates—not forgetting 'Godfrey Wallace.'

"A few months after, I saw the title in a book auction catalogue, bearing the date wanted. I did not let the book escape me and when I presented it to Mr. Latrobe he received it with the affection that he would have bestowed upon a long lost child that had most unexpectedly reappeared. He said my finding it was so remarkable that he would ask me to write him a letter detailing the circumstances under which I searched for and found the book. He was writing his autobiography at that time—when he had the leisure or was in the humor—that his children may wish to publish it; he did not intend to do so. Some months after that I found a second volume and upon sending it to him, I received the following letter:

'*My dear Mr. Stabler:*—

'Another volume of the *Atlantic Souvenir* containing one of my novellettes has made its appearance, for which I have to thank you. There still remain two of these efforts of my early days, in which love of literature inspired me less, I honestly admit, than the pecuniary compensation. "The Esmeralda" and "Heroine of Suli."

'It is rare that one finds a friend who is willing to take the trouble that you have done, in this connection, and again I thank you.

Most truly,

JNO. H. B. LATROBE.

EDWARD STABLER, Esq. October 1, 1890.'

"After Mr. Latrobe's death I picked up two more copies, one of them from a foreign catalogue and presented them to General F. C. Latrobe.

"During the past month, I have found an additional copy for

the year 1831 and have presented it to the Historical Society as it is a duplicate of those formerly discovered by me.

EDWARD STABLER, JR."

[The story in the *Souvenir* for 1831 is entitled "Giles Heatherby, the Free Trader." Mr. Latrobe's other contributions published under his own name are: History of Mason and Dixon's Line, 1854; Personal Recollections of the B. & O. Railroad, 1858; Justice's Practice under the laws of Maryland, 1840, and many subsequent editions; Hints for six months in Europe, 1869; Odds and Ends (Verse), privately printed 1876; History of Maryland in Liberia, 1885; Reminiscenees of West Point, 1818 to 1822, 1877.]

LETTERS FROM THE EXECUTIVE ARCHIVES.

LIEUT. RAPHAEL SEMMES TO GOV. P. F. THOMAS.

U. S. Navy Yard, Pensacola.
August 2nd, 1848.

Sir:

I have had the honor to receive your communication on the 11th ult. enclosing me a copy of a resolution of the General Assembly of Maryland, tendering me, its thanks, and congratulations, for my services in Mexico, during the late war.

I feel highly honored by so flattering a testimonial of the manner in which my poor services have been regarded by my native State—that State, which, in all my wanderings by sea, and land, I have ever looked back upon, with pride and filial affection.

Mexico having had, during the late contest, neither commerce, nor ships of war upon the Ocean, the Navy has been of necessity, compelled to play but a subordinate part, and in seizing the

opportunity, which chance threw in my way, of participating with our glorious army, in the battles of the Valley of Mexico, I have done no more than Maryland had a right to expect, of the meanest of her sons.

I shall ever cherish this expression of her maternal regard, with honest pride, and carrying the recollection of it, with me, to distant seas, endeavour to repay in some degree, by renewed devotion to the interests, and honor of our common country, the lasting debt of gratitude, under which she has placed me.

For the very kind terms in which you have been pleased to convey to me, this expression of the feelings of my fellow citizens of Maryland, be pleased to accept the assurances of my friendly regard.

I have the honor to be, Very Respectfully, your Obt. Servt.

R. SEMMES,
Lieut. U. S. Navy.

His Excellency
Philip F. Thomas,
Governor of the State of Maryland.

LIEUT. JOHN CONTEE TO GOV. P. F. THOMAS.

Chateau Conti.
Decr 2d. 1848.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge yr. letter, and with it a copy of "the preamble and resolutions of the General Assembly of Maryland" referring to my conduct in the Naval operations during the War with Mexico, and presenting the thanks of the Legislature of my native state for my services.

Thro' yr. Excellency I would express the deep sense of gratitude I feel for the honor thus conferred upon me by my native state—her kind consideration in thus noticing my humble part is indeed grateful to me. In the hour of danger and trial the thought, that the state of our birth, and love will approve our efforts, is a bright and cheering one—in this way is it, that Mary-

land, never unmindful of her least conspicuous sons, ever finds willing hearts prompt to obey her call, and to serve her with faithfulness and devotion. To none is her smile more dear than to the Naval Man who almost alienated from his birth-land, yet with sincere attachment to it, finds himself not forgotten. Permit me to thank yr. Excellency for the very kind and complimentary manner in which you have been pleased to communicate these resolutions, and to assure you of the additional pleasure it gives me to find my "character and public services" meeting with the approbation of the Executive of my native state.

I have the honor to be very respectfully yr. obd. svt.

JOHN CONTEE,
Lieut. U. S. Navy.

His Excellency
Governor Philip F. Thomas,
Annapolis.

CHARLES CARROLL TO GOV. P. F. THOMAS.

Dear Sir

I met General Riley[1] here yesterday, one of the heroes of Contreras and other battles in Mexico. He is a son of Maryland as you are aware. One of the pieces taken by him at Contreras was a brass 12 pr. an old and beautiful Spanish gun, and either is or is to be presented to his native State through Reverdy Johnson. He informs me that he has since learned that there is also

[1] Bennet Riley, became an ensign of rifles, January 19, 1813; 3rd-Lt. March 12, 1813; 2nd-Lt. April 15, 1814; 1st-Lt. March 31, 1817; Regimental-Adjutant, December 1816 to July 1817; Captain, August 6, 1818; transferred to 5th Infantry June 1, 1821; transferred to 6th Infantry October 3, 1821; Major 4th Infantry September 26, 1837; Lt.-Col. 2nd Infantry December 1, 1839; Colonel 1st Infantry January 31, 1850; Brevet-Major August 6, 1828, for ten years faithful service in one grade; Colonel June 2, 1840, the day on which was fought the battle of Chokachatta, Fla., in which he particularly distinguished himself by bravery and good conduct and for long, meritorious and gallant service; Brig.-Genl. April 18, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Cerro Gordo, Mexico and Major-Genl. August 20, 1847, for gallant conduct at the battle of Contreras; died, June 9, 1853.

a mate to this piece being an exact counterpart of it, taken also I believe at Contreras, and thinks that if proper application be made for it at the Department, it can also be had. Knowing the interest you feel for everything connected with the Military spirit in our State, I have thought proper to give you this information that you may act in the premises as you will deem best; at the same time I would suggest that if possible, these twin trophies should not be separated. Mr. Hagner the brother of Mrs. Joseph Nicholson, I understand has it in charge and can give all information in respect to it.

General Riley is on his way to California, where he may remain some years, and I know that I need but mention the subject to you to bespeak in advance your assistance and influence, to have a handsome sword presented to him by our State at the next meeting of the Assembly.[1]

I am with great Respect, Yours

CHARLES CARROLL.

Irving House, Oct. 17 1848.
New York.

F. M. BAUGHMAN TO GOV. P. F. THOMAS.

Baltimore, June 8, 184

His Excellency P. F. Thomas
Governor of Maryland.

Sir:—

It being expected by the National Washington Monument Committee that each State will furnish *one stone of its own peculiar marble*, to be placed in some conspicuous part of the structure, I have thought it not amiss to invite your attention to that fact at this early day, inasmuch as the specimens will be fixed permanently in the wall in the order in which they may be received.[2]

To delay this matter until the next meeting of the Legislature, may be the means of concealing altogether the contribution of our

[1] Resolution No. 83, Acts Dec. Sess., 1849 authorized and directed the Governor to procure and present the sword to Genl. Riley.

[2] Resolution No. 76, Acts Dec. Sess., 1849 provides for a suitable marble block,

State. This if possible should be avoided, and as the expense will be inconsiderable, I propose with the sanction of your Excellency to prepare a suitable stone bearing our State Arms, or such other device as you may suggest, and wait for the payment until the Legislature may make provision therefor.

If your Excellency approve the suggestion and will be kind enough to notify me thereof, I will immediately correspond with the Secretary of the Association in reference to the style, dimensions, &c.

With the highest consideration, I have the honor to be your Excellency's friend & Obt. servant

F. M. BAUGHMAN.

HUNGERFORD FAMILY.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON.

1. WILLIAM HUNGERFORD[1] came to Maryland in 1646 and settled in Charles County. 7 April 1648, William White demands 100 acres of land for transporting himself in 1646, 100 more for William Hungerford, and 100 more for John Ward for transporting themselves in the same year, and receives a warrant for 300 acres on the south side of Hierom's Creek, "commonly known as Poplar Neck" &c. (Land Office, Lib. ABH, fol. 6). 30 May 1648, William Hungerford demands 100 acres for transporting himself in 1647, and receives a warrant for that amount of land to be laid out on Wicocomico River (Land Office, Lib. ABH, vol. 14). It is probable that William Hungerford had removed to Virginia, and returned to Maryland in 1647, therefore making a new entry of rights. Such cases were of

to be engraved with the coat of arms of the state and the inscription: "Maryland —The memorial of her regard for the Father of his Country, and of her cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to the American Union." There does not appear to be any record as to who executed the stone, though evidently Mr. Baughman's offer was not accepted.

frequent occurrence. 2 January 1646/7, William Hungerford was among those who swore fealty to the Proprietary (*Md. Archives*, iii, 174), and 1 May 1647 he gave his note to James Lindsay for 300 lbs. of tobacco (*ibid.*, iv, 312). He seems to have been a soldier, for 29 Feb. 1647/8, William Hungerford and others petitioned "for themselves and severall soldiers" against the estate of Mrs. Margaret Brent "for their wages" (*ibid.*, i, 226). 3 Oct. 1648, William Hungerford was one of a special jury in the case of Cuthbert Fenwick vs. Mrs. Margaret Brent his Lordship's attorney (*Md. Archives*, iv, 413), and 5 Dec. 1648 he was a member of the Provincial Grand Jury (*ibid.*, 447). 15 March 1649, he again appears as member of a trial jury (*ibid.*, 481), and 3 June 1650 he entered his mark for cattle and hogs as required by law (*ibid.*, x, 13). 19 Oct. 1650, he witnesses a bill of sale of a cow by William Evans to Thomas Thomas (*ibid.*, 190). He died before 1662 as shown by the following extract: 1 Oct. 1662, "William Barton Junior delivereth up this ensuing Patent of land and Assigneth all his Right title and interest of and to the same unto his brother-in-law Thomas Smoote for the use of William Hungerford Junior son to William Hungerford deceased." Subjoined is a patent, dated 20 March 1658, to William Smoot for 240 acres in Charles County, and assigned by said William Smoot to William Barton Jr., (Charles Co., Lib. A, fol. 243). William Hungerford was father of

2. i. WILLIAM HUNGERFORD,[2] d. 1704.

2. WILLIAM HUNGERFORD[2] of Charles County, son of William Hungerford[1] the immigrant, died in 1704. His will, dated 22 January 1704, was proved 14 March following. He appears to have been a minor in 1662 (see above), and 22 Dec. 1687 a tract of 28 acres called Hungerford's Choice was surveyed for him (Charles Co. Rent Roll). He married Margaret daughter of Capt. William Barton of Charles County, probably about 1686 as their eldest son Barton Hungerford was born in 1687. In consideration of this marriage Capt. William Barton deeded, 13 June 1688, to his son-in-law William Hungerford and his daughter Margaret wife of the latter, two tracts, called Barton's Woodyard or Capell, aggregating 200 acres. Mrs. Margaret (Barton) Hungerford married secondly Jacob Miller of Charles

County who died in 1720, but seems to have had no issue by him. She was living in 1733 when she executed a deed of gift to her son Barton. William Hungerford and Margaret (Barton) his wife had issue :—

3. i. BARTON HUNGERFORD,[3] b. 1687 ; d. 25 Jan'y 1758.
ii. WILLIAM HUNGERFORD, b. 12 June 1694 ; living 1756, when he deeds land in Charles County.
iii. THOMAS HUNGERFORD, d. 1724 ; mar. Mary .... (who mar. secondly Wm. Goodrick) but seems to have had no issue.
iv. JOHN HUNGERFORD.
v. CHARLES HUNGERFORD, living 1728.
vi. ANNE HUNGERFORD, mar. Thomas Lucas of Pr. Geo. Co.
vii. ELIZABETH HUNGERFORD, b. 14 Feb. 1691 ; mar. John Neale.
viii. MARY HUNGERFORD.

3. BARTON HUNGERFORD[3] of Charles County, son of William[2] and Margaret, was born in 1687. His age is given in depositions as 44 years in 1731 (Charles Co., Lib. 36, fol. 516); 51 in 1737 (*ibid.*, Lib. 38, fol. 430); 55 in 1742 (*ibid.*, Lib. 39, fol. 425); and 56 in 1742 (*ibid.*, Lib. 39, fol. 464). He died 25 January 1758 leaving a nuncupative will proved the following day by the oaths of witnesses who testify that "last night a little before he died" he made certain dispositions. He married Elizabeth daughter of John and Ann Gwinn of Charles County. She is mentioned in her mother's will and joined her husband in deeds in 1729 and 1743, but evidently died before him. Barton Hungerford executed deeds, in his life time, to his sons Thomas, Charles, and William, and to his daughter Elizabeth, and the names of his other children are derived from the probate records.

Barton Hungerford and Elizabeth (Gwinn) his wife had issue :—

4. i. THOMAS HUNGERFORD,[4] d. 4 April 1772.
5. ii. BARTON HUNGERFORD, d. 1765.
iii. WILLIAM HUNGERFORD, d. 1761.
iv. CHARLES HUNGERFORD, living 1764.
v. JOHN HUNGERFORD, d. 1766.
vi. ELIZABETH HUNGERFORD, d. unmarried 1764.
vii. JANE HUNGERFORD, mar. William Vincent.

4. THOMAS HUNGERFORD,[4] son of Barton[3] and Elizabeth, died 4 April 1772 (Family Bible). In 1753 he was living on a tract called Bachelor's Delight in Charles County, Maryland, and in that year had a deed for this land from his father, but prior to 1764 he removed to King George Co.,

Virginia. This is shown by deeds in 1764 and 1765 wherein he disposes of his Charles County lands, styling himself "Thomas Hungerford of King George County, Virginia, Gent." He was High Sheriff of Charles County from 8 Oct. 1746 to 22 Oct. 1748 (Commission Book). He died, according to family record, in Westmoreland Co., Va., where his descendants continued to reside. Thomas Hungerford married in 1738, Ann daughter of John Pratt of Westmoreland Co., Va., and Margaret Birkett his wife. She was born 26 Oct. 1718, and died 8 May 1800.

Thomas Hungerford and Ann (Pratt) his wife, had issue:—

6. i. LIEUT. THOMAS HUNGERFORD,[5] d. May 1803.
   ii. GEN. JOHN PRATT HUNGERFORD, b. 1760; d. 21 Dec. 1833.

5. BARTON HUNGERFORD[4] of Charles County, son of Barton[3] and Elizabeth, died in 1765. He married Jane sister of Barton Warren, and in his will appoints his wife and his brother-in-law his executors. Mrs. Jane Hungerford died in 1795.

Barton Hungerford and Jane (Warren) his wife had issue:—

7. i. THOMAS HUNGERFORD,[5] d. 1799.
   ii. MARY HUNGERFORD, mar. ..... Thomas.
   iii. JANE HUNGERFORD.
   iv. SUSANNA HUNGERFORD, d. unmarried, Dec. 1796.
   v. ELIZABETH HUNGERFORD, mar. 8 June 1779, Philip Jenkins.
   vi. SARAH HUNGERFORD, mar. William Vincent.

6. LIEUT. THOMAS HUNGERFORD,[5] son of Thomas[4] and Ann, was an officer in the Continental Line in the Revolution, and died, according to family record in May 1803. He was commissioned, 15 Jan'y 1777, Second Lieut. in the 3rd Virginia Regiment, and served until 14 Sept. 1778 (Heitman's Register). He married Anne Washington, sister of Dr. William Washington (b. 1779; d. 1853) of Alexandria, Va. Lieut. Thomas Hungerford and Anne (Washington) his wife had issue:—

8. i. THOMAS HUNGERFORD.[6]
9. ii. COL. JOHN WASHINGTON HUNGERFORD.
10. iii. HENRY HUNGERFORD.
   iv. WILLIAM HUNGERFORD, U. S. N.; b. 1795; d. June 1814; buried in St. Paul's Churchyard, Norfolk, Va.

7. THOMAS HUNGERFORD[5] of Charles County, son of Barton[4] and Jane, died in 1799 intestate and his estate was adminis-

tered by his widow Violetta. He married, 17 Nov. 1778, Violetta Gwinn of Charles County and had issue :—

11. i. JOHN B. HUNGERFORD,[6] d. 1822.
ii. ELEANOR ANN HUNGERFORD, mar. her cousin Col. John Washington Hungerford of Westmoreland Co., Va.

8. THOMAS HUNGERFORD,[6] son of Lieut. Thomas[5] and Anne, married Helen Stith and had issue :—

i. WM. HENRY HUNGERFORD, has descendants in Alabama.
ii. JOHN H. HUNGERFORD, U. S. N., lost at sea.
iii. ROSALIE HUNGERFORD.
iv. HELEN HUNGERFORD.

9. COL. JOHN WASHINGTON HUNGERFORD,[6] son of Lieut. Thomas,[5] married his cousin Eleanor Ann Hungerford daughter of Thomas and Violetta. They had issue :—

i. THOS. JEFFERSON HUNGERFORD, d. unmarried 24 Dec. 1843.
ii. VIRGINIA HUNGERFORD, d. 1879; mar. Rev. D. M. Wharton.
iii. LETITIA GWINN HUNGERFORD.
iv. JOHN WASHINGTON HUNGERFORD, killed in battle 1863.
v. ELEANOR ANN HUNGERFORD, mar. Dr. F. D. Wheelwright.
vi. JULIA R. HUNGERFORD, mar. Colville Griffith.

10. HENRY HUNGERFORD,[6] son of Lieut. Thomas[5] and Anne, married Amelia Spence and had issue :—

i. WILLIAM HUNGERFORD, d. an infant.
ii. CATHERINE HUNGERFORD.
iii. AMELIA HUNGERFORD.
iv. HENRY HUNGERFORD.
v. HENRIETTA VIRGINIA HUNGERFORD, mar. W. H. Minnix.
vi. PHILIP CONTEE HUNGERFORD, mar. Amelia F. Spence.
vii. AMANDA F. HUNGERFORD, mar. Col. J. Warren Hutt.

11. JOHN B. HUNGERFORD[6] of Charles County, son of Thomas[5] and Violetta, died in 1822 intestate and his estate was administered by his widow Juliet. Her will was proved in Charles County in 1837, and in it she appointed her brother-in-law Col. John Washington Hungerford her executor and trustee for her children.
John B. Hungerford and Juliet his wife had issue :—

i. VIOLETTA G. HUNGERFORD, mar. ..... Turner.
ii. GERARD WOOD HUNGERFORD.
iii. WINIFRED HUNGERFORD.

REVIEWS.

Narratives of Early Maryland (1633–1684). Edited by Clayton Colman Hall, LL. B., A. M., of the Maryland Historical Society. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1910.

The time has gone by when histories could be written by pouring out of one bottle into another. The historian is now expected to lay his foundations in origiual documents, in undisputed records, and in the writings of those who either bore a part in the events or were very close to them. Of course the historian who aims at being something more than a mechanical chronicler is bound to give his interpretation of the facts; but he is also bound not to suppress or pervert them.

Fortunately, the history of Maryland has been such as to give but few openings for perversion; and if the earlier histories now need correction, it is chiefly because materials not accessible to the writers have since come to light. Fortunately, too, these earlier historians, almost to a man, wrote iu good faith; and there were few of the quality of that writer who, to bolster up a false assertion, cited so much of a document as seemed to support his thesis, and deliberately suppressed the part that completely overthrew it. Not with such would I class those simple souls who tell us that Margaret Brent deserves a place in the Hall of Fame because she demanded "two votes" in the Maryland Assembly. Even if they said "three votes," why disturb their harmless fancies by referring them to the *Assembly Journal*? (Let it not be thought that I deem Mistress Brent unworthy of the distinction—far from it: but if I rightly estimate the character of that gentlewoman, I think she would object to the company. But this is *obiter dictum.*)

In the editing of this volume, the tenth in the valuable series of Original Narratives of Early American History in course of publication under the geueral editorship of Dr. J. F. Jameson, Mr. Hall

has rendered a service to historical writers and students that cannot be too highly estimated—a service for which he is eminently fitted by extensive knowledge and the judicial temperament. The book contains accurate reproductions of more than a score of the most important documents illustrating the foundation and infancy of the colony, taken either from original manuscripts or the earliest printed copies.

Probably the most interesting of these documents is that containing the instructions of Cecilius, Lord Baltimore, issued to the leaders of the first band of colonists. Of this vitally important paper nothing was known until 1888, when it was acquired by the Maryland Historical Society among the Calvert Papers. It is written by Baltimore's own hand, and is evidently the original draft of the instructions delivered to Leonard Calvert and the Commissioners just before the Ark and Dove set sail. The wisdom, foresight, and practical soundness of these instructions are remarkable for a young man of twenty-seven; and we can hardly err in supposing that they reflect the substance of many conversations with his wise and experienced father.

The very first article of these instructions lays down the Proprietary's fundamental policy of religious toleration. Not only were the Commissioners enjoined to permit no offence to be given on account of difference in faith, and to forbid the discussion of matters of religion, but they direct that the Catholic worship and religious acts shall be done as privately as may be, that there may be nothing to disturb the "unity and peace" which he has chiefly at heart. The words are noteworthy, for external peace might coexist with bitter internal animosity; but he wishes his colonists to dwell in "unity." This paper was not for the public eye; it was the exposition of his wishes and purposes to his brother and his two coadjutors, for them alone to see, and lay hidden among private papers until lately brought to light. It is idle after this revelation to assert, as some have done (and will doubtless continue to do) that religious toleration was forced on the Proprietary by a Protestant Assembly after the Parliament party had got the upper hand in England. It is true, that Assembly did pass a Toleration Act of its own in 1654, and it may be read in the pages of the *Journal*.

Among the narrative pieces is Father White's account of the voyage of the Ark and Dove in 1633. The Father's Latin narrative, sent by him to the General of the Jesuit order has long been known, but this account in English was prepared by him for Gov. Calvert. Its existence was not known until 1894, when the original autograph was acquired by the Historical Society.

The *Relation of Maryland*, giving a description of the Province, and instructions for those intending to settle, to which is appended a copy of the charter, has been reprinted among other early American tracts. This reproduction is made from one of the extremely rare original pamphlets issued in 1635. We have also letters from the Jesuit missionaries to the Provincial in England giving accounts of affairs in the colony, and the long letter of Leonard Calvert telling the particulars of the reduction of Kent Island.

With these we may place the rather fantastic pamphlet of George Alsop, the indented servant, written for the encouragement of men of the working class who might be considering the advisability of trying their fortunes in Maryland. George paints the colony as almost an earthly paradise; a land of peace, of ease, of virtue and of abundance. Assuredly there could be no apprehensions of starvation in a household where seven persons had eighty carcasses of deer stored and awaiting consumption. George also wished to show that the climate is not unfavorable to the elegancies of literature, and writes in a style imitating Nashe and Nathaniel Ward, as the clown in the circus imitates the acrobats.

We have also a group of controversial pamphlets, such as *The Lord Baltimore's Case*, prepared to defend his charter and government before Cromwell and his Council, when both were fiercely assailed not only by Virginians but by the Puritans in Maryland, who chose that way of showing their gratitude for a refuge from Virginian persecution. *Virginia and Maryland* is an answer to this piece. Two accounts of the battle at the Severn are given, one by a member of the Puritan party, and the other as an answer to it.

Elucidating the difficulties with Pennsylvania, we have reports

of conferences between William Penn and Charles Lord Baltimore, and Penn and George Talbot, the surveyor-general. The craft and unctuousness of the suave and labyrinthine Penn are delightfully characteristic.

Mr. Hall's introductions to the several papers are brief but sufficient, and the volume is illustrated with a map and two facsimiles. To any one studying the first half-century of Maryland's history it is simply indispensable.

WM. HAND BROWNE.

References to English Surnames in 1601. An index giving about 19,650 references to surnames contained in the printed registers of 778 English parishes during the first year of the XVII century. By F. K. & S. Hitching, 1910. Chas. A. Bernan, Walton-on-Thames.

This book is likely to be specially useful for American genealogy. Formerly American families were content to trace back to the immigrant ancestor, but this has long ceased to be the case, and now the genealogist must endeavor to follow the line back into the mother country. Occasionally it happens that family memoranda or the American Colonial records furnish data sufficient to establish the pedigree of the early immigrant, but in the vast majority of cases no such information is available, and not many years since it was almost an axiom that the line broke off on the shore of the Atlantic. At the present day the situation is somewhat better. Within recent years the researches of Col. Chester, Henry F. Waters, and others have developed new sources of information in the English records, particularly in the wills where mention is sometimes made of relatives of the testators living in America. Here, however, there is a certain difficulty, for unless the place of residence of the family can be more or less definitely fixed, it is not easy to determine in which of the many local registers search should be made. It is just here that the book under discussion is likely to afford valuable aid. It is a consolidated index of all the surnames occurring in the published

parish registers, 778 in number, from all parts of England, and, as particular surnames cling to particular localities, a reference to the book will often at once locate the family for which search is being made. A foothold once gained, the rest is comparatively easy. The present volume deals with the year 1601, and the compilers intend to continue the work until at least thirty years are covered. The book is conveniently arranged, and attractively printed. It is published by Chas. A. Berman, whose useful contribution to genealogy are well known.

NOTES.

"A Brief History of the Colony of New Sweden" forms part of Vol. 18 of the *Proceedings of the Pennsylvania-German Society.*

The first instalment of F. Hopkinson Smith's new story "Kennedy Square," the scene of which is laid in Baltimore, is begun in *Scribners'* for November.

Among the Virginia Legislative Papers published in the October number of the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* is a letter from John Hanson to the President of the Council of Safety of Virginia in regard to the case of Major John Connolly.

The *Library World* for September contains a list of American newspapers in the British Museum. The list is limited to the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, covering the years 1801 to 1836.

The current volume of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* contains an unusual number of interesting Maryland items. In the lists of emigrants to America during 1774–75 are included the names of many passengers carried to Maryland in the following ships: "Baltimore," "Elizabeth," "Hope," "Nancy," "Neptune," "Peggy Stewart," "Rebecca,"

"Restoration," "Russa Merchant," "Sally," "Sampson," "Sirus," "Sophia" and "Wren." In addition to these are other lists of passengers for Maryland or Virginia.

Mr. E. Clayton Wyand has recently published a work entitled "A brief history of Andrew Putman, Christian Wyandt and Adam Snyder of Washington County, Md."

In the *American Historical Review* for October, Dr. Charles M. Andrews reviews vol. II of the "Acts of the Privy Council of England, Colonial Series"; at page 208 of the same issue is a note in regard to the earliest publication of the "Star Spangled Banner"; and at page 210 is a notice of the "Great Secession Winter, 1860–1861," which "gives a novel picture of Maryland politics at the time."

The Bureau of the Census has recently issued in a volume of 670 pages, the second part of its Special Report on Religious Bodies. This contains the history, description and statistics of the separate denominations and is a veritable cyclopaedia of information in regard to the two hundred denominations therein listed.

Mr. Tunstall Smith of this city has published "A Memoir of Richard Snowden Andrews, Lieut.-Colonel commanding the First Maryland Artillery, C. S. A."

"The Neglected period of Anti-Slavery in America (1808–1831)," by Alice Dana Adams, is a valuable contribution to the literature of slavery. The period covered is exhaustively treated and there appear a surprisingly large number of references to Anti-slavery societies and individuals in Maryland. The appendix contains a comprehensive bibliography of sources.

"The Stone House at Gowanus," notable for the part it played in the battle of Long Island, is described in a work with the above title, by Georgia Fraser. Published by Witter and Kintner, N. Y.

"Colonial Families of the United States of America" by Mr. George Norbury Mackenzie, has been presented to the Society by the author. This sumptuous volume has been most favorably reviewed in genealogical and other critical publications.

The Society has received as a gift from the author, Mr. Josiah Granville Leach, "Some account of Capt. John Frazier and his descendants, with notes on the West and Checkley families." Privately printed, 1910. This volume contains extensive notices concerning the Stewart family of Baltimore, among whose distinguished representatives were the late David and C. Morton Stewart.

Supplementing the list of vessels arriving in the Province of Maryland between 1634 and 1679 (printed on page 339 of this issue), an examination of the Proceedings of the Council for the period covered (*Archives*, vols. 3 and 5) discloses the following named vessels:

Ann and Joice (of Bristol), Capt. Wm. Trigo,	1671
Charity (of London), Capt. John Bosworth,	1654
Deborah,	1637
Expedition (of New England), Capt. Henry Hudson,	1662
George (of Bantry), Capt. Jacob Van Slodt,	1658
Greene Poppingay,	1649
John (of Weymouth),	1671
John Adventure (of New England), Capt. Richard Thurston,	1651
John and Margaret (of Bristol),	1671
Maid of Gaunt,	1654
Mayflower (of London), Capt. Thomas Webber,	1654
Patience (of Bristol), Capt. William Trigo,	1671
St. George (of Graft),	1659
St. Margaret,	1637
St. Nicholas, Capt. James Neale,	1638
St. Thomas,	1637
Sarah and Elizabeth, Capt. Wm. Harris,	1671
William (of Dover), Capt. Edward Maynard,	1670

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

Meeting of October 10th, 1910.—Stated meeting of the Society, President Cohen in the chair and twenty-five members present. In the absence of the Recording Secretary, Mr. Edward Stabler, Jr., was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

Mr. J. Henry Baker and Miss Emma E. Johnstone were elected active members.

The following necrology since the last meeting was announced:

John Austin Stevens, a corresponding member.
E. Francis Riggs, an associate member.
Richard D. Fisher, an active member.
Charles K. Oliver, an active member.
Isaac H. Dixon, an active member.
Miss Elizabeth Manigault Morris, an active member.

The President referred briefly to the death of Mr. John Stevens of New York City and Newport, R. I., who had been a contributor of papers to the Society. In regard to the death of Mr. Richard D. Fisher he spoke feelingly as follows:

"This announcement brings to us a realization of the great loss we have sustained in the removal from the activities of the Society of one of its most interested and useful members.

"Mr. Fisher's connection with the Society extended over more than forty years and his active interest in its pursuits was maintained to the last.

"For myself I can say that I shall greatly miss the benefit of his wise counsel and the coöperation and support he was always on occasion so ready to render.

"It seems eminently fitting that a suitable record of our appreciation of his services should be entered on our minutes and the chair would suggest the appointment of a Committee to prepare

such a minute, to be presented at the November meeting of the Society."

Upon motion of Mr. W. Hall Harris it was voted that the President appoint a Committee of three members to prepare and submit to the Society's next meeting a minute suitably expressive of the loss the Society has sustained in the death of our friend and co-worker Mr. Fisher.

The paper for the evening "Queen Anne's County—First Free School," was then read by Mr. Edwin H. Brown, its author, which concluded the proceedings.

Meeting of November 14th, 1910.—Stated meeting of the Society, President Cohen in the chair and twenty-four members present. The following persons were elected to active membership: Mr. L. Wethered Barroll, Mr. Francis B. Culver, Mr. Walter G. O'Dell, Sr., Mrs. John Barry, Miss Ella V. Ricker. Dr. Albert L. Wilkinson and Mrs. Anna Latimer Phillips to associate membership.

The Committee appointed at the October meeting to prepare a minute upon the death of the late Richard D. Fisher reported through its Chairman, Mr. W. Hall Harris, as follows:

"Richard Douglas Fisher was born in Baltimore on March 16th, 1834, and died at Clifton Springs, New York, on August 13th, 1910.

"Mr. Fisher had been in active business until a few years before his death, and becoming an active member of the Society in 1866, he brought to it, even during his busier years, the assistance of his business training and experience, while with greater leisure he had for some years past given to it increasing thought and interest, adding to its historical archives matter of the rarest value, secured by him both in this country and abroad, with much personal labor and at no inconsiderable cost, and contributing, as a member of its Council, the aid which his mercantile education peculiarly fitted him to furnish.

"The many and valuable contributions,—continued to the last

meeting of the Society before his death,—for which the Society is so greatly indebted to Mr. Fisher, comprised maps, manuscripts, prints, copies of records obtained at home and abroad, journals of the privateers and letters-of-marque *Lawrence*, *Pelican*, *Decatur*, *Osprey*, the Edson correspondence, the "Good Intent" papers, the Boucher papers, the Index of Uncalendared Maryland Papers in the British Treasury and many others, but no enumeration may be made of the far more valuable contributions of sound judgment, wise counsel, kindly advice and thoughtful suggestion for which the Society,—and more especially its Council, record this inadequate expression of sincere appreciation.

"Of strong convictions, of unswerving loyalty, of unimpeachable rectitude, he was yet considerate of those whose views did not coincide with his own and of so graceful speech and courteous demeanor as to disarm opposition and transform difference into agreement.

"In sorrowful recognition of the great loss which it has sustained in the death of Mr. Fisher this Society places upon its records this expression of its admiration and appreciation of one who throughout a long and well-spent life has ever shone as a merchant of unsullied honor, a friend of unwavering fidelity, a gentleman of unbounded courtesy, a man of unlimited kindness,—who walked uprightly among his fellow men and humbly before his God.

W. Hall Harris, Chairman.
Clayton C. Hall,
Richard M. Duvall."

It was ordered that the report be spread upon the minutes and that a copy thereof be transmitted to the family of the late Mr. Fisher.

The necrology since the October meeting was announced by the Recording Secretary as follows:

On October 11th, Henry Fenwick Thompson.
" " 27th, John C. Moore.
" " 29th, William B. Hunt.
" November 9th, Dr. A. Marshall Elliott.

The President spoke of the loss to the Society of so many valuable members. Continuing he remarked:

"Especially are we bereaved by the death on October 11th of Mr. Henry F. Thompson, a Vice-President of the Society, who for nigh forty years was actively connected with its affairs.

"A gentleman of cultivated taste, he devoted much of his leisure to historical research, and of late years could be found almost daily in our Council room occupied with studies which frequently resulted in a contribution to the pages of our *Magazine* and occasionally in a more elaborate paper read before the Society.

"Here his very presence added dignity to our rooms, whilst his fund of information, treasured in an acute memory was always at the service of a proper enquirer and with a degree of courtesy and affability which was unfailing.

"We shall all miss him greatly—none more so than myself."

The President called on Mr. Andrew C. Trippe whose regard for our late member had led him to prepare a minute for the occasion, who responded as follows:

"Henry Fenwick Thompson was born on the 15th day of January, 1830, and died on the 11th day of October, 1910, aged 80 years and nine months.

"He was the eldest son of Henry Anthony Thompson and Julie Kilina de Macklot.

"His father was a man of large physique and military bearing, having been a Captain in the army, and resigning was President of the Bank of Baltimore for many years.

"From his father he inherited a strong sense of duty and that strong constitution which gave him so long a life, and from his mother it may well be said there came that geniality of disposition and courtesy of manner which characterized his intercourse with his fellows.

"Early in life he developed a fondness for travel and at eighteen years of age he made a voyage to Rio Janeiro. During the strenuous days in the early settlement of California (1854)

he went to San Francisco and was with the Santa Clara Mining Company for three years.

"On his return home (1857) he read law in the office of the late Robert J. Brent, and in 1865 was married to Margaret Sprigg Oliver.

"His first visit to Europe was made in 1868, whence he returned in 1871, having traveled leisurely in Great Britain and the principal cities of the Continent, which he revisited in 1892. In this year he was elected a Trustee of the Peabody Institute.

"On the 13th day of February, 1888, he became a member of this Society upon the nomination of Mr. John G. Gatchell and at once took an active interest in its affairs.

"On February 11th, 1895, he was elected librarian and continued in that office until October 10th, 1898, and then resigned and went to Europe remaining there until the spring of 1903 with the exception of two months in which he made a brief visit home.

"He was elected a Vice-President of this Society on February 10th, 1906, and re-elected in each succeeding year.

"Mr. Thompson was a diligent and intelligent student of Maryland history and during his last two visits to London made extensive researches relative thereto in the Public Record Office. The result of his labors were in part the many interesting, instructive and valuable papers he read at our Monthly Meetings and which have been published in our *Magazine*. Mr. Thompson also made valuable contributions to the Cabinet.

"His was a busy and fruitful life extended through a vigorous old age. And now permit me to add a word of kindly remembrance. Mr. Thompson was a gentleman in the strictest sense of the word. Courteous to all, kindly in manner, faithful in duty, patriotic in spirit, he was a type of man worthy of admiration and by those of us who were associates with him in this place his departure is keenly felt."

It was moved and ordered that the minute just read be spread on the minutes of the Society and that a copy of same be transmitted to the family of the late Mr. Thompson.

The address of the evening entitled, "Notes on a Colonial Free School in Anne Arundel County, with side lights on the early education of Johns Hopkins," was then read by its author, Mr. Daniel R. Randall.

At its conclusion the Society adjourned.

THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Members of the society are requested to solicit contributions of books, maps, portraits and manuscripts of historical value or importance, particularly such as may throw light upon the political, social or religious life of the people of Maryland.

The Society will become the custodian of such articles of the above character as the possessors may care to *deposit* should they be unwilling to give them, and will preserve them in the fire-proof vault.

Any book or pamphlet written by a native or resident of Maryland or in any way relating to Maryland, will be gratefully accepted and preserved.

THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

The *Maryland Historical Magazine*, which is issued quarterly by the Maryland Historical Society, will accept for publication a limited number of advertisements of a suitable character.

The special attention of Schools, Colleges and Booksellers is called to this high class medium.

Those who have for sale old and rare books, pamphlets, etc., will find it of advantage to avail themselves of our pages.

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